

The Quality of Social Life : An Integrated Perspective on Development

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Manju Singh

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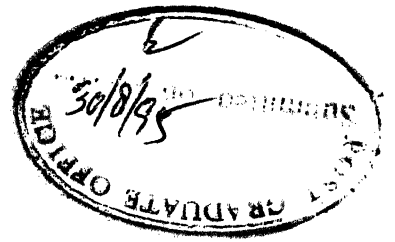
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CERTIFICATE



It is certified that the work contained in the thesis titled *The Quality of Social Life: An Integrated Perspective on Development*, by Mrs. Manju Singh has been carried out under my supervision and that this work has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree.

A. K. Sharma

Dr. A. K. Sharma

Professor

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

August, 1995

Synopsis

The main thrust of present study is on exploring the dimensions of 'The Quality of Social Life'. It is the interactive dimension between man and society. Social life is composed of multidimensional and multilevel requirements and responsibilities. It presents man and society as complementary and synergistic. The unit of analysis is man in society. Values are the mode of analysis. The concept of quality of social life is proposed for integration and balance between the quality of life and quality of social change. Earlier works on social change present quality of life and quality of social change as two disassociated and partial concerns. The quality of life, as directive change, has at its roots an individualistic interest model. It stresses on rights ^{and} while ignores responsibility towards society and social order. The monetary and materialistic goal orientation is the major concern of quality of life. The quality of social change concentrates on the overall normative and integrative dimensions of society and social order. It observes that exploitation, fragmentation and opportunism are central to social change today. Man and society are set in opposition. Growing awareness about limitless economic growth and its maleffects on man and society has not ~~prompted~~ ^{been} ~~into~~ an integrated approach till now. The quality of social life locates its position between the two opposites of rights and responsibilities, and goals and means. It has balanced growth potential due to its integrity concerns. It may result into human autonomy and social order together.

Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To know socio-economic characteristics, their interrelationships and effect on social life of respondents.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of life.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of social change.
- To know bad and good dimensions of social notions.

- To know absolute and relative importance levels of life goals.
- To know present and desired levels of necessities of life.
- To know thought and practice levels of personal qualities.
- To arrive at the formulation, and indicators of the quality of social life.

The present study is empirical. Data are collected from Meerut, a tradition based modernizing district of Uttar Pradesh. Quota sample of 500 Hindus was selected with four stratification variables: residence, gender, age and occupation. Structured schedule consisting of open and close ended questions was used for data collection. Questions were formulated from general to particular. Frequency and percentage distributions were obtained for open ended responses, and their cross-tabulations by socio-economic variables. The data, generated through close ended questions, were subjected to mean, standard deviation, factor analysis, analysis of variance, multiple classification analysis, F-test and t-test for statistical inferences.

Analysis of socio-economic characteristics of respondents shows that the sample consists of 250 currently married couples, representing urban (60 percent) and rural (40 percent) areas of Meerut district. The respondents are divided into three age groups: young (31.6 percent), middle (35.6 percent) and old (32.8 percent). Respondents' occupations are administration, business, farming, labour and service. Majority of females (81.2 percent) are housewives. The sample includes all major castes of the area, viz. Jat, Brahmin, Jatav, Baniya, Yadav, Gujjar and Rajput. The modal category of family size is of 4 to 6 members. An overwhelmingly large proportion of respondents (85.4 percent) participate in politics only as voter. More than half of the respondents perceive their status at middle class. Status determinants of achievement orientation are given importance by respondents. Cross-tabulation among socio-economic variables reveals that urban males, rural males, urban females and rural females show the decreasing order of educational attainment. Urban residents have high income, as compared to rural. There is close relationship between rural, farming and labour occupation, Jatavs, low political participation, low education, low income and low perceived social status. However, various diffused combinations, contradicting the class trend like low education and high income etc., are also noticed.

Present quality of life data show that terminal values relate to personal, institutional, social, and transcendental requirements and responsibilities. Primary concern for family shows the primacy of institutionalized social self of man. People combine material and non-material capacities as means. Terminal and instrumental values are socially interactive,

and provide continuity, integrity and progress to quality of life. Present quality of life covers the dimensions of high standards, family responsibility, social prestige, spiritual upliftment, survival needs, social integration, meaningful life and progressive nation. Social environment having moral and ethical values but free from economic scarcities, social problems and rigidities is essential for attaining quality of life. Family cooperation, money and personal qualities of action, discipline, moral, ethical and religious orientations are highlighted as capacities for achieving quality of life. Strengthening of economic, political, family, educational institutions and moral and ethical concerns have also been emphasized for improving quality of life.

Desired quality of life data reveal that people wish for happy, loving and healthy family, prosperous life, adventurous life, moral life, survival needs, progressive nation, social prestige and spiritual upliftment. Deficiencies in personal qualities regarding morals, action and behaviour, and economic scarcities are identified as barriers to desired quality of life. Respondents wish to inculcate qualities which add the dimensions of action, discipline, moral, ethical, behaviour and spiritual upliftment for attaining desired quality of life. Traditionalization, as synthesis of traditional and modern values, is the noted phenomenon of present and desired quality of life. Socio-economic standing of respondents plays a decisive role in the understanding of present and desired dimensions of quality of life.

Present quality of social change data reveal terminal values of people in society as monetary and materialistic gains, comforts, power, prestige, survival needs, disparaging others, effort optimization and family responsibilities. People utilize moral, immoral and opportunistic combination of moral and immoral capacities for attaining goals. Resource enhancement and its optimum use to attain money, status, power and prestige are the major concerns of society. The barriers are seen as deficiencies in economic, moral, legal, social and family institutions; increase in unemployment and population; and fear of social sanctions. Ineffectiveness of legal, economical, political and social systems, and effectiveness of personal qualities have been observed as the facilitators of the present quality of social change.

The data on desired quality of social change exhibits a two-way relationship between man and society. It puts responsibility on citizens that they should have active and disciplined life; social, moral and ethical concerns; civilized and cultured manners. Simultaneously, it requires a responsible social order to provide widening infrastructural facilities, satisfying survival needs, social security, general socio-cultural value system, balance and integration among social institutions and social harmony. Respondents from different socio-economic backgrounds have similarity of responses regarding present and desired quality of social change.

The bad and good dimensions of social notions are understood as qualities regarding competence, affective, moral and interaction. There are various expressions for these qualities. Bad and good are indeed polar opposites. However, cross-tabulation of qualities with socio-economic variables shows that respondents with similar characteristics do not necessarily view bad and good qualities in opposition, but the expression of polar opposite is the resultant of overall responses. The relationship of particular quality with particular combination of socio-economic characteristics is diffused, and can not be generalized.

The five most important life goals are patriotism, family responsibility, honesty, peace and self respect. The five top ranked life goals are family responsibility, adventurous life, patriotism, honesty and affirmative action. The results show the priority of action and responsibility orientation of life goals. The graphic representation of cross-tabulation of life goals and socio-economic variables shows the pattern of priorities held by males, urban residents, nuclear families, younger respondents, administrators, high income and high education respondents. F-ratios show that significant causal socio-economic variables are education, income, occupation and perceived social status. Mean ranks are less affected by socio-economic variables as compared to mean scores. This may be due to requirements of balance and integration in practical life. Hierarchy of life goals has consistency and variation together and reveals slow changes in social values.

The five most fulfilled necessities of life are social relations, quality of civic facilities, mass communication, food and education. The five most desired necessities of life are education, security of life and property, income, food and quality of civic facilities. Least satisfied necessities are income, security of life and property, education, medical facilities and housing. T-test shows that the difference between present and desired levels is statistically significant. The factors of present level are survival, social and modernity. The factors of desired level are progress, security and comfort. ANOVA and MCA results show that five socio-economic variables, viz. gender, age, perceived social status, occupation and education explain variance at present, desired and their difference levels of necessities of life.

The five most important personal qualities at thought level are active, capable, clean, courageous and cultured. The most important qualities at the practice level are responsible, loyal, honest, economical and organized. Overall, thought mean is higher than practice mean of personal qualities. Factors of personal qualities at thought level are productive, balance, universalism, progressive, altruism and affection. Practice level factors are moral, constructive, responsible, achievement, dynamic and stimulation. The ANOVA and MCA results show that the significant socio-economic variables in descending order are education,

occupation, perceived social status, residence, caste, age, gender, family type and political participation.

On the basis of the above findings, one may suggest that in the perspective of quality of social life:

- Institutionalized social self should be the unit of analysis.
- Continuity, integrity and progress of personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements and responsibilities should be considered.
- There should be interaction within and between terminal and instrumental values of social institutions, but unidimensional extremism and conversion should be avoided. Multidimensionality of social institutions, their balance and integration should be maintained.
- Social environment, value system and personal qualities should be considered for producing, what may be called 'virtuous circle of values'.
- Development at formulation, operation and evaluation levels should be considered as a two way responsible process between man and society.
- Consistent and hopeful man and society are two sides of the quality of social life.

Thus, quality of social life is the development of man and society in synergistic and integrated manner. There is a great need to combine moral, ethical, cultural, affective, productive, self respect, security and organization oriented values in conceptualization of development and interventions.

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AUM BHUR BHUVAH SWAH AUM TATSAVITUR VARAYNYAM
BHARGO DEVASYA DHEEMAHI DHIYO YO NAH PRACHODAYAAT AUM

Manju

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Chapter 1

Introduction

An inquiry into human history, no matter how far back it reaches, discloses that man has always lived in groups. Living in groups is so essential to him that his existence is unthinkable apart from it. There are various theories regarding the origin of human society based on very divergent models. On the one extreme, Hobbes theorized that man was at first little of a man and more than a brute, leading an isolated, selfish life, intent upon satisfying only his own immediate desires and impulses. On the other extreme, Locke pictured the original state of man as being peaceful rather than war like. Montesquieu believed that man was led to associative life through his fear of the overwhelming natural forces against which he felt helpless and alone. Rousseau regarded the original state of man as neither good nor bad but merely 'natural'. He thought of it as fundamentally savage and cruel until man entered into an agreement, or 'contract' with his fellows to live in peace and order and thus learned to control himself.

The fact is that man is found in society with hopes to have a peaceful, happy, satisfied and secured life, which might have remained unfulfilled during individualistic or the primitive group life. Social institutions became involved with the expansion and regulation of society. In the process, man changed from natural to what Aristotle called 'social animal'. At this stage, the twin problems of social order and human autonomy emerged.

Early thinkers like Kautilya, Plato and Aristotle were preoccupied with developing the blueprint of an ideal social order. They used the syllogistic process to arrive at the ideal order. Experience shows that social order promoted for humanitarian purposes turned into a utilitarian one and served the interest of a few. Then the hopes of humanitarian achievement were lost; complex social systems had given rise to dehumanization instead of humanization as hoped.

The painful conditions of the common man gave rise to the thoughts of Moore, Machiavelli, Bacon, Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Hume, Smith, Kant, etc. The historical events associated with new hopes were: Industrial Revolution of England (1760-1830) which encouraged the prospects of economic transformation, radical innovation and modern social rationality; Political Revolution in America (1776) with the motto of a new order of the age and democratic freedom; and the French Enlightenment and Revolution supporting natural law, individualism and doctrines of equality, freedom and popular sovereignty.

In the above context, Berkeley's theory of social physics and the concept of human love were posited as unifying forces. Bentham and the utilitarians were led toward the reconstruction of administration and law. Saint Simon proposed the scientific reorganization of society in which the industrial class would prosper. The new political state would be confined to the maintenance and protection of the individual organization. A new religion would give a sense of unity to the world. Modern positivism of Bacon portrayed the lot of humanity under the guidance of the new aristocracy of science in which domination of man by man had been replaced by the domination of man over nature.

The theoretical idealism of Plato and transcendental idealism of medieval world were replaced by modern idealism. This was a shift from tradition, authority, revelation to reason; supernatural to the natural; religion to science; divine decree to natural law. Such ideas naturalized and rationalized everything they touched and welcomed social change. It was assumed that human nature is everywhere the same, institutions are made for men rather than men for institutions. Progress is the law of society and humanity is its ideal. A general consensus was reached on civil society.

Liberalism was response to oppression. The liberal tradition was concerned with the individual rights and freedom and protecting them from illegitimate exercises of power, particularly by state. Today, ideals defeating liberalism and its unexpected consequences have become the increasing concern in philosophical and social sciences discussions (Smith, 1994). Of late there have been several theoretical attempts to look into the perceived 'regression of meaning' (Lee, 1994) by theoreticians belonging to modernism, postmodernism, end-of-postmodernism camps who found that the past emancipatory project of reason had actually produced a more degenerated form of social order.

Now, the fundamental question of how can we combine the degree of individual initiative which is necessary for freedom with the degree of social cohesion that is necessary for order became important. Today the search for balance of human autonomy and social

order is of emergent need. Sociology, undergoing renewal process, concern with the 'middle ground', where individual will and actions meet social values and institutions and thus, produce and reproduce social realities (Tulea and Krausz, 1993). Critical works on theory, borders of theory and metanarratives have paved the way for new conceptions of man in society, and for new methodological experimentations in the studies of values.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

This study concentrates on the concept of 'The Quality of Social Life' (QOSL). The concept of QOSL recognizes the third dimension intermediary to man and society. It aims at the empirical examination of social values through action and interaction of man in social conditions undergoing modernization and concomitant system changes.

Studies in social change have mainly two aspects: a) planned change; and b) impact of various changes on society. The quality of life as directive change, has individualistic interest model at basis. It has potential for individual growth and freedom but ignores responsibility towards society and social order. The quality of life is a goal orientation towards improvement in economic and demographic factors of society. The quality of social change, concentrates on the impact of social changes (planned or unplanned) on the overall normative and integrative dimension of society and social order. Social decay and disorganization are the signs of present quality of social change.

The paradigm of quality of social life is understood as the product of quality of life and quality of social change. It centres around man in society. It is the interface between man's tendencies and characteristics of social system. The quality of social life integrates goals and means. It involves rights and responsibilities. It takes care of processes and consequences of social change. Centrality, balance and equilibrium between the two extremes are the major concerns of quality of social life.

The partial of reality formulation, has confronted with value problems of the greatest urgency. To quote Toffler (1969): "Man, as we know, can already obliterate the species through nuclear or bacteriological warfare. It appears likely that he will soon be able to alter genetic structure consciously and in the direction of specified goals. He will be able to build self-replicating machines and totally unfamiliar man-machine organisms. He can already alter personality through the use of drugs. He can stimulate the pleasure centres of the brain electronically. He can create a hedonistic hell on earth or a savage totalitarianism, or any of a variety of benign utopias, and virtually anything in between. But which future he chooses will depend, at least in part, on the values fed into the decision-making process. It will depend

upon how clearly we come to understand and predict changes in that complex and shifting architecture of values that regulates human behaviour". The general value framework which can take into account multidimensionality of man and society and their sustainability and mutuality is of utmost importance.

Continuity of society makes it compulsory to rethink, reunderstand the society in terms of quality of social life components. The rest of this chapter has been divided into five parts: The Quality of Social Change; The Quality of Life; The Value framework; The Quality of Social Life: Genesis, assumptions, hypothesis and objectives; and finally organization of thesis.

1.2 The Quality of Social Change

Social change is an inevitable process. Sociologists have tried to delineate types of societies on the basis of polar opposite characteristics, which can be observed through the dichotomous conceptions like traditional versus modern; developed versus undeveloped; First world versus third world; Gemeinschaft versus Gessellschaft; Mechanistic versus organic; Closed versus open; Ideational versus sensate, etc.

Social changes in either direction has two stages of quantitative and qualitative changes. Quantitative changes refer to the changes at the basic structural level. For example, when disillusion of humanitarian hopes from traditional society shifted attention to modern society, attempts were made to establish modern political and social frameworks and institutions. This resulted into the establishment of modern bureaucratic administration, democratization of politics, industrialization and open economy, socio-demographic changes like urbanization, literacy, exposure to mass media, agrarian changes and diversification of occupational structure, etc.. These changes are made enthusiastically by keeping ideals of changes into the focus of attention. Qualitative changes refer to changes in social processes and are mainly due to quantitative changes. These changes assess, reliability and validity of our change ideals; present state of social life; and direction for future changes. The quantitative and qualitative changes are continuous and go side by side. There is description of changing ways of life like Sanskritization, Westernization, Islamization, Transitional society referring to qualitative changes in literature. The qualitative changes are of primary concern for sociologists as they decide further the direction of quantitative changes.

Liberalism has many way impact on social life. Once observed as countering conservative tradition, modernity actually had foundations and survived on traditional beliefs and value systems. Today social life is the synthesis of traditional and modern values, which can

be called as Tra-modernization. Transitional societies were defined as standing between traditional and modern societies on the indices of modernization, but tra-modernization has the indices of tradition as well as modernization. Traditional beliefs and values, which were once considered as bottleneck to modernity mission has actually retarded the intensity of severe social problems like family breakdown, suicides, psychological depression, etc. in tradition sticking society. There has also been increase in number and complexity of social problems, which may be the result of inculcation of modern values and persistence of traditional values.

Like conservative tradition, liberalism also ^{has} have some achievements in favour but much of them are against humanity. The accomplishments of liberal tradition are significant like it was a resistance to absolutist and hierarchical system in social institution and relations (Holmes, 1993; Barry, 1990) and was against the stable exploitation, unequal punishments and religious coercion. It advocated individual rights and liberties. Enlightenment project was a project of expanding human capacities for rational self-direction and self-development, of personal and collective lives guided by informed, deliberate judgments and pursued with resources and opportunities adequate to their fulfilment.

Limited achievements and untoward side effects of liberalism has given a sense of crisis to modern times as a quality of social change. The social consequences of modernity have been predicted through the concept of anomie by Durkheim; alienation by Marx; the inculcation of rationalization, bureaucratization and disenchantment of modern culture by Weber; the isolation of the individual in an abstract and impersonal metropolis by Simmel; and deterioration of close social relations by Tonnies. The unexpected results have confirmed the pessimistic projections of classical protagonists. Now modernity is seen as the one, that has created problems for all, be they developed, developing or undeveloped. Modernization process results in individualism, value fragmentation and social disintegration (Gundelach, 1994; Bell, 1960). The crisis of modernity has become a fact which has many sides. Mainly, it manifests in loss of meaning, declining value of moral life, decline in the value of socio-political life and social institutions.

1.2.1 The Value of Being and Becoming

The main effect of the crisis of values in modern societies is loss of meaning. Modern man is at loss to define himself, his goals and their direction. In the contemporary West, emergence of the masses was seen as a crisis (Gasset, 1932). Mumford (1934) argued that among the chief characteristics of our machine civilization were the regularization of time, the contraction of space and time, the standardization of performance and product, the transfer of skill to

automata, and mass production and mass consumption, and that these foster impersonalness and passivity among the population. Metropolitan life, noted Mumford, was a 'rootless world'. Berger calls it a state of 'homelessness'. Fromm (1963) said, "In the nineteenth century the problem was that God is dead, in the twentieth century the problem is that man is dead... The danger of the past was that man may become slaves. The danger of the future is that man may become robots."

Modernity has not been able to provide an integrated framework of ideas and values that are of general validity for entire mankind (Mukerjee, 1964). Professionalism has been grown to fragmented life instead of fabricated social life. Achievements in some sectors of life leads to unachievement of others which gives a sense of dissatisfaction and nihilism to a man of multidimensional needs. Studies on happiness indicate that the main determinants are not consumption and wealth, as they have been perceived the major determinants of progress today. Happiness is determined primarily by levels of satisfaction with work, leisure to develop talents, and friendship (Durning, 1993).

In less developed societies tra-modernization has increased the gap between varieties of needs and ways of fulfilling them. The accumulative tendencies even of the contradictory needs make man confused and disintegrated. In this situation much energy wastage is in why, what and how to do, instead of real productivity. It further deteriorates the conditions of man, community and nation overall.

Fromm felt that man can protect himself from the consequences of his own madness only by creating a sane society. The recovery of a chronically sick society requires meta-civilization (Mukerjee, 1964). Recent researches suggest the requirement of changes at more fundamental level. A value framework is needed to provide a sense of meaning, belonging and purpose in lives. People need to have something to believe in and live for, to feel they are part of a community, and a valued member of society, and to have a sense of spiritual fulfilment, that is, a sense of relatedness and connectedness to the world and the universe in which they exist (Eckersley, 1993).

1.2.2 The Value of Moral Life

In the perspective of morality modern social systems have degenerated. They are increasingly characterized by oppression, exploitation, deceit, greed, humiliation, revenge, murder, rape, dacoity, cruelty, sadism, mindless violence, destruction, blackmail, injustice, serfdom, kidnaping, corruption, use of terror and torture for political and criminal purposes, gangsterism, mutilation of children for beggary, divorces, desertions, suicides, bribery, nepotism,

rampant indiscipline, irresponsibility and negligence, coercion, brutalities, drug addiction and peddling, embezzlement of trust funds, black marketing, adulteration of food stuffs and commodities, bogus medicines, mass starvation and famines, chauvinism, large scale intergroup violence, massacres, genocides and civil wars. They engender and aggravate diverse forms of human misery, suffering and degradation (Rastogi, 1994). Growing crime rates, increasing drug problems, rampant violence and widespread depressive illness are all signs of western culture's deepening crisis (Eckersley, 1993).

In less developed countries, where due to constraints of resources and opportunities, the problem of conforming to the goals of tra-modern life is more problematic. People are adopting innovative (often non-institutionalized or a combination of institutionalized and non-institutionalized) means to attain their goals. Thus, they are indulged in immoral, corrupt and exploitative actions. Further, the state where the administrative apparatus is unable and unwilling to enforce the norms of discipline and efficiency on the one hand, and to implement effectively the national policies and programmes on the other. The combination of pressures to engage in corrupt means and soft nature of political and administrative apparatus have resulted in an overall image of an immoral society. It leads to further deterioration of moral values due to self-fulfilling prophecy. The deprofessionalization of the professions is the prevalent character of these societies which is manifested in sex lusters, money making and hegemony in socio-political life.

Moral regeneration appears to be a great necessity for eliminating the scum, pollutants and horror symptoms from the social systems of men, that is, for identifying and rectifying causes of the production of social pollution and human misery. Strengthening the capabilities of men's social institutions for facilitating joyous social existence is required (Rastogi, 1994). A coherent and consistent world view of integrated values and clear moral structure is of urgent need for people to have a sense of permanence and continuity.

1.2.3 The Value of Socio-Political Life

Plans, policies and programmes of economic development and social welfare have failed to overcome the basic problems of economic misery and social security of a large part of the population. A multitude of acute social, economical, political, administrative and security problems are threatening the unity and survival of the nations and its people. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, inflation, terrorism, ethnic schisms, communal violence, crimes, corruption, administrative incompetence, productive inefficiency, social disorders, and political instability afflict most countries (Rastogi, 1991).

In less developed countries, stratification process has become complicated with tra-modernization. The already socio- economically, politically dominated people in a geographical or cultural unit have joined hands for widening their domination, which further led to increase in social inequality, injustice and exploitation. Today, the links of politics, law, police and administration and business for mutual benefits have created several problems as well as distrust of people in socio-economic and political structure of society. The politically articulated groups and strata make various claims and demands for strengthening their position (Eisenstadt, 1973). The politics of provisions and reservations makes the people more irresponsible, incompetent and dependent, as well as increases violence and divides societies. The increasing gaps among people due to interest orientation, and opportunistic tendencies of social relations further gives chances to prosper the domination of politics, law, administration and business links. The existence of traditional structure like children's occupation training, women's family role has converted into exploitation of children and poor status women with modernity. Tra-modernization shows two opposite imageries, like women as educating, progressing and emancipating on the one hand, whereas, increase in crime, violence, murders, rapes, dowry deaths, sexual exploitation on the other.

1.2.4 The Value of Social Institutions

Along the path of modernity, the western family shed in- laws, grand parents, cousins, aunts and retainers. But in less developed countries, family is of primary concern. Fast changes and diffused directions in society has confused people about the type of value inculcation during socialization and social control for future requirements. The ideas of social machinery are lost. Occupational mobility and specializations has lost the value of experiences of socialization agents. Social mobility, migration and occupation diversification break the traditional institutional bases of art and culture. Further, religion has lost its meaning and narrow fundamentalism is growing (Singh, 1993). Socialization institutions have remained as unutilized energy and useless products of society. Young generation is also wasting lot of energy in the process of achieving imposed status oriented occupations instead of their skill oriented. Increased aspirations and competition and uncertainties even after using potential is increasing faith in fate and astrologists of the youth.

Secondary socialization institutions like school, social relations are loosing grounds due to limited spheres of relations and responsibilities. Lack of social relations and concentration of responsibility on family is making it a platform for economic and professional security. The other functions of the family are at loss like parents do not find time for their children

to provide love, care, security, social values and bonds, etc.. At the same time, parents do not get old age care and security. Concentration of responsibilities without rights and of rights without responsibilities is taking place in tra-modernization. Moreover, modern rationality deinstitutionalizes the encompassing and stable institutions of archaic society (Gehlen, 1956). People seem to be rolling stones with production and consumption in materialistic world. They do not have any axis of ideas, integrated values which can provide an alternative of peaceful, loveful and socially responsible life instead of this complex, unstable, unclear network of spending energies without ways.

In the present times political man of ancient Greece, religious man of Rome of the middle ages, and the economic man of capitalism has become a modern man with the social character of varieties; the 'mass man' of Ortega, Gieger, Ellul; the 'marketer' of Fromm; 'one dimensional man' of Marcuse; 'the other directed personality' of Riesman; 'alienated man' of Josephson; the 'fixer' of Mills; 'organizational man' of Whyte; 'psychological man' of Rieff; 'protean man' of Lifton; 'privatized self' of Brittan; 'nobody' 'a hypocrite' of Goffman; 'homeless mind' of Berger; and 'fatherless society' of Mitscherlich. Now, modernity is seen as having genesis of destabilization, immorality, interest orientation and personality disorders. The shaken hopes of modernity, has allowed us to rethink the dimensions and basis of development for future. The need of integrated value framework is felt urgent for setting the future direction of development. The quality of social change, directs us to understand quality of life as well as the value framework.

1.3 The Quality of Life

The idea of development has been undergoing major changes in these times of crisis and uncertainty. This is evident not only in theories, but also, and especially in the imaginary and social representations of the collective actors. Theory for the 'Planned Change' has travelled from purely quantitative dimensions of economy through the semi-quantitative and semi-qualitative dimensions like physical quality of life index, ASHA index, Basic Minimum Needs approach, etc. to purely qualitative dimension of quality of life, in the last four and a half decades.

Development became important after the Second World War, when the process of decolonization and formation of Third World was on due to various reasons. First, displacement from direct political, economical, social and bureaucratic domination was in search of new alternative channels of domination. Second, it was also important to counterstrike the increasing attractivity of the Soviet model which was claiming its validity for the ex-

colonies, with a social theory that could have consequences on development policies. Third, social thinkers, planners and politicians, despite their enthusiastic ambitions were insufficient to ignore the imprints of dominant western world and to assert their social and cultural values of development. Thus, capitalist path of development pursued immediately after independence, incorporated rhetoric of socialist ideology in India. Let us review briefly various stages of development.

1.3.1 Stage One: Economic Growth as the Panacea

The concept of 'economic growth' got immense importance, as a simple and direct relationship between economic growth and the common well being was assumed. There was a mood of confidence, assurance and urgency. The instant solutions were decolonization, economic aid, industrialization, etc. Evolutionists and the revolutionist have given primacy to economic and technological factors in bringing about the desired social order (D'Souza, 1989). The theory of economic growth began as a grand generalization.

For a long time development meant only the capacity of a static and retarded economy to generate and sustain an annual increase in GNP at the rate of 5 to 7 percent. Lewis, an eminent exponent of the classical model, was concerned with the growth of output per head of population, not with distribution. Keynesian model developed in the early 1930's found the insufficient aggregate demand as a cause of economic depression and unemployment. It could be eliminated by government expenditure to raise the aggregate demand, activate idle or underutilized resources and create jobs. The celebrated Harrod-Domar model were essentially keynesian in character. The 'big push' theory of Rosenstein - Rodem, emphasizing capital investment as the principle instrument of economic development may be seen as a further development of keynesian ideas. Rostow found that the secret of development lies in following a set of 'tricks' at the traditional stage and the economy must save, not consume, a certain proportion of its national income. The policy prescriptions that emanated from various economic theories were, capital accumulation, higher rate of saving, the growth of labour force and technological progress, as the principal component of economic growth.

In India, central objectives of First Five Year Plan was to initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. Economic planning was viewed as an integrated part of planing. The Second Five Year Plan emphasised on rapid industrialization. Similarly, Third and Forth Five Year Plans centred around expansion of economic objectives, maximization of production, industrialization and thus accelerated tempo of development (Chaubey, 1989).

Thus, major attention was given to technological lag for economic growth.

1.3.2 Stage Two: Critique of the Growth Model, Interventions and Modifications in Development

Critics of the growth model have argued that development in the Third World has turned into a 'sacred cow'. There is exploitation of natural resources, disturbance of ecological balance, creation of new health hazards, deharmonization of social life, accentuation of social and economic inequalities, generation of unhealthy tensions and even tolerance of corruption and other social ills simply because they are looked upon as an inevitable to the very process of rapid growth. Bitter experiences of failures and disappointments of economic development policies and programmes, made people realize the two-way relations between economic and social structure: (1) economic development may lead to changes in the social set-up, and aggravate some of the already existing problems and create new social tensions; and (2) social resistance may frustrate efforts at economic development, either by rendering particular policy measures impossible or by making them futile.

In the growth phase, 'economic development' was central to those who mattered in politics, academic and planning. It was expected that economic development would bring about attitudinal and value changes in the desired direction of modernity. Social problem and resistance were considered as a product of man's cultural affiliation. Traditions, customs, and values were considered as bottlenecks to development, and problems emerged from economic development were treated as characteristic of the transitional phase and which could be overcome.

Attempts were made to explain absence of development in less developed culturally psychological and structural constructs. Weber (1958) ascribed the failure of economic development in Asian countries to theodicy, that is, certain, deeply rooted attitudes inculcated by religion. "Emphasis on achievement motivation as preceding economic development (McClelland, 1961), its inculcation among entrepreneurs leading to the heightening of economic activities (McClelland, and Winter, 1969) and the signal importance attached to attitudinal modernity (Inkeles and Smith, 1974) are typical examples of social psychologists approaches to development and assertion process" (Sinha and Kao, 1988).

Among the founder fathers of sociology Pareto's was of the view that a great deal of social thought and action were governed by unreason, and could not be dealt with by logico-experimental method. It was futile to attempt to destroy sentiments (residues) on which non-rational thoughts (derivative) was founded. In this perspective politicians and planners were

advised to take advantage of basic sentiments in order to manipulate the masses, rather than make futile attempts to change these sentiments. Myrdal emphasized on institutional change. Myrdal's view was to mould the behaviour and sentiments to peoples of underdeveloped countries in conformity with a formidable schedule of 'modernization ideals' similar to those of the liberal democracies of the west. The sentiment-psychology, and institutions which are considered to be supportive of underdevelopment requires close examination in order to transform them in line with the preferred modernization ideas. (Pieris, 1976).

Realization of unequal growth and distribution, weak links of economic development and physical well being, continuation of exploitation and poverty forced modifications in the concept of economic growth. The physical quality of life index (PQLI), ASHA development index, basic minimum needs approach are such new indices of development. The PQLI was based on three basic parameters – infant mortality, life expectancy and literacy -and it attempted to consolidate these three parameters into a simple composite indicator to assess the range of conditions that development might attempt to improve. The parameters of ASHA development index are employment, literacy, fertility, health and productivity. A composite index is obtained by the product of these quantities with employment, literacy, life expectancy and productivity in the numerator and birth rate and infant mortality in the denominator.

To remove regional economic disparities, industries were located in the backward regions. Agricultural development was also promoted through green revolution, as a means to spread development more widely. By the late 1960's population control became a key issue. When neither the green revolution nor population control could reduce poverty, direct interventions were suggested to improve condition of the poor. One such approach in 1972 came the idea of basic minimum needs which in essence established priority of consumption over production and distribution over growth. It was felt that basic needs could not be satisfied without growth but growth did not necessarily satisfy basic needs. Alternative development models were direct or indirect correlates of economic growth. As the 1970's rolled over, we stood confused about what development really meant as the various imbalances at international, national and local levels widened further. Utopias remained unrealized. More knots were added to an already tangled situation. Cultural lag was the dominant idea of this stage.

1.3.3 Stage Three: Asserting role of Social Attributes

The glitter of economic growth is fading. There is shaken confidence in the universal applicability of the Western concept of development. Social problems and inequalities received the attention of researchers. Achievement of political independence and ambitious development planning seem to have created 'internal colonies' and a fourth world of abject poverty. Efforts towards development increased agony and violence. A substantial part of the developmental gains were cornered by thin upper crust of society. The elite of underdeveloped countries equated development with the prodigality of Westerners. Development process was understood as sharpening conflict of interests between the exploiters and the exploited (Chaubey, 1989; Dasgupta, 1985; Pieris, 1976).

Further the newly independent nations have only notional independence, for patterns of dependency continue to exist. Conditional aid, military instruments, pressures from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, restricted trade, manipulated prices, protectionism, premediated resource starvation, political intervention in the name of human rights and subversion and various tactics to divert attention from development to war games are some of the well known methods of diluting national autonomy and freedom of action. National sovereignty has reduced to the level of a mental construct that has little basis in empirical reality. Thus dependency and exploitation is just not a national, but also international phenomenon in the era consumption and economic growth. The critique of development has given rise to a number of development alternatives such as sustainable development, ethnodevelopment, social development and quality of life.

Sustainable Development is a process in which development can be sustained for generations. It is a development which promises to the future generations the same, if not more, capacity to prosper as the present generation has. Sustainable development focuses on intergenerational fairness in the exploitation of development opportunities. It has another dimension of environment conservation and limited exploitation. Sustainable development is concerned about nature and aims at maintaining ecological order, - biodiversity, as it is commonly referred to -, thereby making life on earth possible in future as at present. The present model development has led to environmental degradation in two ways: by impairing eco-system and by undermining natural resource base through reckless exploitation of resources (Sharma, 1992). The sustainability of development improvements depends on social and institutional factors beyond the economic and technical problems that often receive most attention (Brown 1991).

Ethnodevelopment means people-centred development. It represents the signifi-

cance of people's perspectives on development with stress on the centrality of culture. People are - and should be - the starting point, the centre, and the end goal of each development intervention. In sociological terms, 'putting people first' means making social organization the explicit concern of development policies and programs and constructing development projects around the mode of production, cultural patterns, needs, and potential of the populations in the project area. The main project stages are identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation and supervision, and ex post evaluation (Cernea, 1985). It entails the following ideas: a) precedence to people's conception of development over planner's conception of it, b) reliance on development planning at grass - roots level, c) groups to build development on their historical, cultural and indigenous resources (Sharma 1992). Similar to ethnodevelopment is the concept of endogenous development. The development that corresponds to the internal characteristics of the society in question, that takes account of its specific features, and its integrative qualities. When a country develops endogenously, its way of life should be based on respect for its traditional values, for the authenticity of its culture, and for the creative aptitudes of its people (Alechina, 1982).

Social development has been theorized by all the pioneer sociologists through its conception has not been the same over the years. Early sociologists, conceptualized it in terms of stages of social evolution. Social development as understood by Comte and others through an organic harmony was not a physical but a "spiritual" growth. Hobhouse (1924) considered community as a unit of analysis and concludes that a community develops as it advances in (1) scale, (2) efficiency, (3) freedom and (4) mutuality.

In the more recent discussions the notion of social development has been detached from the evolutionary hypothesis and has focused on the question of the satisfaction of human needs and improvement in the quality of life. The concept of social development is more comprehensive than economic development, as the former subsumes the latter. Unlike economic development, which is largely conceived in terms of the idea of 'more and more', social development implies the idea of 'better and better' (Sharma, 1989).

The new concept of social development emphasizes various dimensions like structural flexibility (Kim, 1970). An integrated concept means something more than merely economic + political + social + environmental development (Gore, 1973); progressive diminution in discrimination, exploitation and oppression (Mukherji, 1989); and political and civil rights (Dasgupta, 1990). They are all components of social development but none alone defines it adequately. Sharma (1989) asserts that the existing conceptions of social development as provisions of social services and social justice are inadequate. Social development theorists

conceive the category of social in economic and demographic terms rather than in terms of social values and bonds. Assuming that essence of 'social' lies in moral and communal aspects of living, Sharma defines social development as normative and integrative upgrading of social order, leading to enrichment of socio-cultural life of people.

Social development can be achieved through strategic organizations. Khandwalla, (1988) has discussed the role of strategic organization at three levels - The apex developmental organization of a society; institutions, enterprises or spearhead missions; and human growth oriented change agent. Pareek argues for a focus on political culture. To him without an appropriate political culture the development impulse would be aborted. He suggested that strategic organizations must consciously attempt to build a political culture.

In UNESCO's perspective on social development is beyond economic growth, which is an engine, and not an end in itself. Development is first and foremost social; it is also intimately linked to peace, human rights, democratic governance, environment, and last but not least, the culture and life styles of the people. Change only takes place in practical terms when behaviour patterns shift. The main targets of action toward social development are: endogenous capacity building, people's participation in social development, recognizing cultural factors, new vision of employment and work, the improvement of the quality of life of rural populations, environmental awareness, science and technology, communication, endogenous skills in social policy-making, evaluation and management (Sachs, 1995).

Quality of life is a relatively recent phenomenon mostly associated with new thinking about the goals of development. Quality of life has to be an inclusive concept which covers all aspects of living including material satisfaction of vital needs as well as more transcendental aspects of life such as personal development, self realization and healthy eco-system. Mallmann (1977) refines the concept and suggests that it is a concept which refers to individuals, but is determined by the dynamic interaction between a given individual, his society and his habitat. Mukerjee (1989) considers survival of the human species, security in the life span of individuals, their material prosperity and mental progress to unfold the potentialities of individuals as aspects of quality of life. Sen (1993) views that the quality of a person's life should be assessed in terms of the person's capabilities. A capability is the ability or potential to do or be something - more technically, to achieve a certain functioning. Functioning are divided into four overlapping categories, which Sen calls well-being freedom, well-being achievement, agency freedom, and agency achievement. Our capabilities are our potentials for all of these things. Chattopadhyaya (1992) realized freedom as the basic input for determining the quality of life.

The concepts like sustainable development, ethnodevelopment, social development and quality of life are the turning points which include and stress the importance of social organization and values. In the past, there were four main elements in the dominant paradigm of development, namely, economic growth through industrialization, capital-intensive technology, centralized planning, and internal causes of underdevelopment. Development today, is usually conceptualized as a widely participatory process of social change in a society intended to bring about both social and material advancement (including greater equality, freedom and other valued qualities) for the majority of people through their gaining greater control over their environment. Social lag has been understood variously as lag of morals, community, environment, culture, economy and rights. Attention has been shifted to social values as a remedial tool for the recovery of cultural, institutional, ethical dimensions of social fabrics.

1.4 The Value Framework

Values are the major dynamic subset of culture which in turn affect and express themselves through beliefs, norms, attitudes, traits and ideals of persons in society. In the social situation, values are often derived from and are defined by society that silently and powerfully regulates the objective and subjective conditions of human preferences, and performances. Social reality emerge out of man's active connections with fellowmen, intertwined human ideals, desires, interests, norms, beliefs, attitudes and activities.

The quality of social life is to be represented in the value framework, that is, in the framework of the present values consisting social life and reality. One of the simple reason is that Quality means value and value is a quality and adjective (Frondizi, 1963). So, to explore in the quality of social life, understanding of instrumental and expressive values of social life is essential. Moreover, there is a close association between values and social life. Social life is essentially integrative of two or more dimensions like that of man and society or of various social institutions etc. There is need of a constructive and an integrative framework. Value consensus provides this mediating mechanism. The values that prevail in a society are the matrix that forms the social relations among groups and individuals. Institutionalized values, perpetuated through generations shape the course of life in society. (Blau, 1964). Further, values legitimate social order and the various arrangements that sustain it. Legitimation entails approving social consensus that endows existing or expected social conditions with values thereby stabilizing or promoting them. Value standards can be considered media of social life, as the value context is the medium that molds the form of social relationships, and common values are the mediating links for social associations and transactions on a broad

scale (Parsons, 1963; Blau, 1964). Also some recent studies on values argue for adopting social institutions' approach against modernization theory (Gundelach, 1994). Multidimensionality of social life can be realized through value framework and more stable analysis of values can be done at the level of social life which is composed of various social institutions.

There are various expressions of values and their structure. In the following section the literature on values and operational assumptions regarding this study are discussed.

1.4.1 The Value

Values have been seen differently by different people in literature. Values supply a point of convergence for the various specialized social sciences, of various studies in the humanities. Value is potentially a bridging concept which can link together many diverse specialized studies (Cornell Value Study group 1949).

In economics, the theory of value is usually co-terminus with the theory of price. However, in Marxist economics the theory of value refers to the distribution of the goods and services produced in a given economic order and the assessment of the justice of this distribution (Mitchell, 1968). The humanist image of values attempts to grasp the total human situation with its transcendence, consciousness, self-awareness, and freedom. The Humanists include in studies of values the polar interrelation of the antinomies of human existence which point towards ultimate unity (Weisskopt, 1959).

In psychological literature values are defined as objects of any interest, (Perry, 1926), sciences of preferential behaviour (Morris, 1956), any object of any need (Baier, 1969), selective orientations towards experience, characteristic of an individual and/or of a group which influence the choice between possible alternatives in behaviour (Kluckhohn, 1962), and as an enduring belief that a specific mode of conduct or end-state of existence is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or end-state of existence (Rokeach, 1973).

To the sociologist, values are constituent facts of social structure. Opler describes values as a postulate or position declared or implied, and usually controlling behaviour or stimulating activity, which is tacitly approved or openly promoted in a society. He/She values are the elements of shared symbolic system which serve as a criterion or standard for selection among the alternatives, of orientation which are intrinsically open in a situation, conceptions, explicit or implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristic of a group, of the desirable which influence the selection from available modes, means and ends of action; socially approved desires and goals that are internalized through the process of conditioning,

learning or socialization and that become subjective preferences, standards and aspirations (Mukherjee, 1956).

Sociologists possess values as social entities which exist outside individual but affect the behaviour of individuals. The field of action and interaction is social where individuals have to communicate through common symbols, emergent situational morality, social conditioning for the achievement of integration and differentiation of their interests, attitudes, beliefs, traits and needs.

The values have been understood variously in relation to reality. There are three great sectors of reality as objective, subjective and Relational (Gotshalk, 1964; Frondizi, 1963). Value as 'objective' is independent of a subject. It is identified with what is desired and which pleases. It is the object of our interest. This approach derived from Franz Brentano, who designated evaluation as 'feeling', as 'loving' or 'hating'. It points to other pointers, and borrows the ostensive meaning of such adjectives as 'good', 'best', 'right'. 'ought', 'worthy', 'beautiful', 'sacred', 'just', and such nouns as 'happiness', 'well-being', and 'civilization'. Values have polar entities. they can be seen as polar opposites of good and bad; right and wrong. Polarity is the basic characteristic of values.

The concept of value as 'subjective' derives from a philosophical perspective. Scheler demonstrated the new approach by transferring the viewpoint developed by Husserl in his anti- psychological critique and a priori reconstruction within logic and epistemology to value analysis. Scheler saw values as ideal units of meaning, identical and timeless, which are contrasted with the multiplicity of evaluating experiences of various subjects. The values are ideal entities and conceptually universal. Scheler believes that values are arranged in an apriori hierarchical relationship.

The concept of value as 'relational' is derived from experiences. Experience is the supreme judge in the matters of fact. A value is a relationship between a subject and an object. The terms 'value' and 'good' have no fixed meaning, it is undefinable because of its relativity. It concerns itself with intrinsic value and not with value as a means or an instrument. Parker uses the term 'value' or 'the good' only when he refers to experiences having actual or intrinsic value. Values from all three positions can be considered for the quality of social life.

1.4.2 Classification of Values

Beckar (1956) divided values into two types: sacred and secular. Graham (1961) classified values into egoism and altruism. Fallding (1965) distinguished between egoistic and spiritual

values. Fallding (1965) divided values into five classes: (1) membership values; (2) partisan-ship values; (3) ownership values; (4) interest values; and (5) face values. Spranger (1926) divided values into five types on the basis of their area of operation: (1) theoretical, (2) economical; (3) social; (4) religious; (5) political. Firth also considered five types of value elements. They are: (1) technological; (2) economic; (3) aesthetic; (4) normatives; and (5) ritualistic. Reid (1938) describes twelve kinds of values in six pairs: (1) good and bad; (2) ends and means; (3) subjective and objective; (4) apparent and real; (5) actual and potential; (6) purer and mixed.

Thus the various forms of values cover the various dimensions of social life. It can safely be assumed that a normal person would aim only at normal realization of specific values. Too much or too little preference for specific values show idealist or extremist tendencies because that would interfere in actualizing the values. The above schemes of classifications of values show that the covered dimensions are social. Values are essentially social products and offer easy, stable and effective guidance throughout life to achieve security and satisfaction. The values are derived from life, environment, self, society culture and beyond all from the ideal, transcendental dimension of human existence and experience.

1.5 The Quality of Social Life: Genesis, Assumptions, Hypotheses and Objectives

The quality of social life ~~is~~ consists of values of social life which is an outcome of interaction between man and society. The quality of social life is recognition of multi-dimensionality of man and society and thus has relevance for integrated development. The quality of social life measures the achievements of man in creating social order for the fulfilment of human potential. Man and society are to be seen as complementary and synergistic. Social life is composed of all social institutions which are intermediary to man and society.

1.5.1 Genesis

Today, the fact that even economic development can be achieved through various ways is established. Mao is distinguished for making an alternative style of development possible. It was contrary to all fashionable and accepted development thinking ^{within} period of less than two decades, China has eradicated the worst forms of poverty; it has full employment, universal literacy and adequate health facilities, it suffers from no obvious malnutrition or squalor. China has proved that it is a fallacy that poverty can be removed and full employment

achieved only at high rates of growth and only over a period of many decades. (Haq, 1976). Japan as a developed country is an example of committed work ethics and low production cost. Further, Japanese show a strong preference for personalized and emotional relationship which is hierarchical in nature (Doi, 1973). The dynamic economics and successful industrialization of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are the examples of innovative ways of development.

Although, no history speaks without problems, yet man tries to reduce them to minimum. Today, boredom and misery, a general malaise emanating from the erosion of primordial affiliations of community, kith and kin. It has been argued that in pre-industrial societies which lack satisfaction at the physiological level, fulfilment at the emotional and self-actualizing levels is relatively high. Today the assumption that the less 'traditional' a society is, the more capable it is of sustained growth was proven incorrect. It became clear that the mere destruction of traditional form did not necessarily assure the development of a new, viable, modern society, and very often the mere disruption of traditional settings - be they family, community, or political - tended to lead to disorganization, delinquency, and chaos rather than to the setting up of a viable modern order. Additionally, modernization has been successfully undertaken under the aegis of traditional symbols and traditional elites. People became aware of the possibility that traditional societies, by virtues of their traditionality, might be able to nurture the liberty, justice, or solidarity (Eisenstadt, 1973). People are recognizing and asserting their own cultures and traditions. Traditionally, the relationship between economy and culture was not based on maximization of profit, but on the self sustaining ritualization and routinization of performances and patronages (Singhi, 1994). Nostalgia for tradition is one of the observed facts of today.

Human development report (HDR) 1991 observes, lack of political commitment not of financial resources, is often the real cause of human neglect". HDR (1992) laid stress on people's participation in the development process. HDR (1993) laid stress on people centred approach to development. HDR (1994) stressed on human security and observes that real security can be obtained not through arms, but through development. Real security is not just security of land, it is security of people. HDR (1995) defines development primarily in terms of gender equality. But, Human development index still considers longevity, educational attainment and access to resources as measure of development. The value loaded considerations have remained at the level of ideology (Fields and Narr, 1992). Development lobby still uses humans as resources such as capital and land for social order, political hegemony and materialistic progression at implementation level. Kothari's project is a search for 'humane

governance' as against the oppressive centralized state, for humane alternatives' to technocratic homogenizing development and for a 'humane world order' in place of the prevailing iniquitous, militaristic and hegemonistic international system, (Mohanty, 1991). Humanity and dignity of man are of overriding importance, a fact often overlooked by society (O'Brien, 1984).

The emergence of new social movements coincides with the declining hegemony of the development discourse both in the 'First World' and in the 'Third World'. State developmental and welfare programmes and co-optation have themselves often served as avenues of contestation with the state (Kothari, 1988). By affirming the local, the regional and ethnical actors of new social movements are attempting to overcome both the economic exploitation and politico-cultural subordination by the state (Parajuli, 1991). These movements have articulated the fallacies that development promotes equality, fosters economic growth and enables people to 'catching up' with the west.

The disenchantment from modernization probably added to the critique of development (Singh, 1994). It is true that modernity has proven itself ponderous, self-important and largely unable to support its claims that things are getting better. Another significant response to modernity crisis is that of ontological and epistemological anti-foundationalism, that came from those who are called postmodernists. They are known to have blasted the metanarratives of postcapitalist society and presented new poststructural models of emancipation. Their writings serve however, more as a critique of liberal and radical modernity than a new paradigm or model of society. They claim that today there are no unequivocal means of deciding and validating essential components of a discourse or of adjudicating between rival claims of what they are (Bachr and O'Brienn, 1994).

The conceptualization of development has widened to formulation of quality of life concept an all inclusive needs which can provide a good and satisfying life. But, can this hedonistic formulation answers to the following questions: Are all needs in harmony with each other? Can all needs be met; Can we demarcate between needs and wants?; Is a good and satisfied life the one that has achieved all needs and rights?; Are people conscious of the cost of hedonistic tastes? Additionally, recognition of various needs is confusing and increasing absurdity in life as some are contradictory, others are complementary and still others are substitutory. Some are absolute while others are relative. "An alternative concept given by Stafford Beer is the concept of reconciliation of conflicting objectives into what he called eudemonic solutions. Simply stated a society progresses as long as eudemony increases. In this sense eudemony is related closely to the quality of life. A close relationship of eudemony

with the concept of a stable and evolving environment allows the quality of life to improve with time. The concept further carries into the perception of closeness of a society to its environment and with nature" (Nagchaudhuri, 1992).

We are social, but not socially responsible being. What could be the future of an input without any output responsible model of development? A major failing of liberal theory is its limited ability or perhaps inability, to provide ~~an~~ adequate account of social responsibility in any form (Smith, 1994). We are analytical to recognize the multidimensional needs but not to recognize the multidimensional responsibilities. D'Souza has proposed a model of the ideal society in terms of which the processes and consequences of development can be examined. For him an ideal society is one where liberty, equality and fraternity are the values which are realized both at the societal and at the individual levels.

Another way to achieve quality of life is to improve what might be called the climate of life, that is, the degree of orderliness, predictability, security, and trust worthiness of individuals and institutions in the society. The better is the climate of life, the more reliably one can expect the social and personal guarantees of life, liberty, property and contractual undertakings to be respected.

The understanding of quality of social change and recognition of various dimensions for quality of life become futile with the basic framework of interests and individual as the unit of analysis and operation persists. It will always call people for exploitation and domination. The necessary condition is the change required at the fundamental value system is felt as an urgent need. Group life is seen as an important basis of values (Nahar, 1983). Value socialization takes place in cultural subgroups more than in nuclear families (Hoge, 1982). Further, the dimensions, of sustainability, culture, social bonds, normative and integrated social order for development involves the personal not only from the 'self' side but also from the 'social' sides. "It is the individual who has the capacity for this right. The content of the right to culture is the right to maintain a way of life. And, since we define a way of life as an attribute of a group rather than an individual, the right to maintain it seems to be *prima facie* available only to a collective and not to an individual" (Avishai, 1994).

Today development has become a way of life, but its emphasis on individualism does not represent the total reality. The experiences with model of man as a possessed self has revealed that it has serious problems, and it cannot cope with the demands of the emerging social reality of the post modern societies which represent a linked world system. In this context, the issue of morality, or the question of rights and responsibilities in human relationships becomes very crucial (Misra, 1991). Sharma (1990) emphasizes on social bonds

and values and normative and integrative social order. Liberalism focused on individual, had failed to provide any adequate foundation for morality at all because it failed to provide any adequate account of social relations. Moral responsibility is basically a social concept that requires an account of community at its heart (MacIntyre, 1981). The development process involves building social institutions, in the sense of structures, customs, rules, and values, that enable all the people of society to improve their quality of life in ways that are sustainable and just (Brown, 1991).

Biological, environmental, social and psychical - all these factors are inalienably connected in the structure of human life, in and through which emerges the Gestaltqualität - the quality of life as a totality. "The telos of our physical nature is to attain health, of our social being is to attain goodness, and of our inner self is to attain love. It is high time now that we should make an earnest attempt at the resurgence of all these invaluable qualities of human life and seek to imbibe them in our thought and action in such a way that would be commensurate with the advancement of science and reason. I have every hope that ultimately the life-force of man, his creativity and value-sense, will prevail and he will be able to attain that coveted perfection which will impart the right qualities to our life as a whole" (Roy, 1992).

Particular social phenomena get meaning and become intelligible in this perspective only if they are integrated in the totality of social aspects characteristics to an epoch or an area. The emphasis on totality against particularism is changing. The trend through reductionism or integration of the polar concepts, to reach some balance or tendency to near-equilibrium, which allows both social change and societal continuity is on in recent sociology. (Tulea and Krausz, 1993) on the middle level, the dynamics of social action bring together actors. The interaction setting of the middle level, structures and restructures social relations and institutional framework.

1.5.2 Assumptions

1. Society is a dialectical process in which subjective meanings become objective facticities and objective facticities become subjective meanings. The dialectic has three 'movements', externalization, objectivation and internalization. It is through externalization that society is a human product. It is through objectivation that society becomes a reality sui generis. It is through internalization that man is a product of society (Berger, 1967).
2. Man and society are synergistic and complementary to each other and produce social

life. Human pleasures and sufferings have social roots. Human action and interaction are social. Social exchange and reciprocation are central to social life. Equilibrium and disequilibrium; balances and imbalances; integration and differentiation are continuously changing processes of social life. Social relations and interaction are controls of social life. Socialization through proscriptions and prescriptions makes man fit for social life. Social norms and acceptance decide the hierarchy. Social life is flexible to adjust to individual variation.

3. Social life is composed of social values. Social values are the mediating transmissions. Social life and values have similarity and can go together to decide each others determinants. Social life and values respond to reality based on objective, subjective and relational indices. Social life is central to two polar oppositely ~~seem~~ entities like values. Social life also has a tentative hierarchy which considers resistance and change together as values.

1.5.3 Hypotheses

The specific hypotheses of the study, based on literature survey and early field experiences, are given below.

1. Man is a socially situated rational being.
2. People have multidimensional individual, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements and responsibilities. They utilize various material and non- material capacities for fulfilling these requirements and responsibilities.
3. People are not satisfied with the present day development based on interest model. They recognize the importance of both, the social environment and personal qualities for more holistic development. People desire to add an ethical dimension to development and have an integrated and balanced growth.
4. Values are social and flexible. They respond to multidimensional situations and guide man's action and interaction.
5. There is a gap between present and desired state of affairs; bad and good; importance and hierarchy; and thought and practice levels of values. The multidimensional roles and rights lead to balancing and middle level acceptance of social values.
6. Social life is the result of various combinations of interpretations of social values and social reality.

1.5.4 Objectives

Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To know socio-economic characteristics, their interrelationships and effect on social life of respondents.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of life.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of social change.
- To know bad and good dimensions of social notions.
- To know absolute and relative importance levels of life goals.
- To know present and desired levels of necessities of life.
- To know thought and practice levels of personal qualities.
- To arrive at the formulation, and indicators of the quality of social life.

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into six chapters. The present chapter on the conceptual scheme of the thesis. It is followed by Chapter 2 which discusses the methodological aspects of this study. It presents sample design, tools and techniques of data collection, and a brief description of statistics used. Chapter 3 presents data on Socio-economic variables and includes examination of important relationships between various socio- economic variables. Chapter 4 is devoted to the analysis of data collected through open ended questions. These question relate to present and desired levels of quality of life and quality of social change levels of quality of social change in contemporary society. Based on analysis of data, this chapter describes quality of life and quality of social change and argues for quality of social life.

Chapter 5 presents analysis of data on values. To generate data on values four scales of values were used which provided data on dimensions of good and bad qualities of social notions, absolute and relative life goals, present and desired necessities of life and thought and practice levels of personal qualities.

Chapter 6 presents summary of major findings. An attempt has also been made to suggest indicators of the quality of social life based on results of Chapter 4 and Chapter 5. Limitations of this study and problems for the futures research are discussed.

Chapter 2

Research Methodology

The ideal of science is to achieve systematic interrelations of facts, which observe the truth as closely as possible. Research is the pursuit of corroborating or falsifying hypothesis with the help of observations, comparisons and experiments. The search for knowledge, however, requires objective and systematic method of enquiry acceptable to the community of scientists. Scientific method encourages a rigorous, impersonal mode of surveying dictated by the demands of logic and objective procedure. Since research methodology is a way to systematically solve a research problem, it is necessary for the researcher to design suitable methodology for the problem. This methodology would obviously differ from problem to problem.

The present research is essentially a descriptive study that aims to describe systems of values in contemporary society. Therefore, the study is confined to a single time period. Being a study of empirical nature, it employs the quantitative method of survey. The qualitative method involving informal interviews and observations has also been used to gain deeper insight into the problem.

2.1 The Field of Study

Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh was taken as the universe due to following reasons:

- Meerut is an economically well developed area with a strong traditional base of agriculture. Its fertile land and efficient water resources together with the green revolution have left a tremendous impact on the nature of transition from a traditional base to modern state. Its closeness to Delhi has been a great impetus to the flourishing of business activities.

- Meerut is one of the leading districts of Uttar Pradesh in terms of infrastructural facilities and rate of modernization. It is one of the most developed districts of Uttar Pradesh according to the social development indicators such as education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, market, communication, roads, power supply, and sewerage facilities.
- The researcher belongs to this area and is quite familiar with the urban and rural settings, and dialect.

Meerut is an area of historical significance. In the epic Ramayana, Meerut is mentioned as 'Mayarashtra', which was the kingdom of Ravana's parents-in-law. The name 'Meerut' has been derived from 'Mayarashtra'. Hastinapur, the capital of Kururashtra, is also a part of the Meerut district. First freedom struggle known as 'sepoy vidroh' also started from Meerut.

People of this area are considered as social and moral being. They have simple and pure thinking. They are very labourious, courageous, confident in nature due to agriculture as the basic occupation and frequent contacts with nature. They take care of their living standards, food and health. They have folk culture which is rich in give and take traditions, customs and rituals. These people are considered as uncultured due to their habits of truth, clear and plain speaking (gupta, 1965). According to 1991 census, Meerut District has the population of 3,404,000 and an area of 3,911 square kilometers. Due to industrial activities, Meerut city has seen rise of slum areas in the recent past. It has 16 areas classified as slums. Twenty two areas in Meerut District have been given the status of town by civic administration.

2.2 Sample design

Literature and early field trips had shown that the biography of respondents affects their construction of social reality. The sampling method, therefore, was decided to be quota sampling. Quota sampling method involves stratification of population according to chosen background variables and then selecting purposive subsamples from different strata of same or varying sizes that add to total sample size.

Residence

The first variable considered for stratification in this study is residence. Initially, the study was designed to focus on values in an urban setting in a modernising region. Later on, it was realized that western Uttar Pradesh, where this study was planned to be conducted,

has marked communication and transportation links and interdependence between urban and rural areas. Therefore, prognosis of values requires study of urban and rural areas together (Chauhan, 1990). Thus sample was divided into two sub samples - urban and rural. While urban sample is drawn from Meerut city, the rural sample is from one of the villages of this district.

Urban area which comes under Meerut municipal corporation and civic administration was selected for this purpose. A sample of 300 respondents was taken from this urban area. There are 30 administrative areas under Meerut Municipal Corporation. Twenty areas are of Hindu majority and ten of Muslim majority. The study was restricted to Hindus only to eliminate the confounding effect of religion. So we have taken data from the population of Hindu dominated areas. These were Modipuram, Sadan Puri, Sabun Godam, Maliyana, Rithani, Jain Nagar, Baghpat Gate, Brahmipuri, Bhagwatpura, Prahlad Nagar, Subhash Bazar, Lala Ka Bazar, Burhana Gate, Subhash Nagar, Kailash Puri, Shastri Nagar, Nagla Battu, Saket, Begam Bag and Thapur Nagar.

The following information reflects the nature of developmental activities in Meerut city. Meerut was declared as class I city in 1901. Its area is 141.81 square kilometers. According to 1991 census, Meerut city has a total population of 1,276,551, with Schedule Castes population of 179,775 and Schedule Tribes population of 79. Sex ratio in the city is 881 implying a shortage of 119 females per 1000 males.

Regarding civic and other amenities, it has water supply both through tubewell and storage system. It has a well developed sewerage system. It has fire fighting service with 136 hydrants. Road length in the city is 719.89 kms. Electrification covers a wide network of domestic, industrial and commercial uses, as well as road lightings. There are 9 allopathic medical colleges/hospitals, 2 Ayurvedic and a Homeopathic hospital, a family planning centre and a TB clinic. Besides these, private medical practitioners have well equipped nursing homes with all facilities, which have come up as a big business.

Regarding educational facilities, Meerut has a University, a Medical College, a Polytechnic, a recognized short hand, type writing and vocational institution and 2 Industrial Training Institutes. Meerut has 8 Degree colleges, and 50 Intermediate schools in which 19 schools are for girls and 31 schools are for boys. There are 41 schools upto matriculation. Junior secondary and middle schools are 77. There are 191 primary schools. It also has a working women's hostel with a capacity of 116 seats. Recreation facilities include one stadium, 14 cinema houses, an auditorium/drama/community Hall and 27 public libraries with good reading rooms.

Regarding trade, commerce, industry and banking, this area is the importer of cotton yarn, gur and raw material for sports goods, while it exports cotton cloth, sports goods, coal and scissors. Meerut contains 70 banks, 140 agricultural credit societies and 301 non-agricultural credit societies.

Rural area of the District comes under District Community Development Officer and is divided into 18 Development Blocks. To select a village for the rural study, following procedure was adopted. Meerut District consists of four Tehsils Baghpat, Sardhana, Mawana and Meerut. Further, there are 18 community development blocks which come under these four tehsils.

Tehsil	Community Development Blocks
Baghpat	Baghpat, Baraut, chhaprauli, Khekra, Pilana
Sardhana	Binoli, Daurala, Sardhana, Sarurpur Khurad
Mawana	Hastinapur, Machhra, Mawana Kalan, Prikshit Garh
Meerut	Jani, Kharkhauda, Meerut, Rajpura, Rohata.

The Community Development Block, Sarurpur Khurad of Sardhana Tehsil, is the one with high level of development facilities. This block includes 34 villages. All villages of this block have educational and drinking water facilities, 82.35 percent have medical facilities, 64.70 percent have post and telegraph facilities, and 17.64 percent villages have markets. Communication through bus services and other forms of road vehicles is available in 82.35 percent villages and 88.23 percent villages have Pucca road connections. In this milieu, one village was selected which has all above mentioned facilities and a population of above 5,000.

Dabathua village of Sarurpur Khurad Community Development Block of Sardhana Tehsil, was selected as a rural area for this study. A sample of 200 respondents was considered. The general information about this village is as follows. Land area of this village is 633 hectare. Land use pattern shows that 421 hectare agricultural land is irrigated. There is no unirrigated agricultural area. Gaucher and groves constitute 8 hectares. The area not available for cultivation is 204 hectares. Size of its population is 6212. Dabathua has 3 primary schools, 2 middle schools, a high school and an Intermediate school. There is a primary health centre, a child welfare centre, a dispensary, and 5 registered medical practitioners. Drinking water is taken by hand pump and tubewell. The village also has a Post Office and a daily market/Hat. Bus service provides the mode of transport and whole village is well connected with Pucca roads. It is 13 kms. away from Meerut. Electricity supply is there for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

Gender

The second variable considered for stratification in this study is gender. Sociological studies of gender issues, raised by the feminist movements have shown that gender can be an important source of variation in values. To remove the effect of other confounding socio-economic and cultural variables from gender differences, it was decided that the data should be gathered from married couples and both husband and wife should be interviewed. Thus the data were taken from 250 couples.

Age

Age was considered as the third variable for stratification. Some empirical data and theoretical discussion on relationship between age and values have shown the importance of age in determining values. In literature, human life cycle has been broadly divided into three categories: Childhood, Adolescence and youth, and Old age. It has been said that childhood has values such as self regulation and prudence; adolescence and youth are stronger in values such as self-actualization and loyalty; and old age has strong values of self transcendence and reverence (Mukerjee, 1964) Keeping these age differences in mind, married couples were divided into three age categories: (a) Young couples in the age group of 21 to 35 years; (b) Middle aged couples in the age group of 36 to 50 years; and (c) Old aged couples in the age group of 51 to 65 years. In India, girls are usually 2 to 5 years younger than boys at the time of marriage. Therefore, in some cases, wives may not belong to the age group of their husbands, but to a lower age group. For the purpose of categorizing sample into younger, middle and higher age groups only husband's age is considered. It was decided that equal number of couples from each group should be selected.

It may be noted that younger couples are those who are relatively more recently married; they have just entered into family building process and taking up family responsibilities. In this phase, couples are likely to show two important concerns: one for family building, and other for career and status in society. They have emerged as a new family unit. The middle aged couples are expected to be developing more anxiety towards children's career; their own career and status have become more or less established. In case of the older couples, their children are expected to have come to nearly that stage at which younger couples of this study are. Thus there is seemingly a large existential gap between couples in the three age groups. The quota for the age groups 21-35, 36- 50 and 51-65 years were 83, 84 and 83 respectively.

Occupation

Lastly, values may also be determined by occupation. Work affects values directly through participation in a distinct work milieu and indirectly through income. In this light, it was decided to have occupation as the fourth variable for stratification. For this purpose four urban occupations (administration, service, business, and labour) and three rural occupations (farming, service and labour) were considered and separate quota was assigned to each of them.

Sample size was fixed at a modest level of 500. Due to problems of logistics, it was not possible to cover a larger sample. This sample contains data of only Hindus. Table 2.1 shows the quota as assigned to different strata of urban and rural populations:

Table 2.1: Quota specified for Urban and Rural Couples.

Quota for Urban Couples				
Occupation	21 - 35 years	36 - 50 years	51 - 65 years	Total
Administration	10	10	10	30
Business	10	10	10	30
Labour	10	10	10	30
Service	20	20	20	60
Total	50	50	50	150
Quota for Rural Couples				
Occupation	21 - 35 years	36 - 50 years	51 - 65 years	Total
Farmer	10	10	10	30
Labour	10	10	10	30
Service	13	14	13	40
Total	33	34	33	100

2.3 Tools for data collection

In order to collect quantitative and qualitative data, following tools and techniques were used:

1. Structured Schedule - containing open ended and close ended questions.
2. Documentary facts, that is, recorded information from the administrative units pertaining to overall development indicators.
3. Interviews of key informants regarding values.

4. Observation of life world of the people during the field work in the area.

Yet, it may be said that the main source of data in this study is the schedule. Facts gathered through other sources were used mainly to learn more from the yields of the survey.

2.4 Structured Schedule

The schedule was originally prepared in English. It was tested on twenty respondents from the Indian Institute of Technology (I.I.T.) Kanpur campus, i.e., on a few students, faculty members and housewives. They had shown due interest in the work. Apart from instruments to elicit data on values, this schedule also included a few questions through which an attempt was made to obtain respondents' comments on the instruments themselves. Based on their responses, this schedule was modified by changing, extending and dropping a few items. Then, the new schedule was translated into Hindi. This translated schedule was given to five judges with a request to translate it back into English. After studying their translations, the Hindi form of the schedule was finalized. After that, the schedule was pretested in the field on forty respondents. It was administered on a purposively selected cross-section of persons. The pretesting showed that the schedule was free from problems of communication etc. and could work well in the field. It was felt that to fill up the whole schedule, a respondent would require about an hour. Finally, this schedule was ready for the collection of quantitative data. It is divided into three parts. The schedule was planned from general to particular informations. The questions were asked from different vantage points to arrive at value indices and confirm the validity of responses.

Part one of the schedule consists of 19 open ended questions. These questions are put in the form of goals-means network to explore the value structure. Among them, first 6 questions are related to personal goals and their means, rationale, barriers, facilitators and additional supporters, to know present quality of life. Questions 7 to 10 are related to demand for a boon to have something in life, remove something from life, values taught by parents and taught to children, to know desired quality of life. Questions 11 to 15 are related to perceptions of peoples' goals and their means, rationale, barriers and facilitators, to know present quality of social change. Questions 16 to 19 are related to peoples' concept of development and its direction, to know desired quality of social change. Questions were framed with the help and inspiration of the Mukerjee's(1989) study on quality of life. First three responses were considered.

Part two of the schedule has three batteries of close ended questions and one battery

of open ended questions, which produce scores of values and their presence in life. The first battery of 18 open ended questions was used to know the respondents' views of bad and good dimensions of social notions. It was to understand the operational components of values and peoples' decision criterion of bad and good dimensions in everyday life. Eighteen social objects were career, child, citizen, friend, leisure activity, life, life partner, magazine, man, movie, nation, neighbour, parent, relative, safety measure, teacher and woman.

The second battery of close ended questions is based on Rokeach's scale of terminal values. Twenty life goals were selected and respondents were asked to report how much importance do they attach to these values. Three point scale was used. The categories of responses were: most important, important and less important. Respondents were also asked to rank the twenty values as the guiding principles in life. Rank 1 was accorded to the most important life goal and 20 to the least important life goal. Originally 18 values as discussed by Rokeach(1973), were decided to be used for the life goal study. After discussions with some social scientists and a cross-section of people in the field, seven values were modified and two new values were added. The additional values are environmental consciousness and justice. The other modifications are as follows: exciting life was replaced by adventurous life, security by family responsibility, true friendship by friendship, national security by patriotism and salvation by spiritual upliftment. Twenty life goals considered for the study were adventurous life, affirmative action, comfortable life, environmental consciousness, equality, family responsibility, freedom, friendship, honesty, inner harmony, justice, patriotism, peace, self respect, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment, social recognition, wisdom and world of beauty.

The third battery of close ended questions involves questions on present and desired levels of the necessities of life, which were formed with the help of table of 'Human needs and quality of life requirements' suggested by Dube(1988). Sixteen necessities of life were covered in the need battery. These were clothing, personal communication, mass communication, journey for social purposes, education, food, household amenities, housing, income, leisure, medical facilities, quality of civic facilities, religious life, security of life and property, social relations and transport facilities. This was done to facilitate understanding of basic minimum needs and to know the satisfaction levels of respondents regarding these needs.

The fourth battery of 45 personal qualities as instrumental values, was used to study importance of these qualities in the lives of respondents. These 45 personal qualities in the form of human characteristics serve different types of values. These were obtained from, examination of conceptual framework of values developed by Moum(1981) for cross-cultural

quality of life research, Komin(1988) in the study of value system and its implications for development in Thailand, and the conceptual framework of instrumental values developed by Rokeach(1973). The personal qualities considered for the study were as follows: active, alert, ambitious, broad minded, capable, chariable, clean, comfortable, compassionate, conrageous, cultured, determined, economical, equality, fair, forgiveness, friendly, happy, hardworking, helpful, honest, hopeful, idealistic, imaginative, intelligent, interesting, logical, loving, loyal, modest, obedient, organised, patient, peace loving, polite, prosperous, pure, quest for knowledge, relaxed, responsible, satisfying, self disciplined, truthful, versatile and worth while. The qualities were given in the form of polar opposites for understanding purpose and to avoid personal value judgement regarding qualities. The scale was complementary like 100 percent of one polar entity was showing 0 percent of other polar entity. So the scale may be treated as five-point scale. The points are: 100, 75, 50, 25, and 0. People were asked to mark on five point scale: (a) how much important the given personal values are in their lives; and (b) how much are they able to practice them. The existing gap between thought and practice levels, and the effect of social structure in the form of socio-economic conditions of respondents were examined. Examples were given in the schedule to facilitate communication.

Part three of the interview schedule was about background variables. Besides residence, gender, age and occupation the following variables were also taken into consideration: (a) Family type, (b) Family size, (c) Caste, (d) Duration spent, (e) Education, (f) Income and other sources of Income, (g) Political participation, (h) Perceived social status and reasons behind the perception. To the above schedule was added a cover page, which provided information about the work and the research. It also decided that this cover page should have space for recording schedule number and date of administering it.

2.5 Operational definitions

The conceptual and related problems involved in the operationalization of the above variables are discussed below.

Family Type : Family is the basic unit of social organization, with or without children, nuclear or joint. Here two types of families have been considered: (a) Nuclear family; and (b) Joint family. Nuclear family consists of husband and wife and their immature offspring. Joint family is extension of the basic nuclear unit. This extension may be vertical or horizontal. In the case of vertical extension members of a third generation such as the spouses' parents are added. Horizontal extension implies addition of the members of the same generation, such as the husband's brothers with or without their wives and children.

Family Size : Family size has been defined by the number of members in a family. Five categories of family size were made. These are: (a) 2 to 4 members; (b) 4 to 6 members; (c) 6 to 8 members; (d) 8 to 10 members; and (e) 10 and more than 10 members. Thus family size is defined not as number of children (as is done in social demography) but as total number of members in the family.

Caste : In the literature, caste is defined as a hierarchy of heredity and endogamous groups. With changes in society, positions of occupational groups are no more fixed and mobility is no more barred by ritual distances between each caste in the study area. But caste is still considered as an endogamous group. Respondents of different castes were, therefore, not clustered into categories like high, middle, low. The respondents were kept in the nominal categories as mentioned by them only. No quota was fixed for castes. The major castes found in the area are Jat, Brahmin, Jatav, Baniya, Yadav, Gujjar and Rajput.

Duration Spent: Duration spent is defined as the time of stay of the respondents in the area of study. It is divided into two categories. These are: (a) Less than 10 years; and (b) 10 years and more.

Education : Education involves a process of transmission of knowledge, social heritage and social values. It is also seen as a source of modernization and socio-cultural change. Education is taken here as the formal education. Education, as a variable, is divided into eight categories. These are: (a) Illiterate; (b) Primary school; (c) Middle School; (d) High School; (e) Intermediate; (f) Graduate; (g) Post Graduate and (h) Professional degree/diploma.

Income : Income is quite important for meeting daily requirements of life. Six categories of income were considered. These are: (a) No income at all; (b) Upto Rs. 999/-; (c) From Rs. 1000 to 1,999/-; (d) From Rs. 2000 to 3,999/-; (e) From Rs. 4000 to 7,999/-; (f) Rs. 8000/- and above.

Political Participation : Political participation shows its peak importance at the time of elections. Therefore four stages in the process of political participation were considered. They are as follows:

- (a) No participation: The respondents who do not involve themselves at any level. They have no interest in politics and do not even vote.
- (b) As a voter: Voting is the paramount right of the citizens in a democracy. The respondents, who just vote at the time of elections, come under this category.
- (c) As a canvasser: The respondents, who involve themselves in election campaigns for a particular candidate or party. Obviously they vote at the time of election.

- (d) As an active member: The respondents who vote, canvass and directly involve themselves as a candidate or active member of a party.

Perceived Social Status : The word 'status' is used to refer to an individual's total standing in society. It embraces all his particular status and roles, especially, in so far as they bear upon his general 'social standing'. Here perceived social status refers to the 'status' or 'social standing' which the respondents feel, they have for themselves on the five point scale as follows: a) Low; b) Lower- Middle; c) Middle-Middle; d) Higher-Middle; and e) High. It was also asked as to why do they feel so? This was to know the determinants of subjective assessment of social standing in the society.

2.6 Field Work

The rapport building process was started during collection of secondary data. When the secondary data were collected, finalization of 1991 census data was in progress. So instead of having old census data of 1981, the author sat along with the persons working for finalization of census results. She worked for a month, and during that time itself, made contacts with people. Some of them were retired government servants, while others were in service. They belonged to different parts of Meerut City. After collecting the census figures for the District, it was decided to obtain development data from urban and rural areas. Census work was also over after some time, and the persons working there were relatively free. They helped in collecting data from various areas of Meerut city.

For rural study, the author used to go to the village by bus. She learnt about the village setting from shopkeepers nearby bus stand. After knowing the location of intermediate college from them, she went to the college and met the principal. Then she had a meeting with teachers, with the help of college principal. She also met the village surpanch and primary school teachers. She happened to talk to a few students and an advocate while returning and waiting for the bus at the bus stand. Since the village was quite close to Meerut, she used to remain in the village during the day time while collecting data, and return to Meerut in the evening. In both urban and rural areas, field work was done from July to December 1992.

During the field work, the author faced several problems in building rapport with the respondents. In the field, first people want to satisfy themselves with outsider's identity. They are not satisfied merely with researchers identity, but (specially in rural areas) are also interested to know about researcher's caste, parental village/town, etc.. This identity of the researcher, is important, both from the point of view of establishing rapport with respondents

and the quality of response. In a plural and divided society like India, the outcome of interview will be determined greatly by the nature of interaction between researcher and respondents. Therefore, although one has to reveal his/her full identity, care should be taken to ensure that people give honest responses. This was done by down playing personal identity as against researcher's identity.

Second, government agencies, voluntary organisations, university researchers and several other groups conduct studies of rural society. It appears that in the village, which the author visited, socio-economic studies had been conducted earlier also. Since these studies did not fetch any benefit to rural respondents over a period of time, respondents have developed a kind of cynicism towards research. Villagers ask how are they going to benefit from this study. In this situation, obtaining peoples' cooperation becomes very difficult.

Third, the urban educated theoretical social scientists may not believe, but the field worker knows that respondents' ignorance about their own characteristics, can be quite intriguing, and often it is an important source of error. For example, if one asks about respondent's age, he may say "above 30" or "between 30 to 35" or "1 year older to a relative of his/ her", etc.. Some respondents hesitate in talking and giving exact information to a stranger about their life, income and sources of income, etc..

Fourth, there are always some respondents, who may be suspicious about research activities. Quite often, they want to assure themselves that there is no harm in giving information to an outsider. Such respondents are likely to ask, whether this information had already been obtained, from some important person or some particular person known to him. In this situation, role of key informants becomes very important, but a question may arise whether typicality of key informant may not affect the outcome of the research.

Fifth, for knowing the facts about a specific topic, schedule/questionnaire of course is a good tool, but if one wants to relate these facts to life world or context open discussions with subjects, about points related to their life, about which respondents feel competent and easy to speak, is necessary. In the course of discussion, the researcher should merely give the desired direction to the discussion, and not disrupt it otherwise. Sometimes, during informal interviews, it is better to avoid writing in front of respondents, lest they become conscious and not express themselves honestly and fully.

Lastly, availability of respondents in the field studies is a major practical problem, and varies according to the type of respondents. Respondents which belong to farmer, labour, service groups were available either in the early morning or in the evening. Females, generally feel free, to spare time for interviews after lunch. Respondents belonging to business and

administration groups are available on holidays only. The researcher has to plan interviews accordingly.

2.7 Analysis of data

After the collection of data, a researcher turns to the task of analysing them. The analysis of data requires a number of closely related operations, such as establishing of categories, the application of these categories to raw data, for coding, tabulation and drawing statistical inferences.

Through coding, the unwieldy data are condensed into a few manageable groups for further analysis. For the open ended questions qualitative coding, and for close ended questions 'simple coding operation' was done (Goode and Hatt, 1981). After the coding was over, data in the form of numerical symbols were fed into computer with the help of dbase IV, and were later on transformed into an ASCII file. This transformed data was then analyzed for various statistics with the help of SPSS(Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

Data, from part one of the schedule, were tabulated to get frequency and percentage distributions. Further analysis was done in the form of cross tabulation of responses, along with the background variables. Data, from part two of the schedule, were tabulated to get frequency distribution and descriptive statistics. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple classification analysis (MCA) were used for descriptive and inferential purposes. Factor analysis technique was applied for data on values to examine, whether there were some factors of values. Also T-test was used to compare means of actual and desired needs.

The ANOVA technique was used to examine, significance of relationship between value scores and background variables. Since the purpose of applying this technique was only to explore, whether some socio-economic variables affect some specific values, or their factors, or not; only main effects were considered, interaction effects were not computed. Values were factorized by the principal component method. The varimax rotation method, which maximizes the variance of the loadings within each factor, produces factors, that take large loadings on relatively few variables, unlike quartimax rotation which maximizes squared loadings throughout the matrix and is more suited to exploring general factors. Finally, MCA technique was used to examine relationships, between values and socio-economic variables. The MCA technique has been used in various situations in which the linear multivariate regression fails. MCA does not assume strong measurements linear relationships. It provides: (a) deviation of means of dependent variable from grand mean for different categories of independent variable; (b) adjusted deviations (removing the effects of other independent

variables; (c) Eta, obtained from unadjusted deviations; (d) Beta obtained from adjusted deviations; and (e) R^2 . Eta expresses root weighted mean of squares of unadjusted deviations as a ratio of root total sum of squares. Beta expresses the same for adjusted deviations. Thus Eta-square is analogous to proportion variance explained by a particular variable and Beta-square is analogous to proportion variation explained after removing effects of other variables. R^2 is interpreted in the standard manner; it is simply the square of multiple correlation, and shows the goodness of fit. It may be noted that MCA technique yields the best results for large sample. However, it has also been applied in sociology to analyses data from medium size samples. for example, Freudenburg (1991) used Factor analysis and MCA on data on rural-urban differences in environmental concern, collected from 597 questionnaires. MCA has the advantage of combining categorical variables along with interval-level variables in a regression type format. The graphs shown in this work has been prepared with the help of Usplot, a package available on workstation at I.I.T.. Some figures have been made with the help of Xfig, whereas rest of the document has been prepared using \LaTeX .

In sum: This study applies quantitative method to explore values and their relationships with social structure. Primary data were collected from 500 respondents (250 couples), drawn by quota sample design, with four variables for stratification: urban-rural residence, sex, age and occupation. A schedule was used to collect data. It had both open-ended as well as close-ended questions, and scales for measuring values. Some qualitative interviews with key informants were also held. The data so gathered are analyzed with appropriate statistical techniques.

Chapter 3

Characteristics of the Respondents

Man is a socially situated and rational animal. Therefore, to reflect on studies of human behaviour, it becomes necessary to know the respondents' background. A particular combination of general background variables situates man in a particular social position, which affects his response to various conditions. The reverse is equally true and man's response to external conditions affects his position very significantly. Thus, social reality is the outcome of interaction of Man and Society. This chapter provides the basic information about background of respondents included in the present study. The background variables are residence, gender, age, occupation, family type, duration spent at the place of study, caste, family size, education, income, political participation, and perceived social status. An attempt has also been made to obtain cross- classification of data by two or more background variables to throw light on the manner in which social characteristics are associated with each other. Such an information is of great help in comparing findings from two or more studies. They also suggest the contexts in which findings of the study can be generalized.

3.1 The Stratification Variables

As discussed in the previous chapter, this study enjoys quota sampling method. A sample of 500 respondents was selected with four variables of stratification. They are: residence, gender, age and occupation. Thus data are collected from 250 currently married couples in which both husband and wife were interviewed. It was decided that respondents be taken in the ratio of 60:40 from urban and rural areas of Meerut District. Therefore 150 couples from urban areas and 100 couples from rural areas were contacted. Three age-groups and five broad occupational categories of husbands were considered.

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of respondents by stratification variables. As evi-

Table 3.1: Frequency distribution of respondents by Residence, Gender, Age and Occupation.

Occupation	Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	TOTAL
Administration	21 - 35 years	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9
	36 - 50 years	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
	51 - 65 years	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
	Total	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
Business	21 - 35 years	10	1	11	5	0	5	15	1	16
	36 - 50 years	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
	51 - 65 years	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11
	Total	31	1	32	5	0	5	36	1	37
Farming	21 - 35 years	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	0	10
	36 - 50 years	1	0	1	12	0	12	13	0	13
	51 - 65 years	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	8
	Total	1	0	1	30	0	30	31	0	31
Labour	21 - 35 years	11	1	12	9	1	10	20	2	22
	36 - 50 years	9	5	14	11	10	21	20	15	35
	51 - 65 years	15	5	20	11	9	20	26	14	40
	Total	35	11	46	31	20	51	66	31	97
Service	21 - 35 years	17	5	22	8	0	8	25	5	30
	36 - 50 years	21	6	27	15	3	18	36	9	45
	51 - 65 years	15	1	16	11	0	11	26	1	27
	Total	53	12	65	34	3	37	87	15	102
Housewife	21 - 35 years	0	40	40	0	31	31	0	71	71
	36 - 50 years	0	40	40	0	25	25	0	65	65
	51 - 65 years	0	46	46	0	21	21	0	67	67
	Total	0	126	126	0	77	77	0	203	203
Total	21 - 35 years	47	47	94	32	32	64	79	79	158
	36 - 50 years	51	51	102	38	38	76	89	89	178
	51 - 65 years	52	52	104	30	30	60	82	82	164
	TOTAL	150	150	300	100	100	200	250	250	500

dent from the table, the respondents in age groups 21 to 35 years, 36 to 50 years, and 51 to 65 years are 158, 178 and 164 respectively. In some cases, wives do not belong to the age group of their husbands, but to a lower age group. Occupation is another important variable, as it affects social interaction and conditions. In classifying respondents according to occupation, again only husband's occupation was taken into consideration. An overwhelming majority of women in Meerut, in both urban and rural areas, are housewives. Experience shows that even when, they work to augment family income, social status of their family does not depend so much on their work, as on their husband's occupation, that is, their work status may be supportive or additional, but is not a major determinant of family status. Data show that the male respondents having occupations of administration, business, farmer, labour and service are 30, 36, 31, 66, and 87 respectively. Female respondents are mainly housewives: 203 females report themselves to be housewives and only 47 are engaged in gainful activities other than homemaking: 1 in business, 31 in labour, and 15 in service. Analysis shows that

unskilled females are engaged in the occupation of labour and educated females in service. There is no participation of women in administration and farming in the sample.

3.2 The Other Socio-economic Variabes

Besides the stratification variables, the other socio- economic variables in this study are family type, family size, caste, duration spent, education, income, political participation, perceived social status and its determinants.

Family Type and Family Size

For Indians, family is one of the most important social units, with which they identify themselves. It has many roles to perform, from the continuity of family to various sacred performances and rituals. Thus, it is necessary to know the family type and family size in the area of study. Today, family is not static. Process of fragmentation from joint to nuclear is on due to westernization and mobility. In the study area, the joint family system still prevails, but due to various socio-economic and political pressures many people are shifting to urban areas, leaving other members of family in the native village.

Distribution of couples by family type and size is shown in Table 3.2. The table shows that 149 sample couples are drawn from nuclear families and the remaining 101 from the joint families. In addition, maximum respondents (61.74 percent) living in nuclear family have a family size of 4 to 6 members, whereas maximum respondents living in joint family (45.54 percent) have a family size of 6 to 8 members. Overall 46.8 percent respondents live in a family of size 4 to 6 members. It may be noted that nuclear family is smaller than joint family, largely, because the latter consists mostly of two or more married brothers and their children. Observations show that the study area is passing through the process of demographic transition, and in both nuclear and joint families, couples have started restricting

Table 3.2: Distribution of Couples by Family Size and Family Type.

Family Size	Nuclear		Joint		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
2 - 4 members	37	24.83	2	1.98	39	15.6
4 - 6 members	92	61.74	25	24.75	117	46.8
6 - 8 members	15	10.06	46	45.54	61	24.4
8 - 10 members	5	3.30	15	14.85	20	8.0
Above 10 members	0	0.0	13	12.90	13	5.2
Total	149	100.0	101	100.0	250	100.0

family size on the voluntary basis.

Caste

Religion and caste are important sources of variations in values in India. To eliminate the confounding effect of religion it was planned that this study be restricted to sample of just one religion. Therefore in this study data are collected from the sample of Hindus only. However, the sample can be divided into a number of castes and caste-groups.

Table 3.3: Distribution of respondents by Residence and Caste.

Caste	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Jat	88	29.3	92	46.0	180	36.0
Brahmin	70	23.3	40	20.0	110	22.0
Jatav	36	12.0	48	24.0	84	16.8
Baniya	52	17.3	2	1.0	54	10.8
Yadav	22	7.3	2	1.0	24	4.8
Gujjar	6	2.0	10	5.0	16	3.2
Rajput	12	4.0	4	2.0	16	3.2
Other Castes	14	4.7	2	1.0	16	3.2
Total	300	100.0	200	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of respondents by caste for urban and rural areas separately. It shows that 36.0 percent respondents are Jats; 22.0 percent Brahmins; 16.8 percent Jatavs; 10.8 percent Baniyas; 4.8 percent Yadavs; and 3.2 percent each belong to Gujjar, Rajput and other castes (such as Punjabi, Gusai, Visnoi, Nai and Julaha). Rural respondents belong largely to Jat, Jatav and Brahmin castes. Urban respondents are largely drawn from Jat, Brahmin and Baniya castes. This study represents almost all major castes of the area, though not necessarily in the same proportions as in the general population. There is no case of intercaste marriage in the sample. It was observed in the study area that, traditionally there was no clear-cut hierarchy among the major castes. The differentiation basis was Agricultural and non Agricultural castes. Brahmins had a ritualistic role to play. Arya Samaj had great influence on the people of the area. There was competition among agricultural castes for superiority through possession of land and political power. These observations support the theory of caste as developed by Raheja (1989) about centrality, mutuality and hierarchy among castes in north India. Except certain low castes such as Jatavs all other castes (particularly people belonging to agricultural castes, e.g. Jats, Gujjars, Rajputs) consider themselves to be higher than other neighbouring castes and even Brahmins.

In the post-Mandal period, due to political claims for inclusion in the list of other Backward Castes for certain benefits, all seem to be fighting for getting a claim to a lower caste accepted. However, these claims are as such political; in the social area old competitive claims continue to dominate. These conflicting claims of dominance and backwardness exhibit the situational nature of claims and legitimations.

Duration Spent

Duration spent in the area is an aspect of migration. Literature show that duration of residence of migrants at the place of destination may affect their behaviour patterns, as the environment of an area has a direct bearing upon them. In order to establish relationship between mobility and values, it was initially planned to include a variable on migration. However, during the early field visits, it was observed that due to frequent mobility of people from rural to urban areas and continuation of close familial bonds even after migration to city, no meaningful interpretation of empirical inference regarding migration is possible. Therefore, it was decided subsequently to substitute migration by duration spent. Obviously duration of residence should be an important determinant of values, because continuing exposure in urban or rural setting would have a great influence on attitudes and behaviour patterns of inhabitants.

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of respondents by duration spent, gender and residence. The table shows that overall 85.6 percent respondents (90.8 percent males and 80.4 percent females) had been living at the place of study for 10 years and more. For all practical purposes, they can be equated to non-migrants, because after 10 years of stay migrants have been greatly assimilated. Their assimilation is facilitated by the fact, that in the sample almost all the migrants are from the same district or adjoining districts, and thus from the same cultural group. The table also shows that there is no appreciable difference in percentage of respondents reporting duration of stay of 10 years and more between urban and rural areas. Difference between males and females reporting duration of stay as 10 years or more is noticeable in rural areas. While 98.0 percent rural men have reported duration of stay for 10 years or more, only 76.0 percent rural women have reported so. This difference emanates from the fact that in a patrilocal system prevalent in the study area, marriage invariably involves change of place of residence for women.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Respondents by Gender, Residence and Duration Spent.

Duration Spent	Male						Female						Total					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10 Years and more	129	86.0	98	98.0	227	90.8	125	83.3	76	76.0	201	80.4	254	84.7	174	87.0	428	85.6
Less than 10 Years	21	14.0	2	2.0	23	9.2	25	16.7	24	24.0	49	19.6	46	15.3	26	13.0	72	14.4
Total	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	300	100.0	200	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.5: Distribution of respondents by Gender, Residence and Education.

Education	Male						Female						Total					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Illiterate	12	8.0	19	19.0	31	12.4	21	14.0	42	42.0	63	25.2	33	11.0	61	30.5	94	18.8
Primary School	1	0.7	9	9.0	10	4.0	20	13.3	12	12.0	32	12.8	21	7.0	21	10.5	42	8.4
Middle School	6	4.0	1	1.0	7	2.8	12	8.0	14	14.0	26	10.4	18	6.0	15	7.5	33	6.6
High School	11	7.3	7	7.0	18	7.2	27	18.0	17	17.0	44	17.6	38	12.7	24	12.0	62	12.4
Intermediate	15	10.0	18	18.0	33	13.2	21	14.0	11	11.0	32	12.8	36	12.8	29	14.5	65	13.0
Graduate	34	22.7	24	24.0	58	23.2	28	18.7	2	2.0	30	12.0	62	20.7	26	13.0	88	17.6
Post Graduate	58	38.7	22	22.0	80	32.0	20	13.3	2	2.0	22	8.8	78	26.0	24	12.0	102	20.4
Professional Degree	13	8.7	0	0.0	13	5.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	14	4.7	0	0.0	14	2.8
Total	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	300	100.0	200	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.6: Distribution of respondents by Caste and Education.

Education	Jat		Brahmin		Jatav		Baniya		Yadav		Gujjar		Rajput		Other Castes		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Illiterate	18	10.0	6	5.5	57	67.9	0	0.0	9	37.5	2	12.5	2	12.5	0	0.0	94	18.8
Primary School	14	7.8	10	9.1	4	4.8	5	9.3	2	8.3	4	25.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	42	8.4
Middle School	15	8.3	2	1.8	6	7.1	2	3.7	2	8.3	4	25.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	33	6.6
High School	26	14.4	18	16.4	1	1.2	7	13.0	4	16.7	1	6.3	1	6.3	4	25.0	62	12.4
Intermediate	34	18.9	14	12.7	5	6.0	3	5.6	3	12.5	0	0.0	1	6.3	5	31.3	65	13.0
Graduate	34	18.9	21	19.1	5	6.0	18	33.3	3	12.5	3	18.8	1	6.3	3	18.8	88	17.6
Post Graduate	33	18.3	36	32.7	4	4.8	17	31.5	1	4.2	2	12.5	7	43.8	2	12.5	102	20.4
Professional Degree	6	3.3	3	2.7	2	2.4	2	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	14	2.8
Total	180	100.0	110	100.0	84	100.0	54	100.0	24	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	500	100.0

Education

Education is one of the basic determinants of values. It not only involves a process of transmission of knowledge, social heritage and social values but it is also a source of modernization and change. Among other agencies of socialization, schooling is palpably an important source.

Table 3.5 depicts the distribution of respondents according to educational level, gender and residence. The table shows that overall 89.0 percent urban respondents and 69.5 percent rural respondents are literate. Thus it reveals the well known urban - rural differences in literacy rate. In urban areas literacy rates are quite high for both males and females. In rural areas male illiteracy is only 19.0 percent whereas female illiteracy rate is as high as 42.0 percent. These data have clearly demonstrated that illiteracy in the study area is mainly a problem of rural females. Yet, the data are also indicative of change. Among males and females in both urban and rural areas, there are respondents with qualification of graduation and above. The data also suggest that both in urban and rural areas incidence of drop-out at various levels of education could be much higher among females than among males. Perhaps the reasons behind lower drop-out rates among males may be that they are seen to be an instrument of social metabolism, that is, source of livelihood. Education among females is viewed largely as help in arranging their marriage. Roughly, half of all the respondents have education levels intermediate and above. Separately among urban and rural areas, percentages of respondents with educational levels as intermediate and above are 63.4 percent and 49.5 percent respectively. The similar percentages among males and females comprising of both urban and rural counterparts are 73.6 percent and 34.2 percent respectively. Further analysis of education data show that educational achievements are greatly correlated with variables of social stratification (Table 3.6). For example, among Baniyas and Brahmins, levels of literacy and education achievements are quite high. On the other hand, Jatavs exhibit the lowest rates of literacy and education. Jats have comparatively higher educational achievements than Rajputs, Gujjars and Yadavs.

In sum: males have higher education than females, and urban respondents than rural respondents. Decreasing order of educational attainment is urban males, rural males, urban females and rural females. Jatavs, Yadavs, Gujjars, Rajputs, Jats, Baniyas and Brahmins exhibit increasing order of educational levels.

Income

Income is one of the very important socio-economic variables. It is the source of survival. It has direct effect on the quality of life and overall social standing and relations. Income is also an important proximate factor of social influence, status, perceptions and, therefore, it plays a great role in diffusion of ideas and practices including the processes of sanskritization and westernization.

Table 3.7.A: Distribution of respondents by additional sources of Income.

Additional sources of Income	Number	Percent
YES	54	10.8
Agricultural Income	45	9.0
House rent	11	2.2
Interest on Money lent	8	1.6
Side business	8	1.6
Sub-total	72*	14.4*
NO	446	89.2
Total	500	100.0

* Differs from total number having additional sources of income due to multiple response.

Many people are known to have multiple sources of income. Thus a question was asked whether they had ^{any other} ~~only one~~ source of income ⁽⁸⁾ ~~or more~~, and if the answer is yes, then what is that other source of income. Table 3.7A shows the distribution of respondents by any other sources of income. It exhibits that in the sample, an overwhelming majority of respondents (89.2 percent) have only one source of income. Only a few respondents (10.8 percent) are found to be supplementing their income from agriculture (if agriculture is not the main occupation), house rent, interest on money lent and side-business. In all, 9 percent respondents report agriculture to be their second source of income, 2.2 percent report supplementary income from house rent; 1.6 percent each report supplementary income from moneylending and sidebusiness. These figures add up to 14.4 percent while only 10.8 percent respondents have said 'yes' to whether they have any other source of income ~~or not~~. The difference of 3.6 percent is due to multiple response: some respondents have reported more than one source of supplementary income.

Table 3.7B presents the three way distribution of respondents by income (per month), sex and residence. It is evident from the table that urban respondents are having higher income as compared to rural respondents. Maximum responses of urban respondents are in the

Table 3.7.B: Distribution of respondents by Gender, Residence and Income.

Income	Male				Female				Total			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Upto Rs.999/-	14	9.3	22	22.0	9	6.0	20	20.0	23	7.7	42	21.0
Rs.1,000 to Rs.1,999/-	31	20.7	24	24.0	9	6.0	0	0.0	40	13.3	24	12.0
Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,999/-	35	23.3	30	30.0	3	2.0	3	3.0	38	12.7	33	16.5
Rs.4,000 to Rs.7,999/-	49	32.7	23	23.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	52	17.3	23	11.5
Rs.8000/- and above	21	14.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	7.0	1	0.5
No Income	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	84.0	77	77.0	126	42.0	77	38.5
Total	150	100.0	100	100.0	150	100.0	100	100.0	300	100.0	200	100.0

Table 3.8: Distribution of respondents by Occupation and Income .

Income	Administration		Business		Farming		Labour		Service		Housewife		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Upto Rs.999/-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	67.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	13.0
Rs.1,000 to Rs.1,999/-	0	0.0	3	8.1	13	41.9	29	29.9	19	18.6	0	0.0	64	12.8
Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,999/-	9	30.0	10	27.0	11	35.5	3	3.6	30	37.3	0	0.0	71	14.2
Rs.4,000 to Rs.7,999/-	13	43.3	16	43.2	7	22.6	0	0.0	39	38.2	0	0.0	75	15.0
Rs.8,000/- and above	8	26.7	8	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.9	0	0.0	22	4.4
No income	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203	100.0	203	40.6
Total	30	100.0	37	100.0	31	100.0	97	100.0	102	100.0	203	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.9: Distribution of respondents by Caste and Income.

Income	Jat		Brahmin		Jatav		Baniya		Yadav		Gujjar		Rajput		Other Castes		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Upto Rs.999/-	1	0.6	1	0.9	53	63.1	0	0.0	7	29.2	2	12.5	0	0.0	1	6.3	65	13.0
Rs.1,000 to 1,999/-	21	11.7	15	13.6	8	9.5	5	9.3	7	29.2	3	18.8	2	12.5	3	18.8	64	12.8
Rs.2,000 to 3,999/-	29	16.1	21	19.1	5	6.0	10	18.5	1	4.2	1	6.3	2	12.5	2	12.5	71	14.2
Rs.4,000 to 7,999/-	37	20.6	19	17.3	5	6.0	6	11.1	0	0.0	3	18.8	3	18.8	2	12.5	75	15.0
Rs.8,000 and above	5	2.8	4	3.6	0	0.0	9	16.7	1	4.2	1	6.3	2	12.5	0	0.0	22	4.4
No Income	87	48.3	50	45.5	13	15.5	24	44.4	8	33.3	6	37.5	7	43.8	8	50.0	203	40.6
Total	180	100.0	110	100.0	84	100.0	54	100.0	24	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	500	100.0

income category of Rs. 4,000/- to 7,999/- whereas for rural respondents the modal income category is of Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-. Towards the upper extreme, 14 percent urban males fall in the category of Rs. 8,000/- and above, as compared to only 1 percent rural males. While towards the lower extreme, only 9.3 percent urban males are in the category of Rs. 999/- and less, as compared to 22 percent rural males. Among the females, 81.2 percent are housewives and 11.6 percent are earning Rs. 999/- or less per month. Thus only 7.2 percent females earn Rs. 1000/- or above per month. Working women particularly with low income are more from rural areas.

Table 3.8 cross-classifies data by income and occupation. It shows that occupational groups of administration, business and service are having higher incomes, as compared to labour and farming. The distribution shows that towards the lower extreme, 67 percent of labourers are having income upto Rs. 999/- only. There is no respondent in this category from any other occupation group. Interestingly, as many as 41.9 percent respondents of farming occupation have income of Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-.

Table 3.9 depicts the distribution of respondents by income and caste. Caste distribution shows that Jatavs are income wise in worst conditions. There are 63.1 percent Jatavs, 29.2 percent Yadavs and 12.5 percent Gujjars whose monthly income is Rs. 999/- or less. Jat, Brahmin, Baniya, Gujjar and Rajput castes have better income than Jatav, Yadav and other castes. Baniyas, generally being associated with business, fare best in this respect as compared to other castes. Jats, Brahmins, Gujjars are found in all income categories.

Table 3.10 shows the cross-classification of data by income and education. It suggests that respondents with higher educational achievements have higher income levels. Among the illiterate respondents 34.0 percent have no income, 55.3 percent have income upto Rs. 999/- per month and remaining 10.6 percent have income between Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/- per month. Generally graduates, post graduates and professional degree holders have income above Rs. 2,000/- per month. In sum: the data show that in general respondents belonging to urban, male category, and having higher education levels and occupation of administration, business or service, and Baniya, Jat, and Brahmin, Gujjar or Rajput castes have more income as compared to respondents from rural female category and having lower education, occupation of farming and labour, and Jatav and Yadav castes.

Political Participation

Political participation plays a vital role in shaping values in society. Degree of political participation is both indicative and determinant of social values. As an indicator, it

Table 3.10: Distribution of respondents by Education and Income.

Income	Illiterate		Primary School		Middle School		High School		Intermediate		Graduate		Post Graduate		Professional Degree		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Upto Rs.999/-	52	55.4	1	2.4	5	15.2	2	3.2	2	3.1	2	2.3	1	1.0	0	0.0	65	13.0
Rs.1,000 to 1,999/-	10	10.6	6	14.3	3	9.1	8	12.9	13	20.0	21	23.9	3	2.9	0	0.0	64	12.8
Rs.2,000 to 3,999/-	0	0.0	2	4.8	1	3.0	6	9.7	7	10.8	23	26.1	28	27.5	4	28.6	71	14.2
Rs.4,000 to 7,999/-	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	3.0	2	3.2	10	15.4	15	17.0	36	35.3	10	71.4	75	15.0
Rs.8,000 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	4.5	17	16.7	0	0.0	22	4.4
No income	32	34.0	32	76.2	23	69.7	44	71.0	32	49.2	23	26.1	17	16.7	0	0.0	203	40.6
Total	94	100.0	42	100.0	33	100.0	62	100.0	65	100.0	88	100.0	102	100.0	14	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.11: Distribution of respondents by Gender, Residence and Political Participation.

Political Participation	Male						Female						Total					
	Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
As a voter	111	74.0	77	77.0	188	75.2	141	94.0	98	98.0	239	95.6	252	84.0	175	87.5	427	85.4
Voter and canvasser	20	13.3	18	18.0	38	15.2	1	0.7	2	2.0	3	1.2	21	7.0	20	10.0	41	8.2
Active member	13	8.7	5	5.0	18	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	4.3	5	2.5	18	3.6
No participation	6	4.0	0	0.0	6	2.4	8	5.3	0	0.0	8	3.2	14	4.7	0	0.0	14	2.8
Total	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	150	100.0	100	100.0	250	100.0	300	100.0	200	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.12: Distribution of respondents by Occupation and Political Participation.

Political Participation	Administration		Business		Farming		Labour		Service		Housewife		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
As a voter	23	76.7	19	51.4	20	64.5	95	97.9	78	76.5	192	94.6	427	85.4
Voter and canvasser	3	10.0	8	21.6	7	22.6	1	1.0	19	18.6	3	1.5	41	8.2
Active member	2	6.7	10	27.0	4	12.9	0	0.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	18	3.6
No participation	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	2.9	8	3.9	14	2.8
Total	30	100.0	37	100.0	31	100.0	97	100.0	102	100.0	203	100.0	500	100.0

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tells how significant are political processes, as viewed by people in shaping their lives. As a cause, it opens some hitherto unexplored dimensions of experiences and shapes values. Also, higher the level of political participation among a group of people, the higher will be the influence of this group as compared to that of others in society. In democratic India, political workers seek to promote the material interest of their clients. The interaction between the political leaders and masses creates vote banks, politico-economic support to leaders and social status to the followers.

Table 3.11 reveals the three-way distribution of respondents by nature of political participation, gender and residence. The data show, that an overwhelming majority of people (85.4 percent) participate in politics merely as voters during the time of elections for various polls; 8.2 percent participate as voters as well as canvassers; only 3.6 percent are active members in politics (active members are inclusive of voters and canvassers and are involved in political activities all the round); 2.8 percent are those who do not participate in politics at all. The table does not show much difference between rural and urban respondents in this respect, although proportionately, more people participate in politics as voters and canvassers in rural areas than in urban areas. There are marked differences in political participation by gender. Proportionately more females participate as voters only, whereas more males participate both as voters and canvassers. In the females' sample, there is no active member. Among the ordinary families women are not encouraged to be politically active. However, during elections they are taken to polling stations to vote usually for the party decided by husbands.

Table 3.12 shows, that the labour class and housewives do not seem to be much interested in participating in political processes as canvassers or active members. Respondents of all occupational categories, however, serve as voters. At the same time, the highest percentage of politically inactive people emanates from respondents engaged in administration. Respondents belonging to the business occupation are most active in politics.

Table 3.13 depicts the distribution of respondents by caste and political participation. All castes are active in politics at least as a voter (85.4 percent). Of 41 respondents reporting as voters and canvassers, 21 belong to Jat caste and 11 to Brahmin caste. Their numbers among Jatavs, Baniyas, and Rajputs are 4, 4 and 2 respectively. Active members (18) are also mostly from Jats (8) and Brahmins (4). Their numbers among Jatavs, Baniyas, Gujjars and Rajputs are 2, 2, 1 and 1 respectively. It can be seen that Rajputs, who are politically active, are also most active as canvassers and members of political parties. Surprisingly, among those who do not participate in politics at all, Jats and Brahmins are

Table 3.13: Distribution of respondents by Caste and Political Participation.

Political Participation	Jat		Brahmin		Jatav		Baniya		Yadav		Gujjar		Rajput		Other Castes		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
As a voter	146	81.1	93	84.5	78	92.9	46	85.2	22	91.7	15	93.8	13	81.3	14	87.5	427	85.4
Voter and convasser	21	11.7	10	9.1	4	4.8	4	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	41	8.2
Active member	8	4.4	4	3.6	2	2.4	2	3.7	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	18	3.6
No participation	5	2.8	3	3.7	0	0.0	2	3.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	14	2.8
Total	180	100.0	110	100.0	84	100.0	54	100.0	24	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.14: Distribution of respondents by Education and Political Participation.

Political Participation	Illiterate		Primary School		Middle School		High School		Intermediate		Graduate		Post Graduate		Professional		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
As a voter	92	97.9	39	92.9	32	97.0	53	85.5	57	87.7	66	75.0	79	77.5	9	64.3	427	85.4
Voter and convasser	1	1.1	1	2.4	1	3.0	5	8.1	4	6.2	11	12.5	13	12.7	5	35.7	41	8.2
Active member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	6.2	7	8.0	6	5.9	0	0.0	18	3.6
No participation	1	1.1	2	4.8	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	4	4.5	4	3.9	0	0.0	14	2.8
Total	94	100.0	42	100.0	33	100.0	62	100.0	65	100.0	88	100.0	102	100.0	14	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.15: Distribution of respondents by Income and Political Participation.

Political Participation	Upto Rs. 999/-		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999/-		Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,999/-		Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,999/-		Rs. 8,000 and above		No Income		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
As a voter	65	100.0	58	90.6	54	76.1	42	56.0	16	72.7	192	94.6	427	85.4
Voter and convasser	0	0.0	3	4.7	12	16.9	22	29.3	1	4.5	3	1.5	41	8.2
Active member	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.6	10	13.3	4	18.2	0	0.0	18	3.6
No participation	0	0.0	3	4.7	1	1.4	1	1.3	1	4.5	8	3.9	14	2.8
Total	65	100.0	64	100.0	71	100.0	75	100.0	22	100.0	203	100.0	500	100.0

over-represented.

Table 3.14 shows the cross classification of data by education and political participation. Merely as a voter participation is less among graduates and above. Yet, highly educated people participate in politics more as canvassers. It is startling to note, that respondents with professional qualification are not found to be participating as active members. Yet, no politically active member is having education less than high school.

Table 3.15 reveals the distribution of respondents by political participation and income. Political participation is lowest in the category of no income. There is no political participation at the level of canvassing and as an active member in the income category of upto Rs. 999/-. Active members in politics belong mostly to the income category of Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-, followed by categories Rs. 2000 to 3,999/- and Rs. 8,000/- and above. Among all those who do not participate in politics at all, people with no income are maximum in number (8) followed by category Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-.

Thus, we can conclude that male respondents are generally more active, both as members as well as voters and canvassers. Respondents belonging to business occupation and high income category are politically more active. All caste categories are active with regard to educational level. Active members are those with level of education High School and above, (without professional degree). Canvassers are also mostly from the graduates and post-graduates, barring few professional degree holders.

Perceived Social Status

Social status is the individual's total standing in society. Status of a person decides his roles in society. There are several ways of measuring one's status in society. Basically these measures aim at quantifying one's status in different situations or hierarchies in various relational directions. In this study, however, status has been measured by "perceived social status". This perceived social status is the social standing, which the respondent subjectively feels, that he occupies in society. Five-point scale has been used for this purpose and the categories were as follows: Low, Lower middle, Middle, Higher-middle and High.

Table 3.16 shows the distribution of respondents by perceived social status, gender and residence. According to table, only 2.2 percent of the respondents perceived that they had high status in society. As a matter of fact, in rural areas, nobody perceives his/her status to be high. Nearly half of the respondents (both males and females), perceived their status to be at the middle level. Interestingly about 17 percent respondents perceived their status to be low. It may also be noted, that proportion of respondents perceiving their status to

be low, is higher in the rural sample than in the urban. In general, both in urban and rural areas, distribution of perceived status is more or less same among both males and females.

Table 3.17 shows the distribution of respondents by occupation and perceived social status. Low status has been reported most by labour (64.9 percent); all others mostly report their status to be at the middle level. Maximum percentages of Higher middle are reported by Administrators (46.6 percent) and Businessmen (29.7 percent). Interestingly of 11 persons reporting their status to be high, 6 are businessmen and 5 are housewives.

Table 3.18 presents the distribution of respondents according to caste and perceived social status. Jatavs and Yadavs do not perceive themselves having high status whereas, Rajputs do not perceive themselves of having low status. Maximum representation in low social status is of Jatavs.

Table 3.19 shows the distribution of respondents by education and perceived social status. Illiterate persons perceive their status to be low (61.7 percent), where as professional degree holders perceive their status to be higher middle (50 percent) or middle (42.9 percent).

Table 3.20 shows the distribution by income and perceived social status. Respondents belonging to the income category of upto Rs. 999/- have revealed mostly low status (81.5 percent) while respondents in the income category of Rs. 8,000/- and above reveal mostly high status. The income category of Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/- shows the major responses in the category of lower middle or middle. Respondents in the income category of Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/- show themselves in middle social status and respondents in the income category Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/- show them in the middle or higher middle social status.

Table 3.21 depicts the distribution by political participation and perceived social status. Respondents who act politically as a voter only have reported low status while active members report higher middle or middle status. The respondents who participate in politics as voter and convasser have shown their social status to be middle.

Thus, people belonging to labour, low caste, low educational group and poor are more likely to perceive their status to be low as compared to other groups. Similarly, those who do not participate in politics or participate merely as voters are more likely to perceive their status to be low as compared to those who participate in politics as canvassers and active members. In majority of cases, there is a tendency to report perceived status to be at the middle level. Thus the middle status is invariably the modal category.

An attempt was also made to explore determinants of perceived social status. The purpose was to know, what factors were considered responsible/determinants by respondents in reporting their status. Table 3.22 shows the distribution by perceived social status and

Table 3.19: Distribution of respondents by Education and Perceived Social Status.

Perceived Social Status	Illiterate		Primary Schol		Middle School		High School		Intermediate		Graduate		Post Graduate		Professional Degree		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Low	58	61.7	6	14.3	10	30.3	3	4.8	5	7.7	3	3.4	2	2.0	0	0.0	87	17.4
Lower middle	11	11.7	9	21.4	9	27.3	13	21.0	11	16.9	14	15.9	9	8.8	1	7.1	77	15.4
Middle	25	26.6	22	52.4	12	36.4	34	54.8	39	60.0	55	62.5	63	61.8	6	42.9	256	57.2
Higher middle	0	0.0	4	9.5	2	6.1	11	17.7	9	13.8	11	12.5	25	24.5	7	50.0	69	13.8
High	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.5	5	5.7	3	2.9	0	0.0	11	2.2
Total	94	100.0	42	100.0	33	100.0	62	100.0	65	100.0	88	100.0	102	100.0	14	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.20: Distribution of respondents by Income and Perceived Social Status.

Perceived Social Status	Upto Rs. 999/-		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999/-		Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,999/-		Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,999/-		Rs. 8,000 and above		No Income		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Low	53	81.5	16	25.0	2	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	7.9	87	17.4
Lower middle	10	15.4	20	31.3	9	12.7	3	4.0	0	0.0	35	17.2	77	15.4
Middle	2	3.1	25	39.1	50	70.4	50	66.7	9	40.9	120	59.1	256	51.2
Higher middle	0	0.0	3	4.7	9	12.7	21	28.0	9	40.9	27	13.3	69	13.8
High	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.3	4	18.2	5	2.5	11	2.2
Total	65	100.0	64	100.0	71	100.0	75	100.0	22	100.0	203	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.21: Distribution of respondents by Political Participation and Perceived Social Status.

Perceived Social Status	As a voter		Voter and convasser		Active member		No participation		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Low	85	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	87	17.4
Lower middle	75	17.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	7.1	77	15.4
Middle	206	48.2	31	75.6	9	50.0	10	71.4	256	51.2
Higher middle	55	12.9	8	19.5	5	27.8	1	7.1	69	13.8
High	6	1.4	1	2.4	4	22.2	0	0.0	11	2.2
Total	427	100.0	41	100.0	18	100.0	14	100.0	500	100.0

Table 3.22: Distribution of respondents by Gender and determinants of Social Status.

Determinants of Social Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Income	157	62.8	161	64.4	318	63.6
Prestige	76	30.4	76	30.4	152	30.4
Basic survival needs	63	25.2	63	25.2	126	25.2
Social relations	51	20.4	50	20.0	101	20.2
Quality of Life	38	15.2	37	14.8	75	15.0
Education	16	6.4	14	5.6	30	6.0
Political links	16	6.4	5	2.0	21	4.2
Good behavior	2	0.8	10	4.0	12	2.4
Caste	3	1.2	3	1.2	6	1.2
Total	422	168.8	419	167.6	841	168.2

Table 3.23: Distribution of respondents by Perceived Social Status and determinants of Social Status.

Determinants of Social Status	Low		Lower middle		Middle		Higher middle		High		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Income	12	13.8	47	61.0	196	76.0	55	78.7	8	72.7	318	63.6
Prestige	1	1.1	5	6.4	105	41.0	33	47.8	8	72.7	152	30.4
Basic survival needs	81	93.1	40	51.9	5	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	25.2
Social relations	2	2.3	16	20.7	67	26.1	15	21.7	1	9.1	101	20.2
Quality of Life	0	0.0	7	9.1	14	15.6	27	39.1	1	9.1	75	15.0
Education	0	0.0	7	9.1	19	7.4	4	5.8	0	0.0	30	6.0
Political links	0	0.0	1	1.3	14	5.5	3	4.3	3	27.2	21	4.2
Good behavior	3	3.4	0	0.0	9	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	2.4
Caste	0	0.0	2	2.6	4	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.2
Total Responses	99	113.7	125	162.1	459	178.6	137	197.4	21	190.8	841	168.2

causes of social status. It shows that the contributory factors to status in order of decreasing importance are income, prestige, basic survival needs, social relations, quality of life, education, political links, good behaviour and caste. It also shows that there is no appreciable difference between males and females in expressing causes of status. Obviously, the data reveal a transition from ascriptive status towards secular and achieved status.

Table 3.23 shows, that the respondents reporting different status attribute different combinations of factors contributing to status. Those who report their status to be low, give practically full importance to survival needs and other income; and those who report their status to be high, give equal importance to income and social prestige. The latter also attach importance to political links, a determinant not reported by the former.

Summary

Background characteristics of respondents show that, although, they may not be true representatives of population of Meerut district, yet, they cover wide spectrum of different age-groups, occupational categories, both sexes, urban and rural areas, all major castes, education groups, income categories, and nuclear and joint families. The respondents show good extent of political participation, and middle class as the modal category of perceived social status.

Analysis reveals that various background characteristics such as low income, low educational level, low political participation, lower caste, rural area, low perceived social status are interrelated, and so are the opposite streams of these categories. Thus class stratification, mainly based on achieved factors in contrast to ascribed factors, is prominent in study area.

However, there are several cases reporting class incongruence. The various diffused combinations like low political participation and high income, low educational level and high income, etc. show that class stratification is not the only trend, but many trends of various combinations of socio-economic variables exist in the society. The implications of results may be similarity as well as differences on the understanding of social life of respondents.

Chapter 4

Dimensions of Social Life

This chapter concentrates on the social life and its conditioning. The purpose is to know the determinants of social life by empirical examination of social action and interaction. The underlying assumption recognizes social life as the outcome of two-way interaction of man and society, as man's action and interaction affect social environment, and social environment in turn, affects man's action and interaction. Thus, social life results from man's self understanding of what is his actual and desired quality of life and understanding of present and desired quality of social change. The social life concept is inclusive of man's personal, cultural, political, economic and educational expectations and responsibilities. Accordingly understanding of man's social life includes understanding of social values. The data analyzed in this chapter have come from nineteen open ended questions. Responses to these questions are cross-tabulated by the socio-economic background variables. This chapter is divided into four sections: each section discusses data generated through a specific set of questions. Section one deals with the questions related to personal goals-means- ends- preventors-facilitators- and additional support required, which tells us about quality of life of people in study area. Section two deals with the questions pertaining to, boons that may be sought from God and desires to remove something from life, and values taught to them by their parents and by them to their children. This section explores aspects of desired quality of life. Section three deals with questions related to peoples' goals-means-ends-preventors and facilitators in general in society. This section attempts to know about quality of social change. Section four deals with the questions related to the perceptions of developed society, people's goals in developed society, and present and preferred directions of development. Here the aim is to examine the desired quality of social change. The purpose of data provided in four sections about "present" and "desired" quality of life and "present" and "desired" quality of social

change is to unearth determinants of social life and to arrive at the quality of social life through comparison of similarities and differences, argumentation and interpretation.

In analyzing responses, first three responses were considered. Thus in principle total of percent respondents in each univariate distribution can go up to 300. Normally all respondents have not given all three responses and, therefore, total of percent respondents is less than 300. It may also be noted that the response categories shown in this study are the result of content analysis of data; they are not the exact responses of the people. In arriving at these categories we followed a simple rule that as far as possible the emergent categories are closer to taken-for granted meanings of responses and are simple to understand.

4.1 The Quality of Life

As mentioned above, this section attempts to explore the quality of life through responses to questions on goals, means, ends, barriers, facilitators and additional support required to understand the cognitive, cathectic and evaluative components of man's action. For this purpose we have the context of man's actions and interactions. Needless to say, different micro level personal rationalities have social roots and in turn they determine social desirabilities at the macro level and vice versa.

4.1.1 Personal Goals

The first question is: "What is the major goal(s) of your life?" In response to this question respondents came up with several answers. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents by major goals as stated by respondents. It shows that maximum number of persons gave 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities' (57.8 percent) as the major goal of life. It was followed by 'Building future of children' (40.0 percent); 'Professional advancement' (34.2 percent); 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life' (32.4 percent); 'Happy and prosperous life' (30.0 percent); 'Basic needs fulfilment' (28.0 percent); 'Social action and reform' (21.2 percent); 'Responsible and good citizen' and 'Name and fame' (each 11.8 percent) and 'Health care' (2.4 percent).

Data show that responsibilities regarding past, present and future continuation of family with physical and social dimensions provide the basic quality of life to all respondents. The sense of continuity and integrity of various needs is one of the important requirements. Different major goals are also interrelated with each other as they may be partially instrumental for other goals or partially utilize other goals for their attainment. Although professional

advancement has remained in past, as well as, at present an instrument for the attainment of physical and social security, occupational achievements provide a sense of accomplishment and progression. 'Spiritual, peaceful and contended life' has also been considered as a major goal which recognizes the transcendental dimension for quality of life.

Another aspect is physical security which has two expressions from different levels, for some it is the 'Happy and prosperous life, while for others it is the 'Basic need fulfilment'. Physical needs starts from the survival through fulfilment of basic minimum needs to security by having a 'Happy and prosperous life. These are the two ends of physical needs, but physical security involves the basic minimum needs too. So security, and not merely survival construct the indicator of quality of life. The concept of progress too has its genesis in security, not in mere survival and is sustained in the hope of progression towards better quality of life.

The other major goals are social construction, responsible citizen and name and fame which show man's desire to involve himself as socially responsible being as well as recognized for the same by society. The results show that quality of life covers the dimensions at personal, institutional, social and transcendental level. Additionally, respondents recognize their responsibilities for the attainment of the needs. Results show that unidimensionality of needs and rights does not provide a complete basis for good quality of life.

Are the requirements of all categories of people the same? The curiosity to know the relative importance of various major goal(s) in different socio-economic categories creates a need to go for cross-tabulation of responses by socio-economic variables. Table 4.2 shows the relationship between 'Major Goals in life' and socio-economic background variables in percentages. To adjust detailed tables on relationships between responses and socio-economic variables, and for a better understanding of different socio-economic variables together at one place, only symbols for categories of responses (i.e. A, B, C..... etc.) are being mentioned, and not the exact response category. This applies not only to Table 4.2 but also to all bivariate tables shown later, i.e each bivariate table has the same response symbols which apply to the immediate preceding table. For example, Table 4.2 uses the same response categories as are mentioned against the symbols in Table 4.1. Table 4.2 shows that, proportionately more urban respondents attach importance to 'Spiritual, peaceful and contended life', 'Social action and reform', 'Responsible and good citizen' and 'Health care' while proportionately more rural respondents attach to 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities'. There are significant sex differences in major life goals. While 'Professional advancement' appears as the most important life goal among males, 'Family responsibility' emerges as the most important life goal among females. These findings are quite congruent with institutional patterns in the

study area; males are expected to be main bread earners and women are expected to engage in home making activities. Proportionately, more respondents from joint family have 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities', 'Professional advancement', 'Spiritual, peaceful and contended life', 'Basic needs fulfilment', as their life goals. Both nuclear and joint families have family responsibility as the first major life goal.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by "Major Goal(s) in Life".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Fulfilment of Family responsibilities (maintenance of family, care of children and parents) .	289	57.8
B	Building future of children (arranging marriage and helping in career).	200	40.0
C	Professional advancement.	171	34.2
D	Spiritual, peaceful and contended life.	162	32.4
E	Happy and prosperous life.	150	30.0
F	Basic needs fulfilment.	140	28.0
G	Social action and reform.	106	21.2
H	Responsible and good citizen.	59	11.8
I	Name and fame.	59	11.8
J	Health care.	12	2.4
	Total	1348	269.6

The respondents who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study are concerned more about 'Building future of children', 'Spiritual, peaceful and contended life', 'Happy and prosperous life'. The respondents who have spent less than 10 years of time are more concerned for 'Fulfilment of family responsibility' and 'Professional advancement' which may be the reason of their shift of place of residence.

Age wise distribution of goals clearly shows that the goals are greatly determined by the situational requirements. Young respondents (21 to 35 years) are more concerned about 'Professional advancement', 'Social action and reform' and 'Name and fame', whereas the maximum responses of middle aged (36 to 50 years) are in the category of 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities' and of the old aged (50 to 65 years) are in the category of 'Building future of children', 'Spiritual, peaceful and contended life', 'Happy and prosperous life' and 'Health care'. The common point of emphasis between young and old aged respondents is future security, as the young people are more worried about their career and the old about future of their children, the middle aged people are more concerned about the continuity of whatever they has achieved and are a class in themselves.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by "Major Goal(s) in Life" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.1)									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
RESIDENCE	Urban	37.0	33.0	32.3	45.0	29.0	27.0	25.6	14.7	11.7	4.0
	Rural	89.0	50.5	37.0	13.5	31.5	29.5	14.5	7.5	12.0	0.0
GENDER	Male	40.0	38.0	43.2	34.0	30.8	30.0	23.2	15.6	15.2	2.0
	Female	75.6	42.0	25.2	30.0	29.2	26.0	19.2	8.0	8.4	2.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	55.7	41.3	30.2	28.5	33.9	25.5	23.8	12.8	12.8	3.4
	Joint	60.9	38.1	40.1	38.1	24.3	31.7	17.3	10.4	10.4	1.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	55.6	42.3	32.5	32.9	31.8	28.7	20.5	10.7	12.6	2.8
	Less than 10 years	70.8	20.8	44.4	29.2	19.4	23.6	25.0	18.1	6.9	1.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	55.7	31.0	61.4	15.8	27.8	20.9	24.7	12.7	16.5	0.6
	36 - 50 years	68.0	41.6	29.8	20.8	30.9	24.7	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.7
	51 - 65 years	48.8	47.0	12.8	61.0	31.1	38.4	22.0	10.4	6.7	4.9
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	61.4	40.5	33.3	31.6	30.7	28.8	19.9	10.5	11.5	2.3
	Voter and canvasser	46.3	36.6	43.9	39.0	24.4	17.1	31.7	21.9	14.6	0.0
	Active member	33.3	38.9	38.9	16.7	33.3	50.0	27.8	11.1	22.2	0.0
	No participation	14.3	35.7	28.6	57.1	21.4	7.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	14.3
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	38.5	34.6	47.4	34.6	38.5	37.2	26.9	9.0	11.5	1.3
	4 - 6 members	56.4	40.6	30.8	26.1	30.3	18.4	22.6	12.4	15.4	3.4
	6 - 8 members	68.9	36.1	40.2	45.1	20.5	28.7	13.1	13.9	9.8	0.8
	8 - 10 members	55.0	47.5	17.5	32.5	32.5	62.5	30.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
	Above 10 members	80.8	57.7	23.1	23.1	42.3	30.8	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	74.7	34.5	28.7	20.7	31.0	47.1	13.8	9.2	5.7	0.0
	Lower middle	58.4	27.3	44.2	37.7	35.1	40.3	13.0	9.1	13.0	1.3
	Middle	56.3	48.8	33.6	30.1	30.9	17.6	21.9	12.5	14.5	3.5
	Higher middle	46.4	33.3	33.3	47.8	21.7	29.0	31.9	17.4	10.1	2.9
	High	27.3	9.1	27.3	45.5	18.2	27.3	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	30.0	33.3	43.3	46.7	33.3	33.3	23.3	13.3	6.7	6.7
	Business	21.6	32.4	40.5	40.5	24.3	35.1	35.1	21.6	18.9	2.7
	Farming	80.6	54.8	64.5	19.4	9.7	12.9	3.2	6.5	16.1	0.0
	Labour	60.8	34.0	34.0	24.7	39.2	55.7	11.3	12.4	4.1	0.0
	Service	34.3	42.2	38.2	30.4	28.4	15.7	30.4	20.6	19.6	2.9
	Housewife	75.4	41.9	25.1	35.5	30.0	21.2	21.2	5.9	10.3	3.0
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	61.5	33.3	23.1	16.9	44.6	69.2	13.8	12.3	1.5	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	51.6	40.6	59.4	31.3	18.8	21.9	9.4	12.5	15.6	1.6
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	43.7	43.7	45.1	31.0	26.8	22.5	28.2	18.3	12.7	2.8
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	36.0	40.0	30.7	38.7	32.0	21.3	28.0	21.3	21.3	4.0
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	22.7	27.3	54.5	36.4	22.7	27.3	27.3	13.6	9.1	0.0
	No income	75.4	41.9	25.1	35.5	30.0	21.2	21.2	5.9	10.3	3.0
EDUCATION	Illiterate	83.0	44.7	13.8	18.1	36.2	54.3	10.6	9.6	0.0	0.0
	Primary School	73.8	35.7	28.6	54.8	23.8	33.3	14.3	4.8	7.1	2.4
	Middle School	87.9	48.5	21.2	33.3	30.3	24.2	18.2	0.0	12.1	0.0
	High School	67.7	45.2	24.2	40.3	29.0	11.3	19.4	16.1	12.9	6.5
	Intermediate	47.7	41.1	66.2	30.8	26.2	15.4	27.7	7.7	12.3	0.0
	Graduate	38.6	38.6	42.0	28.4	35.2	26.1	20.5	11.4	21.6	3.4
	Post Graduate	40.2	32.4	37.3	31.4	28.4	23.5	28.4	21.6	13.7	2.0
	Professional Degree	21.4	35.7	42.9	64.3	7.1	21.4	42.9	14.3	21.4	14.3
CASTE	Jat	66.7	51.1	33.3	30.6	26.1	15.6	25.0	8.9	16.1	3.9
	Brahmin	57.3	33.6	40.0	34.5	32.7	31.8	10.9	12.7	10.0	1.8
	Jatav	63.1	40.5	26.2	15.5	32.1	59.5	15.5	15.5	3.6	0.0
	Baniya	25.9	35.2	29.6	50.0	37.0	24.1	24.1	22.2	9.3	5.6
	Yadav	70.8	16.7	54.2	29.2	12.5	16.7	29.2	4.2	8.3	0.0
	Gujjar	43.8	37.5	31.3	31.3	43.8	31.3	18.8	0.0	25.0	0.0
	Rajput	43.8	31.3	31.3	62.5	25.0	25.0	37.5	6.3	12.5	0.0
	Other castes	50.0	18.8	37.5	43.8	37.5	6.3	43.8	12.5	18.8	0.0

The relationship between political participation and goals is non-linear and interpretation of results require a little more care as the respondents who participate actively and who have no participation are very less in number. The respondents who acts as a voter shown greater importance toward 'Family responsibilities. Regarding the relationship between family size and goals 'Fulfilment of family responsibility' and 'Building future of children' are two most important goals of respondents having family size of above 10 members whereas 'Professional advancement' is given more importance by respondent having small family size of 2 to 4 members.

Perceived social status shows that people belonging to low social status are more concerned about 'Fulfilment of family responsibility' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'; respondents with lower middle status are more concerned about 'Professional advancement'; respondents with middle social status are concerned about 'Building future of children', 'Happy and prosperous life' and 'Name and fame'; higher middle status respondents are concerned about 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life', 'Responsible and good citizen' and respondents with high status are concerned with 'Social action and reform'. The results show the shifts of goals from one status to another, but goals of higher status presupposes the achievement of goals of lower status. The results show that basic needs fulfilment of low status people is converted into 'Happy and prosperous life', with high status. We may say ^{much} of the human ~~resources~~ of low status are struggling with survival problems and not with productive life for themselves and society.

The results of occupation and goals shows that proportionately more administrators emphasized the goal of 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life'; business persons have emphasized 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life' and 'Social action and reform equally'; and farmers are most concerned with 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities'. Income wise distribution shows that the respondents belonging to low income category (upto Rs.999/-) show more concern about 'Fulfilment of family responsibilities'. The respondents with income of Rs.1,000 to 1,999/- and Rs.8,000/- and above emphasize the goals of 'Professional advancement'. The income category of Rs.2,000 to 3,999/- are more concerned about family and profession. The income groups of Rs.4,000 to 7,999/- show the concern for 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life', 'Social action and reform', 'Responsible and good citizen' and 'Name and fame'. Thus it appears that goals vary with income.

The results of relationship between education and goals show that illiterates are concerned with 'Basic needs fulfilment' whereas respondents with intermediate level of education are concerned with 'Professional advancement'. Respondents with professional degree

emphasize goal of 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life'. Relationship between caste and goals shows that Jats are concerned with 'Building future of children'. Yadavs are more concerned with 'Fulfilment of family responsibility' and 'Professional advancement' whereas Jatavs are more concerned with 'Basic needs fulfilment'. Baniyas and Rajputs are more concern with 'Spiritual, peaceful and contented life'. Gujjars have emphasized 'Happy and prosperous life', and 'Name and fame'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Goals are the terminal values which express the interests of people in quality of life. Goals of people are to attain the personal, institutional, social and transcendental level of interests. Almost all respondents have considered family as the basic unit of quality of life. Man wants to have sense of continuity, integrity and progress with and between ~~some~~ interests. These interests have a range of expression and are flexible. It can be argued that almost all respondents have shown primary concern for family which shows the primacy of institutionalized social man in India over the 'individual' of West. So, the concept of quality of social life can provide a better alternative for India as compared to individualistic concept of quality of life. The basis of quality of social life should be the institutionalized social man rooted in socio-cultural conditions.
- People want to have responsibilities along with rights and requirements. So any concept which describes only rights does not represent the complete man as in the case of quality of life. The quality of social life can supplant quality of life by considering both rights and responsibilities.
- The results of cross-tabulation of personal goals by socio- economic variables show that quality of life depends on social standing. For example, family responsibilities and basic needs fulfilment are more associated with respondents of rural, low education, low income, low perceived social status characteristics.

4.1.2 Personal Means

The next question was asked in continuity with the first to know the means utilized for the attainment of goal(s). Data on means provide information on the normative structure and instrumental values perceived by the respondents. Man perceives his goal(s) as personal, but for the selection of means he has to act interaction in society. It may be noted that the relation between particular goals and means could be quite complex. There may be different means for different goals; different means for same goals; and same means for different goals. Individuals'

rationalizations which provide connection between goals and means are the outcome of the socio-cultural setting of man. As goals and means are themselves determined by the socio-cultural milieu, the examination of goals-means network can help to understand the matrix of social action and interaction.

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of respondents by reported means to realize goals. It shows that maximum number of respondents adhere to 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle' (78.8 percent) as major mean. It followed by 'Proper management of money' (37.4 percent), 'Honesty, Truthfulness' (28.4 percent); 'Education, Training' (27.0 percent), 'Proper management of time' and 'Family cooperation' (each 22.0 percent); 'Religious life' (16.4 percent); 'Social action' (14.6 percent); 'Self discipline and teaching the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration' (11.8 percent); 'Cultured and good behaviour' (10.4 percent); 'Intelligence' (5.0 percent); and 'Health care, balanced food' (3.2 percent).

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by "Means for the attainment of Major Goal(s) in Life".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle.	394	78.8
B	Proper management of money.	187	37.4
C	Honesty, Truthfulness.	142	28.4
D	Education, Training.	135	27.0
E	Proper management of time.	110	22.0
F	Family cooperation.	110	22.0
G	Religious life.	82	16.4
H	Social action.	73	14.6
I	Self discipline and teaching the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration.	59	11.8
J	Cultured and good behaviour.	52	10.4
K	Intelligence.	25	5.0
L	Health care, Balanced food.	16	3.2
	Total	1385	277.0

Means can be categorized into material and non-material resources. People use not only the effective material means to attain goals but also non-material means. It clearly shows that it is not only economic institution which is important but all institutions have their role to play for the attainment of goals whereas goals themselves are the fulfilment of institutionalized roles and requirements. The results show that perception of means even for personal goals involves social interaction. It contradicts the two facts of modern life: (a) the over and single emphasis on material/monetary needs for the attainment of goals or as a goal

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by "Means for the attainment of Major Goal(s)" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.3)											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
RESIDENCE	Urban	71.3	25.3	28.0	28.0	26.7	25.3	19.7	16.0	12.7	8.3	5.3	2.7
	Rural	90.0	55.5	29.0	25.5	15.0	17.0	11.5	12.5	10.5	13.5	4.5	4.0
GENDER	Male	83.2	34.4	27.2	28.0	23.2	13.6	14.8	17.6	13.6	9.2	4.8	4.8
	Female	74.4	40.4	29.6	26.0	20.8	30.4	18.0	11.6	10.0	11.6	5.2	1.6
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	79.9	30.2	29.9	28.5	19.1	25.5	14.1	17.1	13.4	8.7	6.0	2.7
	Joint	77.2	48.0	26.2	24.8	26.2	16.8	19.8	20.9	9.4	12.9	3.5	4.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	80.8	37.6	29.0	25.5	22.2	18.9	16.6	15.2	11.9	11.4	4.4	3.5
	Less than 10 years	66.7	36.1	25.0	36.1	20.8	40.3	15.3	11.1	11.1	4.2	8.3	1.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	74.7	44.3	23.4	36.1	26.6	27.8	8.2	13.3	8.9	2.5	7.6	0.6
	36 - 50 years	80.3	38.8	32.0	28.1	13.5	19.1	10.1	14.6	14.6	14.0	3.9	1.1
	51 - 65 years	81.1	29.3	29.3	17.1	26.8	19.5	31.1	15.9	11.6	14.0	3.7	7.9
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	78.7	36.8	29.5	26.2	23.4	23.0	17.1	12.6	11.7	9.8	5.2	2.8
	Voter and canvasser	90.2	34.1	17.1	34.1	14.6	22.0	17.1	29.3	9.8	9.8	4.9	4.9
	Active member	61.1	50.0	27.8	27.8	22.2	16.7	5.6	27.8	16.7	11.1	0.0	0.0
	No participation	71.4	50.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	28.6	7.1	14.3
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	91.0	21.8	34.6	34.6	23.1	25.6	14.1	10.3	10.3	5.1	7.7	2.6
	4 - 6 members	73.9	38.0	22.6	28.2	16.2	26.5	15.0	20.5	14.5	10.7	4.7	2.6
	6 - 8 members	70.5	44.3	32.8	25.4	30.3	13.9	22.1	10.7	10.7	12.3	4.9	0.8
	8 - 10 members	87.5	37.5	40.0	12.5	37.5	10.0	17.5	7.5	5.0	10.0	2.5	12.5
	Above 10 members	100.0	46.2	23.1	23.1	7.7	26.9	7.7	3.8	7.7	15.4	3.8	7.7
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	83.9	41.4	49.4	9.2	29.9	17.2	16.1	8.0	3.4	8.0	3.4	5.7
	Lower middle	90.9	37.7	23.4	44.2	16.9	22.1	18.2	14.3	3.9	6.5	7.8	5.2
	Middle	75.0	41.4	21.9	26.6	19.1	23.0	13.3	16.4	16.8	14.1	4.3	2.0
	Higher middle	76.8	20.3	30.4	33.3	27.5	24.6	23.2	14.5	13.0	4.3	7.2	2.9
	High	54.4	18.2	36.4	18.2	27.3	18.2	36.4	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	66.7	20.0	13.3	33.3	36.7	20.0	13.3	10.0	33.3	16.7	3.3	3.3
	Business	81.1	32.4	37.8	18.9	32.4	10.8	13.5	27.0	10.8	2.7	5.4	2.7
	Farming	74.2	58.1	19.4	32.3	0.0	3.2	29.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	3.2	0.0
	Labour	96.9	32.0	52.6	18.6	23.7	13.4	13.4	7.2	1.0	10.3	4.1	7.2
	Service	80.4	31.4	18.6	29.4	18.6	17.6	10.8	23.5	18.6	10.8	5.9	2.9
	Housewife	71.4	43.3	23.6	29.6	22.2	33.5	19.7	11.8	9.9	9.9	5.4	2.0
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	98.5	38.5	61.5	9.2	18.5	10.8	9.2	9.2	1.5	12.3	1.5	10.8
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	82.8	28.1	23.4	28.1	25.0	14.1	18.8	12.5	12.5	10.9	6.3	0.0
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	84.5	40.8	23.9	29.6	18.3	18.3	19.7	21.1	14.1	7.0	5.6	0.0
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	74.7	30.7	20.0	28.0	25.3	14.7	12.0	22.7	18.7	13.3	5.3	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	72.7	18.2	31.8	40.9	22.7	9.1	4.5	13.6	27.3	9.1	4.5	0.0
	No income	71.4	43.3	23.6	29.6	22.2	33.5	19.7	11.8	9.9	9.9	5.4	2.0
EDUCATION	Illiterate	91.5	40.4	48.9	6.4	20.2	20.2	10.6	5.3	5.3	14.9	3.2	7.4
	Primary School	81.0	28.6	28.6	23.8	33.3	16.7	40.5	14.3	2.4	19.0	2.4	0.0
	Middle School	84.8	54.5	21.2	15.2	27.3	45.5	6.1	18.2	6.1	3.0	0.0	6.1
	High School	62.9	37.1	24.2	38.7	21.0	30.6	22.6	9.7	14.5	6.5	6.5	3.2
	Intermediate	80.0	50.8	18.5	27.7	13.8	24.6	12.3	16.9	15.4	6.2	7.7	0.0
	Graduate	75.0	36.4	26.1	29.5	23.9	15.9	18.2	19.3	12.5	11.4	4.5	1.2
	Post Graduate	74.5	30.4	24.5	41.2	20.6	14.7	13.7	18.6	16.7	9.8	6.9	2.9
	Professional Degree	92.9	0.0	14.3	28.6	28.6	35.7	7.1	21.4	28.6	7.1	7.1	7.1
CASTE	Jat	80.6	41.7	22.8	30.6	13.9	23.9	14.4	18.9	16.7	8.3	7.2	1.7
	Brahmin	74.5	30.9	21.8	39.1	22.7	22.7	20.0	14.5	10.0	12.7	3.6	0.9
	Jatav	95.2	39.3	50.0	14.3	28.6	15.5	9.5	8.3	1.2	10.7	3.6	8.3
	Baniya	77.8	20.4	35.2	16.7	20.4	20.4	25.9	14.8	18.5	9.3	5.6	5.6
	Yadav	58.3	50.0	20.8	16.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	8.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	75.0	56.3	31.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	62.5	18.8	25.0	37.5	18.8	43.8	12.5	18.8	31.3	12.5	6.3	6.3
	Other castes	56.3	62.5	12.5	37.5	37.5	18.8	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	6.3	6.3

itself and b). Perception of man as purely individualistic unit for quality of life. The results also show that it is very difficult to distinguish between terminal (goals) and instrumental (means) values. The values which are terminal at some point of time are instrumental at other point of time and vice versa for attaining quality of life.

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of reported means for the attainment of major goal(s) in life by socio-economic background variables. Some significant findings are as follows:

The distribution of means by residence shows that both urban and rural respondents have stressed 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle'. The rural respondents also attach high importance to 'Proper management of money'. Urban respondents emphasize 'Education, Training', 'Proper management of time', 'Family cooperation', 'Religious life', 'Social action', 'Self discipline' and 'Intelligence' compared to their rural counterparts.

Gender distribution shows that male respondents concern with 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle', 'Education, Training', 'Social action' and 'Health care'. Female respondents emphasize 'Proper management of money', 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Family cooperation', 'Religious life' and 'Cultured and good behaviour'. The differences obviously depict the roots in socialization process, as they touch the prescriptive behaviour in society. These responses also seem to justify growing articulation of feminist model of development by women's organizations asserting the need for more humane development.

Family type distribution shows that there is not much difference in responses regarding 'Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle' and 'Honesty and truthfulness'. Nuclear families are more relying on 'Education, Training', 'Family cooperation', 'Self Discipline' and 'Intelligence'. Nuclear families perhaps need more cooperation and discipline due to their small size as compared to joint family. Joint families proportionately emphasize the management of money and time and also interests like 'Religious life' and 'Social action'. Nuclear families have more democratic attitude towards children and recognize need for knowledge with changes in society. Respondents with duration spent less than ten years emphasize 'Education, Training' and 'Family cooperation'. Respondents with duration spent more than ten years stress proper management of money and time.

Impact of social conditions on man can easily be observed through the means emphasized by different age groups. Although 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle' has been emphasized by all categories of age but old people emphasize it overwhelmingly alongwith 'Religious life' whereas young people have given emphasize on 'Proper management of money', 'Education, Training', 'Family cooperation', 'Intelligence' and middle aged respondents on 'Honesty, Truthfulness'. The distribution of political participation shows that respondents

who act just as voter concern with 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Proper management of time', 'Family cooperation' whereas respondents who act as voter and canvasser emphasize 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle', 'Education, Training', and 'Social action'. Respondents as active members as well as no participation in politics emphasize 'Proper management of money'.

Further, respondents with family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize 'Education, Training' whereas respondents with family size of 10 and more members stress 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle'. Perceived social status shows that respondents with low social status stress 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Proper management of time', 'Health care, Balanced food' whereas respondents with lower middle social status stress 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle', 'Education, Training' and 'Intelligence'. Respondents with middle social status more emphasize 'Self discipline and teaching the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration' and 'Cultured and good behaviour'. Higher middle status respondents stress 'Family cooperation' whereas respondents with high social status stress 'Religious life' and 'Social action'. The results show that status differences ^{exist} are not only regarding goals but also regarding means too.

The distribution of occupation by means to attain the goals shows that administrators emphasize 'Education, Training', 'Proper management of time', 'Self discipline and teaching the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration'; business persons on 'Social action'; farmers on 'Proper management of money' and 'Religious life'; and housewives on 'Family cooperation'. The respondents of various socio-economic background often weigh the strength of their resources for the attainment of goals. For example, labourers report Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle and 'Honesty and Truthful' as their means.

Respondents with the income level upto Rs.999/- stress 'Hard work, Dedication, Struggle', 'Honesty, Truthfulness' and 'Health care, Balanced food'. Respondents from income group of Rs. 1000 to 1,999/- emphasize 'Intelligence' whereas the respondents with income group of Rs. 2000 to 3,999/- interest 'Religious life'. Respondents having income from Rs.4000 to 7999/- stress 'Proper management of time', 'Social action' and 'Cultured and good behaviour' whereas the respondents with the income group of Rs. 8000/- and above concern about 'Education, Training' and 'Self disciplined and training the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration'. Respondents in the category of no income mainly females stress on 'Proper management of money', 'Family cooperation' and 'Religious life'. Qualities like 'Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle', and 'Honesty, Truthfulness' fetch less money shows the reduced importance of these ^{values} in this materialist world and leads to distrust towards such qualities.

Respondents with no education place higher emphasis on 'Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle', 'Honesty and Truthfulness', shows that their educational inability may not allowed to apply qualities for more income, as shown in the preceding results. Primary school pass respondents stress 'Proper management of time', 'Religious life' and 'Cultured and good behaviour'. Middle passed respondents stress 'Proper cooperation' whereas respondents with intermediate qualification emphasize 'Intelligence'. Respondents with post-graduation stress 'Education, Training'. Respondents with professional degree interest 'Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle', 'Social action'; and 'Disciplined self and teaching the same to children and taking their attitude too into consideration.'

Castewise, Jats emphasize 'Hardwork, Dedication, Struggle', 'Social action' and 'Intelligence' whereas Brahmin stress 'Education, Training'. Jatavs stress 'Honesty Truthfulness' and 'Health care, Balanced food'. Baniyas emphasize 'Religious life'; Gujjars 'Proper management of time'; and Rajputs 'Family cooperation'. Respondents from other caste (few in number) emphasize 'Proper management of money' and 'Cultured and good behaviour'. The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Means are the instrumental values which arise from the socio-cultural and normative structures of society. Means are material, non-material and combination of material and non-material resources. Non-material means like determination, action, management, morals cultured, behaviour, institutional cooperation etc. are given more importance as compared to material means. Like goals, means are also intertwined. Means are the present state of achieved material and non-material values, which become resources for the attainment of further goals. This is how, goals and means are correlated. The concept of quality of life concentrating on goals represents the partial reality. The quality of social life should be taken into consideration for holistic representation which accounts for goals and means simultaneously. Further, involvement of social institutions in definitions of roles and rights can be considered as a matrix of quality of social life existing at the interface between man and society.
- Socio-economic background variables affect the selection of means for the attainment of goals. Like young respondents have emphasized the tools of 'Proper management of money' and 'Education Training' and respondents with low income and education stress the qualities like Hard work, Dedication, struggle' and 'Honesty, Truthfulness'. This implies that for people oriented development socio- cultural variations should be taken into consideration.

4.1.3 Personal Rationale

The next question in the sequence is "Why is it important to attain this (these) goal(s)?" It is the end state value which has a force to direct goals and means. There may be one goal for one end state, many goals for one end state or one goal for many end states. It is people's absolute value which provides rationale of major Goal(s).

Table 4.5 shows that most emphasized rationale includes 'High standard of Living' (58.4 percent) and 'Family responsibilities' (58.2 percent). It is followed by 'social prestige' (44.4 percent); 'Mental peace, Spiritual Satisfaction' (42.4 percent), 'Basic needs fulfilment' (35.0 percent); 'Social integration' (14.6 percent), 'Meaningful life' (13.4 percent); 'Progress of nation' (12.0 percent); 'Personal development, Autonomy' (8.0 percent) and 'Population control, Environmental balance' (0.8 percent).

The results show that respondents have multiple rationality of their goals. It has a variation of expression too like. For some it is 'High standard of living' while for others it is 'Basic needs fulfilment'. The differences emanate from man's varying social settings and variegated interests. Respondents' security is attached with high standard of living and family responsibilities. People want to have sense of security, recognition, satisfaction, survival, integration, meaning, progress, freedom and continuity.

The relationship between rationale behind the major goal(s) and socio-economic variables has been depicted in Table 4.6. Residence distribution shows that urban respondents concern 'High standard of living'; 'Social prestige', 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction' and 'Meaningful life'. Rural respondents emphasize 'Family responsibilities', 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Social integration' and 'Progress of nation'. Urban respondents are fast to adopt the changes along with modernity and find meaning in it.

Both male and female respondents have shown their maximum concern for 'High standard of living' and 'Family responsibilities'. Males show greater concern for 'Social prestige', 'Social integration', 'Meaningful life' and 'Progress of nation' and females concern about 'High standard of living', 'Family responsibilities', 'Basic needs fulfilment', and 'Personal development, Autonomy'. Males are social centered whereas females are family centered.

The results of relationship between 'Rationale behind the major Goal(s)', family type shows that nuclear families emphasize 'High standard of living', 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction', 'Meaningful life'. Joint families emphasize 'Family responsibilities'; 'Social prestige', 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Social integration'. The social concern is more attached with joint families as compared to nuclear families. Respondents who have spent 10 years and more duration concern 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Social integration' whereas respondents

who have spent less than 10 years concern 'High standard of living', 'Family responsibilities', 'Social prestige' and 'Meaningful life'. The 'High standard of living' which is an essential ingredient of modern life is associated more with respondents from urban areas, males, those coming from nuclear families and less than 10 years duration spent where as 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Family responsibilities' and 'Social integration' are the elements of rural respondents, females, those coming from joint families and respondents who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study. These data suggest a close association between modernity needs and fragmentation and mobility in society, modernity value of 'High standard of living' has compelled individuals to move toward urban area, from one place to another place and from joint to nuclear families. It compels individuals to grow for themselves and find meaning in selfishness as compared to their concern for social integrity, mutuality and continuity.

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by "Rationale behind the Major Goal(s)".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	High standard of living.	292	58.4
B	Family responsibilities.	291	58.2
C	Social prestige.	222	44.4
D	Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction.	212	42.4
E	Basic needs fulfilment.	175	35.0
F	Social integration (to attain equality, freedom, cooperation, and harmony).	73	14.6
G	Meaningful life.	67	13.4
H	Progress of Nation.	60	12.0
I	Personal development, Autonomy.	40	8.0
J	Population control, Environmental balance.	4	0.8
	Total	1436	287.2

Age distribution depicts that young respondents concern for 'Social prestige', 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Progress of nation', 'Personal development, Autonomy' and 'Population control, Environmental balance'. Respondents belonging to middle ages concern 'Family responsibilities' and 'Social integration'. Old aged respondents concern 'High standard of living' and 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction' shows the integration and involvement of worldly and other worldly activities among old people.

The distribution of political participation has various rationale which show that respondents who behave as a voter emphasize 'High standard of living', 'Family responsibilities', 'Basic needs fulfilment'; respondents who behave as voter and canvasser value 'Progress of nation' as compared to other categories; active members concern 'Social prestige' and

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by "Rationale behind the Major Goal(s)" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.5)									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
RESIDENCE	Urban	73.3	44.0	53.7	47.7	18.3	13.3	17.3	10.7	8.3	1.3
	Rural	36.0	79.5	30.5	34.5	60.0	16.5	7.5	14.0	7.0	0.0
GENDER	Male	55.6	52.0	45.6	41.6	32.8	17.2	14.4	16.4	6.4	0.8
	Female	61.2	64.4	43.2	43.2	37.2	12.0	12.0	7.6	9.6	0.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	61.1	55.4	43.3	45.0	28.2	13.4	16.8	12.1	8.4	1.3
	Joint	54.4	62.4	46.0	38.6	45.0	16.3	8.4	11.9	7.4	0.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	57.9	56.8	43.0	43.2	37.4	16.6	12.1	12.1	7.0	0.2
	Less than 10 years	61.1	66.7	52.8	37.5	20.8	2.8	20.8	11.1	13.9	4.2
AGE	21 - 35 years	58.9	54.4	51.9	24.7	37.3	10.8	20.3	15.2	12.7	1.9
	36 - 50 years	50.6	61.8	36.5	45.5	34.8	19.1	9.6	12.9	8.4	0.6
	51 - 65 years	66.5	57.9	45.7	56.1	32.9	13.4	11.0	7.9	3.0	0.0
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	60.4	60.0	42.6	42.4	36.1	13.6	12.9	10.1	8.4	0.9
	Voter and canvasser	46.3	48.8	46.3	41.5	34.1	19.5	17.1	24.4	4.9	0.0
	Active member	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	22.2	27.8	11.1	22.2	5.6	0.0
	No participation	42.9	28.6	64.3	57.1	21.4	14.3	21.4	21.4	7.1	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	60.3	51.3	39.7	43.6	38.5	3.8	30.8	9.0	7.7	3.8
	4 - 6 members	61.5	57.7	47.0	41.5	22.6	17.9	12.8	14.5	8.5	0.4
	6 - 8 members	57.4	61.5	40.2	44.3	44.3	14.8	9.0	11.5	10.7	0.0
	8 - 10 members	55.0	50.0	47.5	47.5	52.5	15.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	0.0
	Above 10 members	34.6	80.8	50.0	30.8	65.4	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	43.7	80.5	32.2	44.8	66.7	2.3	0.0	5.7	8.0	0.0
	Lower middle	54.5	46.8	27.3	44.2	51.9	18.2	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0
	Middle	59.8	58.6	51.6	37.5	25.4	16.8	12.1	14.1	9.4	1.2
	Higher middle	72.5	43.5	53.6	55.1	17.4	11.6	21.7	14.5	1.4	1.4
	High	81.8	45.5	36.4	45.5	0.0	54.5	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	70.0	30.0	63.3	50.0	0.0	6.7	43.3	20.0	3.3	6.7
	Business	70.3	40.5	59.5	40.5	8.1	29.7	10.8	13.5	13.5	0.0
	Farming	16.1	54.8	29.0	19.4	64.5	29.0	9.7	45.2	3.2	0.0
	Labour	43.3	69.1	27.8	51.5	72.2	5.2	7.2	4.1	7.2	0.0
	Service	65.7	57.8	50.0	39.2	18.6	18.6	9.8	14.7	9.8	0.0
	Housewife	64.5	61.1	46.3	42.4	31.0	13.3	14.8	7.9	7.9	1.0
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	29.2	80.0	20.0	55.4	81.5	1.5	7.7	1.5	7.7	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	57.8	53.1	42.2	29.7	43.8	20.3	7.8	21.9	7.8	0.0
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	59.2	54.9	42.3	39.4	29.6	18.3	8.5	19.7	12.7	1.4
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	62.7	42.7	57.3	42.7	13.3	21.3	21.3	17.3	5.3	0.0
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	72.7	45.5	68.2	50.0	0.0	13.6	22.7	9.1	4.5	4.5
	No income	64.5	61.1	46.3	42.4	31.0	13.3	14.8	7.9	7.9	1.0
EDUCATION	Illiterate	33.0	91.5	31.9	48.9	67.0	3.2	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0
	Primary School	52.4	59.5	31.0	57.1	40.5	26.2	9.5	14.3	2.4	0.0
	Middle School	63.6	57.6	60.6	30.2	39.4	12.1	6.1	9.1	15.2	0.0
	High School	83.9	38.7	46.8	40.3	38.7	9.7	12.9	6.5	3.2	0.0
	Intermediate	60.0	58.5	46.2	27.7	30.8	12.3	20.0	20.0	15.4	0.0
	Graduate	62.5	52.3	43.2	42.0	23.9	23.9	13.6	14.8	10.2	2.3
	Post Graduate	60.8	49.0	53.9	42.2	16.7	17.6	17.6	18.6	5.9	2.0
	Professional Degree	71.4	21.4	50.0	64.3	0.0	14.3	42.9	14.3	21.4	0.0
CASTE	Jat	52.8	62.2	42.8	35.6	32.8	22.8	8.3	18.9	8.3	0.6
	Brahmin	70.9	50.9	53.6	40.0	31.8	8.2	18.2	10.9	8.2	0.0
	Jatav	36.9	70.2	40.5	50.0	63.1	6.0	6.0	3.6	9.5	0.0
	Baniya	79.6	42.6	44.4	50.0	9.3	13.0	27.8	11.1	3.7	5.6
	Yadav	54.2	62.5	29.2	37.5	45.8	4.2	25.0	8.3	8.3	0.0
	Gujjar	56.3	81.3	31.3	50.0	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
	Rajput	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	18.8	18.8	6.3	12.5	0.0
	Other castes	87.5	31.3	50.0	62.5	12.5	18.8	18.8	12.5	6.3	0.0

'Social integration'; and, politically inactive respondents concern 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction' and 'Meaningful life'.

The results of families size show that families with 2 to 4 members concern 'High standard of living' and 'Meaningful life'; family size of 4 to 6 members concern 'High standard of living' and 'Social integration'. Family size of 8 to 10 members concern 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction' and family size of above 10 members concern 'Family responsibilities' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'.

The relationship between perceived social status and rationale behind goal(s) shows that respondents belonging to low social status concentrate 'Family responsibilities' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. Respondents belonging to lower middle social status concern 'Meaningful life' whereas respondents of higher middle social status concern 'Social prestige' and 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction'. Respondents of high social status concern 'High standard of living', 'Social integration' and 'Progress of nation'. The results show that social concern is more in high status respondents as compared to low status respondents.

The results of occupation and socio-economic variables show that administrators bother 'Social prestige', 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction', 'Meaningful life' and 'Progress of nation'. Respondents belonging to business category bother 'High standard of living', 'Social integration', 'Family responsibilities' and 'Basic needs fulfilment' are associated with labourers. Income distribution shows that respondents coming from the lowest income category upto (Rs.999/-) attach importance to 'Family responsibilities', 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction' and 'Basic needs fulfilment' whereas respondents of income Rs.8,000/- and above bothered about 'High standard of living' and 'Social prestige'.

Respondents with labour occupation and income category of upto Rs.999/- are concerned about family responsibilities and basic needs fulfilment whereas respondents of business occupation and income category of Rs.8,000/- and above stress high standard of living shows continuing trust for standard even with highest income category of respondents. The relationship of rationale behind the Major Goal(s) and Education shows that illiterates concentrate 'Family responsibilities' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'; middle passed respondents concern 'Social prestige'; High school respondents concern 'High standard of living'; and Professional degree holders show their inclination towards 'Mental peace, Spiritual satisfaction', 'Progress of nation' and 'Personal development, Autonomy'. Caste distribution shows that Jats are more concerned about 'Progress of nation'; Brahmins about 'Social prestige', Jatavs about 'Basic needs fulfilment', Baniyas about 'Meaningful life'; Gujjars about 'Family responsibilities'; and Rajputs about 'Personal Development, Autonomy'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Respondents primary security is attached with high standard of living and family responsibilities which is a factual combination of traditional and modern values. In our society, tra-modernization is taking place which is synthesis of traditional and modern values. Man not only requires sense of security, recognition, satisfaction, accomplishment, meaning and freedom in modernity but also continuity and integration with past and future. Satisfaction of personal needs is not enough. Man also wants to have sense of responsibilities along with rights. Man rationalizes his actions done for satisfying family, social, religious, political, economic and personal/egoistic needs. Man uses different institutional rights as his resources too. He requires power so that he can prove his worth by achievement. Thus it is essential to concentrate on social matrix, which provides goals-means and their rationalizations as well as social space to act, achieve and for appreciation. It is the quality of social life which takes account of thought and practice, rights and responsibilities, present and desired needs, goals and means.
- The growth of man along with growth of classes is phenomenon of modernity. Respondents who are less educated, have less income, belong to low castes, have labour as their occupation, belong to rural area are having different motivations as compared to their more advanced counterparts. But there are diffusions of needs due to varied combination of socio-economic and cultural factors. It makes us clear that differentiation is increasing gaps and fragmentations in society. It enhances the individualistic interests and suppresses the common social values as frame of reference. Growth of such tendencies are self defeating for man, as one dimensional extremistic tendencies hinder his real and all round-development. Therefore, it may be suggested that change and stability, integration and differentiation should be the continuous, parallel and complementary processes for a more realistic model of development.

4.1.4 Personal Barriers

Now a question arises: 'What prevents man to attain his major goal(s)? As discussed earlier, man's goal attainment process requires means. As Goals, means and their rationale are socially situated, the barriers of major goal(s) attainment are also socially situated. Barriers are the hindering forces which generally filters the prevailing social values of particular society. The prohibitions and prescriptions describes the status of socio-cultural structure of society.

Table 4.7 shows us the barriers of goal attainment. The table shows different types of preventors, like 'Lack of funds and facilities' are given maximum emphasize (63.2 percent).

The other preventors are stated to be as follows: 'Social problems' (45.6 percent); 'social traditions and customs' (40.2 percent); 'Degradation of social values and conditions' (31.0 percent); 'Problems related to agriculture' (18.4 percent), 'Blind faith, coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness' (17.0 percent), 'Physical problems' (16.2 percent); 'Lack of cooperation and Love, Unnecessary interference of relatives within family' (14.0 percent); 'Personal deficiencies' (13.2 percent); 'Illiteracy, Lack of educational facilities' (10.2 percent); 'Family responsibilities' (8.0 percent); 'Lack of time' (6.4 percent) and 'Fate and God' (1.6 percent).

Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents by "Barriers of Major Goal(s) attainment".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Lack of funds and facilities.	316	63.2
B	Social problems (price rise, population increase, unemployment).	228	45.6
C	Social traditions and customs (dowry, purdha, caste and religious rigidity).	201	40.2
D	Degradation of social values and conditions (corruption, black money, bribery, telling lies).	155	31.0
E	Problems related to agriculture.	92	18.4
F	Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness.	85	17.0
G	Physical problems (weakness, illness, accidents, deaths).	81	16.2
H	Lack of cooperation and love, Unnecessary interference of relatives within family.	70	14.0
I	Personal deficiencies (lethargy, carelessness, anger, poor concentration).	66	13.2
J	Illiteracy, Lack of educational facilities.	51	10.2
K	Family responsibilities.	40	8.0
L	Lack of time.	32	6.4
M	Fate and God.	8	1.6
	Total	1425	285.0

The response distribution clearly shows the importance of social factors even in the fulfilment of personal goals and selection of means for the attainment of personal goals. It once again confirms that goal setting and mean selection are not merely dependent on individual will or interest. They are social in nature as well as affected by social values of particular society. There are many barriers of major goal(s) such as paucity of funds and facilities, Price rise, Population increase, unemployment and organizational problem which

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents by "Barriers of Major Goal(s) attainment" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.7)												
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
RESIDENCE	Urban	61.7	61.0	48.3	36.3	0.0	10.0	14.7	18.7	13.7	9.7	5.7	9.7	1.7
	Rural	65.5	22.5	28.0	23.0	46.0	27.5	18.5	7.0	12.5	11.0	11.5	1.5	1.5
GENDER	Male	62.8	46.4	41.2	34.4	19.6	18.0	11.6	12.4	14.4	7.2	5.2	5.2	2.4
	Female	63.6	44.8	39.2	27.6	17.2	16.0	20.8	15.6	12.0	13.2	10.8	7.6	0.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	62.8	51.0	37.9	32.9	16.1	14.8	15.8	16.4	12.4	11.1	4.4	7.4	1.7
	Joint	63.9	37.6	43.6	28.2	21.8	20.3	16.8	10.4	14.4	8.9	13.4	5.0	1.5
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	64.5	41.6	39.5	31.1	18.7	17.5	16.1	14.5	14.3	9.6	8.2	6.3	1.6
	Less than 10 years	55.6	69.4	44.4	30.6	16.7	13.9	16.7	11.1	6.9	13.9	6.9	6.9	1.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	55.1	54.4	49.4	26.6	16.5	17.7	7.6	17.7	7.0	15.2	8.9	8.2	1.9
	36 - 50 years	68.5	38.8	32.0	30.3	24.2	17.4	20.8	13.5	17.4	6.7	8.4	8.4	1.7
	51 - 65 years	65.2	44.5	40.2	36.0	14.0	15.9	19.5	11.0	14.6	9.1	6.7	2.4	1.2
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	64.4	45.7	39.6	29.5	17.8	17.3	17.8	13.1	13.8	10.1	8.9	7.0	1.4
	Voter and canvasser	61.0	46.3	36.6	39.0	29.3	12.2	7.3	19.5	7.3	9.8	4.9	2.4	2.4
	Active member	55.6	38.9	50.0	38.9	22.2	5.6	0.0	27.8	5.6	22.2	0.0	5.6	5.6
	No participation	42.9	50.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	35.7	14.3	7.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	59.0	73.1	41.0	30.8	6.4	15.4	12.8	12.8	15.4	10.3	5.1	7.7	0.0
	4 - 6 members	62.4	37.6	43.2	27.8	19.7	17.9	17.1	10.3	9.8	6.8	9.0	2.6	2.6
	6 - 8 members	68.0	44.3	40.2	34.4	19.7	10.7	13.1	13.1	18.0	12.3	13.9	3.3	1.6
	8 - 10 members	67.5	55.0	27.5	42.5	10.0	25.0	12.5	7.5	20.0	7.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
	Above 10 members	53.8	26.9	30.8	26.9	50.0	30.8	30.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	80.5	40.2	19.5	34.5	25.3	32.2	18.4	9.2	16.1	8.0	3.4	1.1	0.0
	Lower middle	55.8	45.5	42.9	23.4	14.3	20.8	10.4	13.0	13.0	7.8	23.4	6.5	3.9
	Middle	61.3	40.2	44.1	27.3	22.3	14.5	17.2	16.4	10.9	11.7	7.0	7.4	1.6
	Higher middle	55.1	75.4	44.9	44.9	2.9	5.8	17.4	10.1	20.3	8.7	0.0	7.2	1.4
OCCUPATION	High	55.1	27.3	63.6	54.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	27.3	0.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	0.0
	Administration	56.7	73.3	33.3	40.0	0.0	23.3	16.7	13.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Business	64.9	35.1	54.1	37.8	5.4	10.8	10.8	18.9	13.5	16.2	8.1	5.4	8.1
	Farming	67.7	19.4	29.0	32.3	54.8	6.5	12.9	6.5	12.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
	Labour	75.3	38.1	25.8	29.9	19.6	39.2	16.5	9.3	15.5	6.2	5.2	1.0	0.0
INCOME	Service	52.0	51.0	52.9	33.3	19.6	9.8	14.7	13.7	10.8	8.8	4.9	11.8	2.0
	Housewife	63.1	48.3	40.9	27.6	16.7	11.8	18.2	16.7	10.3	14.3	13.3	7.9	1.0
	Upto Rs. 999/-	81.5	24.6	12.3	26.2	23.1	49.2	23.1	9.2	20.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	65.6	51.6	50.0	31.3	17.2	14.1	4.7	12.5	9.4	1.6	9.4	9.4	3.1
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	53.5	42.3	47.9	33.8	25.4	9.9	15.5	9.9	16.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	2.8
EDUCATION	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	50.7	52.0	44.0	38.7	18.7	12.0	14.7	18.7	13.3	10.7	0.0	4.0	2.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	77.3	54.5	50.0	40.9	0.0	18.2	18.2	4.5	18.2	9.1	4.5	4.5	0.0
	No income	63.1	48.3	40.9	27.6	16.7	11.8	18.2	16.7	10.3	14.3	13.3	7.9	1.0
CASTE	Illiterate	84.0	28.7	17.0	33.0	27.7	35.1	19.1	6.4	14.9	8.5	5.3	0.0	0.0
	Primary School	73.8	50.0	38.1	23.1	16.7	11.9	14.3	7.1	7.1	11.9	14.3	4.8	0.0
	Middle School	66.7	48.5	36.4	27.3	18.2	15.2	18.2	18.2	9.1	15.2	15.2	6.1	0.0
	High School	62.9	41.9	43.5	24.2	16.1	11.3	19.4	17.7	6.5	8.1	17.7	8.1	1.6
	Intermediate	52.3	47.7	60.0	18.5	23.1	9.2	12.3	23.1	20.0	10.8	6.2	9.2	1.5
	Graduate	53.4	48.9	46.6	37.5	15.9	15.9	14.8	14.8	13.6	11.4	4.5	6.8	3.4
	Post Graduate	55.9	55.9	42.2	37.3	13.7	10.8	15.7	13.7	12.7	10.8	4.9	9.8	2.0
	Professional Degree	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1
CASTE	Jat	66.7	36.7	38.3	29.4	27.2	12.2	13.3	16.1	11.1	16.1	5.6	7.8	1.7
	Brahmin	45.5	54.5	41.8	27.3	13.6	15.5	18.2	17.3	13.6	6.4	17.3	10.0	3.6
	Jatav	78.6	35.7	23.8	29.8	25.0	31.0	19.0	6.0	11.9	8.3	3.6	1.2	1.2
	Baniya	48.1	59.3	55.6	40.7	0.0	9.3	25.9	16.7	22.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0
	Yadav	91.7	54.2	45.8	37.5	0.0	29.2	4.2	12.5	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	75.0	25.0	50.0	31.3	25.0	43.8	18.8	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0
	Rajput	68.8	56.3	56.3	31.3	12.5	6.3	12.5	6.3	18.8	18.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Other castes	56.3	87.5	50.0	37.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	18.8	12.5	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0

seems the consequences of on going modernity. Lack of something and excess of some other things are invariable part of any social system but it is the situation which decides what is important in the present conditions. For example population growth in traditional times was appreciated and used as a scarce resource, but in modern times it has become a problem as capital is seen as a scarce resource. Knowledge of old times has become blind faith with modernity and lack of desirable knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness for the progress with modernity have emerged as new problems.

On the one hand tradition and customs are problems and on the other hand dissociation of social values are also creating problems. Problems are due to persistence of rigidities of structure. In the process of change, traditional struggles has lost its essence and changing values have given them a shape of problems. On the other hand, loss of traditional values like consistency, loyalty, stability has created lack of morals from the social life of people. Thus maintenance of structural rigidities with the lost value have taken the form of problems, but lost meanings and essences with changes have also become a problem. Social non-cooperation and deficiencies of love and affection, education, lack of time, misfortune and family responsibilities are the other hindrances in attainment of goal(s).

People feel their life is disturbed merely not due to changes from traditional to modern life but the imbalances created during the shift of values. Deficiencies of facilities, adaptability to fast changing values has created gaps in the social system. Now, there is more association of man with self interest. In this march, he acknowledges the ways of life which fulfil his interests. He wants to avoid those traditions which are creating problems and want to have those traditions which may help in the achievement of interests. That is why, tra-modernization set with interests in seem to be problematic. But the association of interest orientation has not been recognized as problem. Like man in society is web in social relations but he recognize social relations also as barriers. People want to have moral values in society and want to avoid social traditions and customs. But practically reverse is happening in society because of peoples' interest approach.

Table 4.8 shows the relationship between barriers of major goal(s) attainment and socio-economic variables. Residence distribution shows that urban respondents emphasize 'Social problems', 'Social traditions and customs', 'Degradation of social values and conditions', 'Lack of cooperation and love, Unnecessary interference of relatives within family', 'Personal deficiencies' and 'Lack of time'. Rural respondents emphasize 'Problems related to agriculture', 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness', 'Physical problems' 'Illiteracy, lack of educational facilities' and 'Family respon-

sibilities'. The results clearly show urban-rural differences. The march towards modernity is on at a faster rate as people feel their traditions, customs and family responsibilities as hindrances in the goal attainment. Modernity mission is to liberate man from responsibilities and social bindings, but is it really what man wants? Is it really possible to think of rights without responsibilities?

There is not much difference in responses between males and females on "Barriers of Major Goal(s) attainment," except that females have shown more concern about 'Physical problems' and 'Illiteracy, lack of educational facilities'. The family type distribution shows that 'lack of funds and facilities' has been realized as barrier by both nuclear and joint families to the same extent. However, nuclear families show concern for 'Social problems', 'Degradation of social values and conditions', 'Lack of cooperation and love, Unnecessary interference of relatives within family' and 'Lack of time'. Joint families emphasize 'social traditions and customs', 'Problems related to agriculture', 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness' and 'Family responsibilities'. Joint families are generally associated with rural areas and agricultural related occupation. Social change has made them disparage their traditions and customs and knowledge, which to them appear as hindrances in the progress.

The respondents who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study stress 'Lack of funds and facilities', 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness', and 'Personal deficiencies' whereas respondents with duration spent less than 10 years worry about 'Social problems' and 'Social traditions and customs'.

The relationship between barriers of major goal(s) attainment and age shows that young aged respondents concern 'Social problems', 'Social traditions and customs', 'Lack of cooperation and love, Unnecessary interference of relatives within family', 'Illiteracy, lack of educational facilities' and 'Family responsibilities'. Respondents in the age group of 36 to 50 years concentrate 'Lack of funds and facilities', 'Problems related to agriculture', 'Physical problems' and 'Personal deficiencies' and old aged respondents (51 to 65 years) are conscious about 'Degradation of social values and conditions'. The results show that young respondents are loosing faith in traditions and customs and family responsibilities whereas old aged respondents perceive lack of social values to be the main problems. This difference in perceptions of two groups is indicative of the value change or the generational gap in understanding of social reality.

The results of relationship between barriers and political participation show that the respondents who act as a voter worry about 'Lack of funds and facilities'. They stress on

'Physical problems' and 'Family responsibilities' whereas respondents who act as voter and canvasser concern 'Problems related to agriculture'. Respondents who do not participate at all politically concern 'Social problems' and 'Social traditions and customs'.

The distribution of family size show that respondents coming from family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize 'Social problems'; family of 4 to 6 members concern 'Social traditions and customs'; family of 6 to 8 members concern 'Lack of funds and facilities'; family 8 to 10 members emphasize 'Degradation of social values and conditions' and 'Personal deficiencies'; and, family above 10 members emphasize 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness'.

The results of distribution of personal barriers by perceived social status show that respondents of low status concern 'Lack of funds and facilities', 'Problems related to agriculture', 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness' and 'Physical problems' where as respondents of high social status emphasize 'Social traditions and customs', 'Degradation of social values and conditions', 'Lack of cooperation and love, unnecessary interference of relatives within family' and 'lack of time'.

The results of distribution on Barriers and occupation show that administrators are feeling 'Social problems' as their major barriers whereas 'Lack of funds and facilities' are reported as major obstacles by all other occupational categories. Farmers concern 'Problems related to agriculture' and labourers concern 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness'. These results show that barriers are not only the deficient values but also presence of undesired values. It depends upon the experiences and understanding of the facts of present society.

The relationship of barriers and income shows that 'Lack of funds and facilities' has been recognized by all income categories of people. 'Social problems' as barriers have been felt by income group of Rs. 8,000/- and above. 'Social traditions and customs' has been equally emphasized by the income groups of Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/- and Rs. 8,000/- and above. 'Blind faith coupled with lack of knowledge, proper guidance, opportunities and awareness' is more associated more with illiterates. Graduates concentrate 'Social traditions and customs' whereas professional degree holders emphasize 'Lack of funds and facilities', 'Social problems', 'Social traditions and customs' and 'Degradation of social values and conditions' and a little less 'Personal deficiencies'. The results of barriers and castes depicts that Yadavs concentrate on 'lack of funds and facilities'; Jats on 'Problems related to agriculture'; and Brahmins on 'Family responsibilities' and 'Lack of time'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Socio-cultural environment plays a significant role in the attainment of personal goals and selection of means for them. Personal goals and means cannot be based on merely individual interests, but they also require general value system which sets the norms for interest oriented man to act and interact socially. Even the desirability of particular goal is socio-culturally conditioned and has roots in social conditions and associated experiences. It can be suggested that socio-cultural environment should be improved by providing general value system for improving the quality of life. Thus the consideration of quality of social life is an emergent need as compared to quality of life.
- Changes in society are on and are leading to synthesis of traditional and modern values. Many social problems have come up due to the existence of traditional structures even when they have lost their function whereas other problems arise due to disappearance of traditional values in society. Social problems have become more complicated with tra-modernization due to interest orientation of man for quality of life and lost ground of general value system. The general value system is required to improve socio- cultural conditions, which can only be approached through the quality of social life.
- The respondents with different composition of socio-economic background do not differ much on the issue of barriers which shows the similarity of perception of people regarding social conditions. More appropriately, we can say that integrity of ideas of people is more on social matrix than on personal matrix.

4.1.5 Personal Facilitators

Society contains barriers and facilitators together. In continuation t earlier question to know barriers, proceeding enquiry was made to know facilitators. The next question in the sequence is: What support do you have to attain the Goal(s)? Table 4.4 shows that responses reveal values which work as efficient means and forces for the attainment of Goal(s). Table 4.9 depicts that respondents find greatest support from 'Family cooperation' (45.6 percent). It is followed by 'Money' (39.4 percent); 'Truthfulness, Honesty, Obedience, Discipline, Responsibility' (38.4 percent); 'Hard work, Progressive efforts' (38.2 percent); 'Social service, Cooperation, Love' (33.6 percent); 'Educational and other related facilities' (32.4 percent); 'Equipments and other resources related to agriculture' (13.6 percent); 'Good job' (12.8 percent), 'Will power, Awareness, Concentration' (11.8 percent); 'Mental peace, Faith in God, Guru and good company (Satsang)' (11.8 percent); 'Good food, Health care' (6.8 percent);

and, 'Government help' (1.6 percent). The results of the facilitators show that there is not one but several types of supports but none of them is mentioned by half or more respondents. The support can be divided into material and non material. Material support is manifested in the form of 'Money' directly and indirectly through 'Educational and other related facilities', 'Equipments and other resources related to agriculture', 'Good job', 'Good food, Health care' and 'Government help'. The table clearly shows that money is not the only support for goal attainment but there are other institutional and social supports that are more important than money.

The another classification of supports can be made at personal, institutional, social and transcendental level. Results shows that man's support comes from personal, institutional social and transcendental values. No doubt, man believes in his power physical, mental, moral, human and egoistic qualities which support to attain goals. Man believes in the power of cooperation from all institutions like family, economic, education, religion, political and ultimately social composed of personal and institutional supports. Transcendental support is also recognized in the form of mental peace and satsang.

Table 4.9: Distribution of respondents by "Facilitators of Major Goal(s) attainment".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Family cooperation.	228	45.6
B	Money.	197	39.4
C	Truthfulness, Honesty, Obedience, Discipline, Responsibility.	192	38.4
D	Hard work, Progressive efforts.	191	38.2
E	Social service, Cooperation, Love.	168	33.6
F	Educational and other related facilities.	162	32.4
G	Equipments and other resources related to agriculture.	68	13.6
H	Good job.	64	12.8
I	Will power, Awareness, Concentration.	59	11.8
J	Mental peace, Faith in God, Guru and good Company (Satsang).	59	11.8
K	Good food, Health care.	34	6.8
L	Government help.	8	1.6
	Total	1430	286.0

Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of 'Facilitators of Major Goal(s) attainment' and socio-economic variables. Some significant findings are given below.

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondents by "Facilitators of Major Goal(s) attainment" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.9)											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
RESIDENCE	Urban	51.0	41.3	50.3	32.0	31.0	31.3	0.0	19.7	13.7	12.3	10.3	0.7
	Rural	37.5	36.5	20.5	47.5	37.5	34.0	34.0	2.5	9.0	11.0	1.5	3.0
GENDER	Male	42.0	37.6	39.2	36.4	28.8	37.6	12.8	12.8	13.2	16.0	6.0	2.8
	Female	49.2	41.2	37.6	40.0	38.4	27.2	14.4	12.8	10.4	7.6	7.6	0.4
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	50.3	42.3	38.9	35.2	30.2	33.2	11.1	16.4	10.7	9.7	8.7	0.0
	Joint	38.6	35.1	37.6	42.6	38.6	31.2	17.3	7.4	13.4	14.9	4.0	0.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	43.9	38.3	37.6	39.0	33.9	32.2	12.6	13.3	12.1	12.6	6.3	1.9
	Less than 10 years	55.6	45.8	43.1	33.3	31.9	33.3	19.4	9.7	9.7	6.9	6.7	0.0
AGE	21 - 35 years	46.2	35.4	44.9	36.1	41.1	34.2	16.5	6.3	12.7	10.8	5.1	0.0
	36 - 50 years	44.4	43.8	28.1	42.7	35.4	33.7	16.3	11.8	11.8	10.1	3.4	0.0
	51 - 65 years	46.3	38.4	43.3	35.4	24.4	29.3	7.9	20.1	11.0	14.6	12.2	4.9
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	46.1	40.7	37.2	38.6	33.0	31.9	13.8	13.3	11.5	11.5	7.0	1.4
	Voter and canvasser	48.4	24.4	41.5	31.7	41.5	36.6	14.6	7.3	12.2	17.1	2.4	4.9
	Active member	33.3	44.4	55.6	22.2	33.3	33.3	16.7	22.2	11.1	5.6	11.1	0.0
	No participation	35.7	35.7	42.9	64.3	28.6	35.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	14.3	7.1	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	57.7	38.5	53.8	32.1	26.9	43.6	7.7	10.3	11.5	6.4	2.6	0.0
	4 - 6 members	42.7	42.3	36.3	39.3	40.2	32.5	13.7	9.0	12.4	11.5	7.7	0.0
	6 - 8 members	47.5	41.8	34.4	32.0	31.1	22.1	15.6	18.0	13.9	18.9	8.2	4.9
	8 - 10 members	45.0	25.0	45.0	55.0	10.0	35.0	7.5	30.0	2.5	5.0	7.5	2.5
	Above 10 members	26.9	26.9	19.2	50.0	42.3	42.3	30.8	3.8	11.5	7.7	3.8	3.8
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	40.2	33.3	25.3	59.8	16.1	27.6	21.8	31.0	2.3	3.4	11.5	0.0
	Lower middle	36.4	54.5	28.6	31.2	48.1	41.6	10.4	3.9	15.6	11.7	0.0	0.0
	Middle	49.6	32.8	39.5	35.9	37.9	30.1	14.8	8.6	14.1	14.5	7.4	2.3
	Higher middle	47.8	50.7	60.9	26.1	24.6	34.8	4.3	14.5	13.0	13.0	7.2	2.9
OCCUPATION	High	45.5	63.6	45.5	45.5	27.3	45.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
	Administration	53.3	23.3	53.3	30.0	13.3	36.7	0.0	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	3.3
	Business	37.8	48.6	48.6	35.1	35.1	40.5	8.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	8.1	0.0
	Farming	32.3	41.9	22.6	25.8	32.3	29.0	16.1	0.0	19.4	32.3	0.0	16.1
	Labour	40.2	25.8	26.8	59.8	20.6	33.0	17.5	26.8	3.1	5.2	9.3	1.0
	Service	50.0	37.3	38.2	30.4	35.3	46.1	11.8	9.8	13.7	14.7	4.9	0.0
INCOME	Housewife	48.3	47.3	42.4	35.5	41.9	23.6	15.3	9.9	10.8	9.4	7.4	0.5
	Upto Rs. 999/-	36.9	16.9	15.4	73.8	9.2	38.5	21.5	29.2	0.0	1.5	13.8	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	45.3	46.9	40.6	23.4	46.9	37.5	6.3	10.9	7.8	12.5	0.0	6.3
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	40.8	43.7	36.6	26.8	29.6	45.1	15.5	5.6	16.9	23.9	2.8	2.8
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	49.3	30.7	38.7	38.7	25.3	37.3	10.7	17.3	20.0	16.0	6.7	1.3
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	27.3	68.2	36.4	31.8	22.7	0.0	4.5	22.7	9.1	13.6	0.0
EDUCATION	No income	48.3	47.3	42.4	35.5	41.9	23.6	15.3	9.9	10.8	9.4	7.4	0.5
	Illiterate	40.4	30.9	23.4	57.4	20.2	28.7	20.2	25.5	5.3	2.1	10.6	0.0
	Primary School	57.1	47.6	28.6	19.0	33.3	21.4	14.3	9.5	14.3	33.3	2.4	11.9
	Middle School	33.3	39.4	33.3	51.5	42.4	9.1	27.3	27.3	12.1	15.2	9.1	0.0
	High School	46.8	46.8	50.0	32.3	33.9	25.8	12.9	9.7	3.2	9.7	12.9	3.2
	Intermediate	47.7	49.2	53.8	35.4	35.4	27.7	16.9	3.1	10.8	6.2	3.1	1.5
	Graduate	42.0	36.4	37.5	31.8	43.2	50.0	9.1	9.1	14.8	10.2	6.8	0.0
	Post Graduate	50.0	35.3	44.1	34.3	33.3	40.2	6.9	9.8	16.7	13.7	3.9	0.0
CASTE	Professional Degree	50.0	42.9	21.4	42.9	35.7	28.6	0.0	7.1	35.7	35.7	0.0	0.0
	Jat	45.6	46.1	35.6	32.8	40.6	29.4	16.7	7.8	10.6	13.3	7.2	2.8
	Brahmin	51.8	44.5	37.3	33.6	34.5	34.5	10.9	12.7	13.6	12.7	1.8	1.8
	Jatav	32.1	25.0	31.0	60.7	19.0	33.3	22.6	25.0	0.0	7.1	9.5	0.0
	Baniya	44.4	25.9	50.0	18.5	37.0	38.9	1.9	11.1	27.8	22.2	16.7	0.0
	Yadav	58.3	54.2	45.8	54.2	8.3	29.2	0.0	20.8	16.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	43.8	18.8	37.5	43.8	50.0	31.3	31.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0
	Rajput	62.5	56.3	37.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	0.0	18.8	12.5	6.3	0.0	6.3
Other castes	43.8	31.3	68.8	56.3	37.5	31.3	6.3	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	

The results show that urban respondents get more support from 'Family cooperation', 'Money', 'Truthfulness, Honesty, Obedience, Discipline, Responsibility', 'Good job', 'Will power, Awareness, Concentration' and 'Good food, Health care'. Rural respondents get more support from 'Hard work, progressive efforts', 'Social service, Cooperation, Love', 'Education and other related facilities' and 'Equipments and other resources related to agriculture'. Respondents of urban and rural areas combine both material and non-material supports required and provided by the social conditions.

The responses of males and females are relatively similar. The respondents who have spent 10 years and more in Meerut get more support from 'Money' and 'Hard work, Progressive efforts' whereas 'Family cooperation' is more emphasized by others. Respondents belonging to low social status, labourers, with income upto Rs. 999/- Illiterates and Jatavs get more support from 'Hard work, progressive efforts.' The respondents with income of Rs. 8000/- and above derive more support from 'Family cooperation' and 'Truthfulness, Honesty, Obedience, Disciplined, Responsible'. Respondents belonging to professional degree educational category derive greater support from 'Will power, Awareness, Concentration' and 'Mental peace, Faith in god, Guru and good company (Satsang)'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The results clearly show that non-material values of self, institutional and social nature and transcendental values are the actual sources of help in attainment of goals. No doubt, money, education, good food, equipments help in attaining the goals, but we cannot ignore the non-material support systems which give power through defining goals, deciding means, providing rationalizations for them and making a person analyze constraints and supports themselves. It is notable that the respondents belonging to high income and educational groups derive comparatively greater support from 'Truthfulness, Honesty, Obedience, Discipline, Responsibility' and 'Will power, Awareness, Concentration' than respondents belonging to low income and education groups. In Indian conditions where material resources are already scarce, we can improve quality of life through using the resources of non-material values which can grow abundantly and can improve quality of life. We should consider the 'virtuous circle of values' for improving quality of life instead of 'vicious circle of materialistic poverty'. It can be done through strengthening of social institutions for inculcating personal qualities.
- Socio-economic conditions affect the perception of facilitators of major goal(s) attainment. Respondents from all categories utilize a combination of material and non material supports.

4.1.6 Personal Additional Support

Last question of this set is probing into desired additional support to attain major goal(s). Table 4.11 shows the distribution of responses by types of additional support desired. 'Increase in monetary gains' (54.2 percent), followed by 'Honesty, Good social character, Responsible citizen, End of corruption, Favouritism bribery, influence for job' (52.0 percent) are the two main desired support systems. In addition, respondents seek 'Social cooperation, Mutual love and faith, Right opportunity, Social equality' (40.6 percent), 'Government facilities of schools, library, proper education, good educational policy, capable teachers, teacher's support' (38.2 percent); 'Governmental cooperatives, Governmental laws, Reservation, Officers' cooperation (32.6 percent); 'Family cooperation, Proper behaviour, Respect for elders, Motivation from elders', (22.4 percent); 'Agriculture related information through scientists' (16.4 percent); 'Time, Freedom, Security, Good market' (7.4 percent); 'Hard work, Discipline' (6.2 percent); 'Luck and God' (5.6 percent); 'Good occupational status, Placement within area and progress' (4.6 percent); and 'Health' (3.2 percent).

The results of this question reveal emphasis on institutional infrastructure. The disrupting social and family cooperation is becoming a problem. It seems that hardworking, morality, discipline, responsibility and commitment are losing their grounds and faith in chance and opportunity is increasing due to the increasing skepticism and dysfunctions of social and political structure.

Table 4.12 shows the relationship between 'Desired Additional support to attain major goal(s) and socio-economic variables. The results show that urban respondents have emphasized support for 'Social cooperation, Mutual love and faith, Right opportunity, Social equality', 'Government facilities of schools, library, proper education, good educational policy, capable teachers, teacher's support', and 'Family cooperation, Proper behaviour, Respect for elders, Motivation from elders'. Rural respondents have emphasize support from 'Increase in monetary gains' and 'Agriculture related information through scientists'. Male respondents have focused more on 'Honesty, Good social character, Responsible citizen, End of corruption, Favouritism, bribery, influence for job', 'Time, freedom, security, Good market', 'Hardwork, Discipline' and 'Luck and God'. Female respondents require additional support from 'Increase in monetary gains' and 'Family cooperation, Proper behaviour, Respect for elders, Motivation from elders. Respondents from low perceived social status, labourers, those with income upto Rs. 999/- illiterates and primary school educated and Jatavs have required greater support from 'Increase in monetary gains'.

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents by "Desired Additional Support to attain Major Goal(s)".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Increase in monetary gains.	271	54.2
B	Honesty, Good social character, Responsible citizen, End of corruption, favouritism, bribery, influence for job.	260	52.0
C	Social cooperation, Mutual love and faith, Right opportunity, Social equality.	203	40.6
D	Government facilities of schools, library, proper education, good educational policy, capable teachers, teachers' support.	191	38.2
E	Governmental cooperatives, Governmental Laws, Reservation, Officers' cooperation.	163	32.6
F	Family cooperation, Proper behaviour, Respect for elders, Motivation from elders.	112	22.4
G	Agriculture related Information through scientists.	82	16.4
H	Time, Freedom, Security, Good market.	37	7.4
I	Hardwork, Discipline.	31	6.2
J	Luck and God.	28	5.6
K	Good occupational status, Placement within area and progress.	23	4.6
L	Health.	16	3.2
	Total	1417	283.4

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- An overwhelming importance has been given to economic, political, family institutional structures. The personal qualities of action, moral, culture, ethical orientation are also stressed. Overall, social environment has been given importance for the attainment of personal goals.
- Respondents from various socio-economic backgrounds show similarity regarding views of additional support required.

In sum, the quality of life data reveal the following:

- Man wants to have personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels of needs for improving quality of life. He wants to have continuity, integrity and progress in his needs. Man wants to have responsibilities along with rights. Additionally, family has been considered as basic unit of quality of life which shows the primacy of institutionalized social man in India as compared to Individual of the West.

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondents by "Desired Additional Support to attain Major Goal(s)" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (same as in table 4.11)												?
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
RESIDENCE	Urban	51.3	53.3	50.0	47.0	31.7	26.3	0.0	9.7	5.3	6.7	7.3	2.7
	Rural	58.5	50.0	26.5	25.0	34.0	16.5	41.0	4.0	7.5	4.0	0.5	4.0
GENDER	Male	51.2	58.8	41.2	38.8	33.2	16.4	14.8	8.4	9.2	8.4	4.0	2.0
	Female	57.2	45.2	40.0	37.6	32.0	28.4	18.0	6.4	3.2	2.8	5.2	4.4
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	52.7	52.7	42.6	41.6	31.2	22.1	14.8	5.7	5.0	6.7	6.7	3.0
	Joint	56.4	51.0	37.6	33.2	34.7	22.8	18.8	9.9	7.9	4.0	1.5	3.5
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	53.7	51.4	39.7	38.6	33.2	19.9	16.8	8.4	7.2	5.8	4.4	3.7
	Less than 10 years	56.9	55.6	45.8	36.1	29.2	37.5	13.9	1.4	0.0	4.2	5.6	0.0
AGE	21 - 35 years	54.4	53.2	43.7	32.9	27.8	25.3	16.5	7.6	7.0	4.4	3.8	0.6
	36 - 50 years	55.1	56.2	35.4	41.6	29.8	21.3	21.3	6.2	5.1	10.1	2.2	2.8
	51 - 65 years	53.0	46.3	43.3	39.6	40.2	20.7	11.0	8.5	6.7	1.8	7.9	6.1
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	55.5	52.5	41.0	36.1	33.5	21.8	16.9	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7	3.5
	Voter and canvasser	46.3	56.1	34.1	48.8	22.0	22.0	17.1	12.2	14.6	7.3	2.4	2.4
	Active member	44.4	38.9	50.0	44.4	33.3	16.7	16.7	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0
	No participation	50.0	42.9	35.7	64.3	35.7	50.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	48.7	60.3	50.0	37.2	33.3	29.5	5.1	5.1	7.7	3.8	1.3	0.0
	4 - 6 members	55.1	53.0	41.5	39.3	23.1	26.9	18.4	6.8	6.0	8.1	5.6	3.8
	6 - 8 members	52.5	47.5	37.7	42.6	38.5	13.1	19.7	10.7	5.7	3.3	6.6	3.3
	8 - 10 members	62.5	42.5	45.0	32.5	72.5	15.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.0
	Above 10 members	57.7	53.8	11.5	19.2	26.9	15.4	34.6	15.4	11.5	0.0	3.8	11.5
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	69.0	60.9	26.4	25.3	62.1	8.0	13.8	0.0	5.7	3.4	9.2	1.1
	Lower middle	55.8	40.3	48.1	29.9	24.7	18.2	19.5	19.5	3.9	6.5	3.9	5.2
	Middle	50.8	51.6	43.4	40.2	25.0	24.2	20.7	6.6	7.4	5.1	4.3	2.7
	Higher middle	44.9	59.4	37.7	52.2	29.0	40.6	2.9	4.3	5.8	8.7	1.4	5.8
	High	63.6	27.3	54.5	63.6	54.5	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	43.3	60.0	53.3	40.0	33.3	46.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.3
	Business	43.2	54.1	27.0	51.4	40.5	29.7	5.4	13.5	8.1	16.2	5.4	2.7
	Farming	38.7	41.9	45.2	35.5	12.9	6.5	32.3	6.5	22.6	9.7	0.0	0.0
	Labour	70.1	54.6	28.9	26.8	56.7	5.2	10.3	6.2	7.2	2.1	9.3	0.0
	Service	50.0	61.8	46.1	40.2	26.5	15.7	21.6	9.8	6.9	6.9	2.9	3.9
	Housewife	54.7	45.8	43.3	40.4	25.6	31.5	18.7	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.9
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	78.5	52.3	23.1	15.4	78.5	1.5	9.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	13.8	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	50.0	56.3	42.2	39.1	15.6	21.9	12.5	17.2	15.6	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	45.1	59.2	49.3	43.7	23.9	8.5	28.2	7.0	9.9	7.0	1.4	4.2
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	45.3	57.3	37.3	44.0	33.3	25.3	13.3	6.7	8.0	10.7	5.3	2.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	54.5	45.5	45.5	36.4	36.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	4.5
	No income	54.7	45.8	43.3	40.4	25.6	31.5	18.7	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.9
EDUCATION	Illiterate	67.0	50.0	22.3	24.5	67.0	10.6	17.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	4.3
	Primary School	66.7	33.3	47.6	54.8	21.4	23.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	2.4
	Middle School	54.5	63.6	42.4	30.3	21.2	24.2	30.3	9.1	12.1	0.0	3.0	3.0
	High School	58.1	40.3	45.2	37.1	21.0	30.6	17.7	6.5	9.7	1.6	4.8	4.8
	Intermediate	46.2	66.2	38.5	36.9	16.9	20.0	20.0	10.8	7.7	7.7	3.1	1.5
	Graduate	50.0	55.7	43.2	43.2	33.0	19.3	12.5	9.1	3.4	10.2	6.8	2.3
	Post Graduate	44.1	52.9	51.0	41.2	24.5	30.4	14.7	6.9	5.9	10.8	2.0	2.9
	Professional Degree	50.0	50.0	35.7	57.1	42.9	28.6	0.0	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	7.1
CASTE	Jat	50.0	50.0	41.7	40.6	23.3	23.9	23.3	4.4	9.4	7.8	3.3	2.8
	Brahmin	52.7	47.3	44.5	41.8	26.4	24.5	18.2	10.0	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.5
	Jatav	66.7	58.3	25.0	26.2	61.9	6.0	13.1	2.4	3.6	1.2	10.7	1.2
	Baniya	53.7	50.0	44.4	51.9	27.8	35.2	0.0	16.7	3.7	7.4	3.7	5.6
	Yadav	62.5	58.3	41.7	33.3	50.0	29.2	0.0	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	62.5	75.0	37.5	31.3	25.0	0.0	37.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0
	Rajput	50.0	50.0	56.3	31.3	31.3	37.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
	Other castes	31.3	50.0	56.3	25.0	25.0	31.3	12.5	12.5	18.8	12.5	0.0	6.3

- Man utilizes his material, non-material or combination of material and non-material means, which counters the individualistic and materialistic account of quality of life. Non-material means like determination action, management moral, cultural, ethical oriented qualities have been given more importance as compared to material means.
- Means and goals are found to be inter-related, which challenges a goal oriented notion of quality of life. Man wants that quality of life should be continuously progressive. Goals and means should be seen in integrity for holistic development. Since goals and means involve social matrix and interaction, man's action and interaction is essentially social.
- Man's search for satisfaction is a search for security which lies in continuity, integration, mutuality and progress in personal, institutional, societal and transcendental needs. Man has various levels of needs to have a sense of security, recognition, satisfaction, meaning, freedom and accomplishment. Tra-modernization has been observed for quality of life. People want to combine various goals and means which are the outcome of traditional and modern preferences.
- The barriers and facilitators of goal attainment are the product of man's understanding of his present social situations. Things which may facilitate goal attainment in some circumstances may prove to be barriers in other circumstances. It may be understood, that barriers just may not be absence of something but may be presence of something else. Socio-cultural environment plays a significant role in personal goal attainment and has been understood as a barrier also. The facilitators of major goal(s) attainment are understood as non-material qualities of self, institutions and society and transcendence. Material means are given less importance as compared to non-material means.
- Data on desired additional support reveals some new dimensions of values. People want to have more support of something, which they already have. They want some new systems of support that they lack at present. The manifestations of these are at personal, institutional and social levels. The desire for additional support points out towards the conditioning of social life. The results clearly bring out the importance of climate of life. They show that quality of social life requires due attention which includes improvements in the efficiency of social institutions and personal qualities.
- There are variations in expression of similar needs, which depends upon the socio-cultural setting of man. In other words, needs are socially determined and changes in

socio- economic and cultural conditions of man produce changes in expression of levels of needs. Socio-cultural dimensions should be judged primarily for improving quality of life.

4.2 Desired Quality of Life

The main thrust of section two is to know the desired quality of life. While Section one dealt with the dimensions of quality of life, Section two will explore the desired dimensions of quality of life. The consistencies and differences between the two sections will permit us to understand the dimensions of man's rationalizations for quality of life. Section two deals with four questions. These relate to the following: (a) boons to be sought from God, (b) somethings sought to be removed by God, (c) values inculcated during childhood by parents, and (d) values transferred to children as parents. These are the questions which involve respondents more deeply and closely to their life world and evoke them to answer more closely to their requirements and changes in value system.

4.2.1 Preferences

The first question of this section is about the boons to be sought from God. This question presents the meeting point of worldly man and the 'other worldly' power. We can assume that communication between man and God would be free of all social and cultural restrictions: Table 4.13 depicts the distribution of respondents according to the boons to be sought from God. The table shows that 'Wealthy, Prosperous life' is the most sought boon as it is reported by 75.0 percent respondents. Other boons follows as 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life' (65.0 percent); 'Healthy family' (36.2 percent); 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' (22.8 percent); 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life' (22.4 percent), Basic needs fulfilment (18.0 percent); 'Good citizens, True leaders' (16.0 percent); 'Career and marriage of children' (12.6 percent), 'Spiritual upliftment' (10.0 percent); 'Social prestige' (6.4 percent); and 'Misalliances boons like son, security and painless death' (4 percent).

These answers suggest that God exists among men because he satisfies worldly needs of people and not because he helps in their spiritual upliftment. The results also show that man's inner and outer worlds are not in conflict. Man's worldly needs only has covered the major proportion of responses. Responses has covered the personal, institutional, social and transcendental dimensions of requirements from God. It is the institutionalized social self which provides major determinants of quality of life instead of purely individualistic, right

Table 4.13: Distribution of respondents by "Boons to be sought from God".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Wealthy, Prosperous life.	375	75.0
B	Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life.	325	65.0
C	Healthy family.	181	36.2
D	Progressive, Productive, Successful life.	114	22.8
E	Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life.	112	22.4
F	Basic needs fulfilment.	90	18.0
G	Good citizen, True leader (spirit to fight against social evils and problems).	80	16.0
H	Career and marriage of children.	63	12.6
I	Spiritual upliftment.	50	10.0
J	Social prestige.	32	6.4
K	Miscellaneous boons like son, security, painless death.	20	4.0
	Total	1442	288.4

oriented of man.

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of "Boons to be sought from God" by Socio-economic variables. Urban respondents seem to prefer 'Wealthy, Prosperous life', 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', 'Healthy family', 'Good citizen, True leaders', 'Spiritual upliftment', whereas, rural respondents prefer more of 'Progressive, Productive Successful life', 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life', 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Career and marriage of children' is not having rural urban differences. Urbans concern happy and prosperous life whereas rurals concern productive and moral life.

Table 4.14 also exhibits that females are more interested in 'Wealthy, Prosperous life', 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', and 'Career and marriage of children' as compared to males. Male respondents are more interested in 'Healthy family', 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life', 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life', 'Good citizens, True leaders'. On the items of 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Spiritual upliftment' there is little difference between sexes. Further, respondents coming from joint family background are more interested in 'Progressive, Productive successful life' and 'Career and marriage of children' than those coming from nuclear family.

Regarding the relationship between boons and migration, one can say that respondents who have spent 10 years and more in Meerut concern 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life' whereas respondents with less than 10 years of duration spent concern 'Wealthy and prosperous life', 'Healthy family', 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life',

Table 4.14: Distribution of respondents by "Boons to be sought from God" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.13)										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
RESIDENCE	Urban	89.0	69.0	48.0	10.7	18.0	8.0	18.0	13.0	11.3	5.0	4.3
	Rural	54.0	59.0	18.5	41.0	29.0	33.0	13.0	12.0	8.0	8.5	3.5
GENDER	Male	70.8	62.4	38.4	24.8	24.4	17.6	18.8	9.2	11.2	6.0	3.2
	Female	79.2	67.6	34.0	20.8	20.4	18.4	13.2	16.0	8.8	6.8	4.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	75.8	66.1	37.2	19.8	23.5	17.4	17.8	10.1	9.4	6.7	4.4
	Joint	73.8	63.4	34.7	27.2	20.8	18.8	13.4	16.3	10.9	5.9	3.5
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	74.5	67.1	35.7	20.6	21.5	18.7	15.9	12.6	10.0	6.8	4.0
	Less than 10 years	77.8	52.8	38.9	36.1	27.8	13.9	16.7	12.5	9.7	4.2	4.2
AGE	21 - 35 years	68.4	54.4	38.0	31.0	34.2	10.8	20.9	15.2	5.7	6.3	4.4
	36 - 50 years	75.3	67.4	34.3	20.2	20.2	29.2	17.4	9.6	5.1	9.0	0.6
	51 - 65 years	81.1	72.6	36.6	17.7	13.4	12.8	9.8	13.4	19.5	3.7	7.3
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	76.1	66.0	35.8	23.2	21.8	19.0	14.3	12.6	9.6	6.1	4.0
	Voter and canvasser	65.9	51.2	39.0	24.4	31.7	12.2	19.5	7.3	17.1	14.6	4.9
	Active member	44.4	61.1	33.3	27.8	27.8	11.1	55.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	5.6
	No participation	100.0	78.6	42.9	0.0	7.1	14.3	7.1	21.4	14.3	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	89.7	66.7	29.5	15.4	21.8	14.1	29.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0
	4 - 6 members	70.5	63.2	41.0	22.2	26.9	15.8	12.8	14.1	12.8	6.8	3.8
	6 - 8 members	76.2	68.0	27.9	27.9	20.5	19.7	16.4	13.9	9.8	4.9	6.6
	8 - 10 members	77.5	77.5	50.0	12.5	7.5	27.5	12.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5
	Above 10 members	61.5	42.3	30.8	42.3	15.4	26.9	7.7	23.1	7.7	11.5	7.7
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	90.8	55.2	34.5	17.2	18.4	48.3	6.9	9.2	1.1	0.0	4.6
	Lower middle	74.0	66.2	22.1	24.7	18.2	22.1	22.1	10.4	7.8	11.7	3.9
	Middle	65.6	68.0	34.8	27.7	28.1	10.9	14.8	14.8	12.5	5.9	5.1
	Higher middle	92.8	63.8	58.0	10.1	8.7	4.3	18.8	13.0	14.5	11.6	0.0
	High	63.6	72.7	45.5	18.2	36.4	0.0	54.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	80.0	80.0	53.3	13.3	23.3	0.0	16.7	13.3	6.7	3.3	3.3
	Business	75.7	67.6	48.6	13.5	21.6	0.0	32.4	16.2	10.8	10.8	2.7
	Farming	29.0	38.7	16.1	38.7	38.7	22.6	25.8	12.9	25.8	12.9	6.5
	Labour	84.5	70.1	26.8	17.5	16.5	42.3	7.2	8.2	2.1	0.0	5.2
	Service	77.5	58.8	42.2	32.4	25.5	11.8	18.6	4.9	11.8	6.9	1.0
	Housewife	75.4	67.0	36.0	21.2	21.2	14.8	14.3	17.7	10.8	7.9	4.9
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	90.8	72.3	24.6	12.3	12.3	49.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.2
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	75.0	64.1	34.4	20.3	29.7	21.9	17.2	17.2	7.8	3.1	1.6
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	50.7	63.4	31.0	39.4	25.4	14.1	25.4	8.5	15.5	8.5	2.8
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	80.0	57.3	48.0	25.3	25.3	4.0	20.0	4.0	13.3	9.3	4.0
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	86.4	59.1	54.5	13.6	22.7	4.5	22.7	22.7	9.1	4.5	0.0
	No income	75.4	67.0	36.0	21.2	21.2	14.8	14.3	17.7	10.8	7.9	4.9
EDUCATION	Illiterate	91.5	73.4	24.5	17.0	7.4	41.5	4.3	11.7	0.0	1.1	5.3
	Primary School	73.8	76.2	26.2	21.4	35.7	7.1	14.3	9.5	21.4	4.8	4.8
	Middle School	66.7	48.5	36.3	30.3	12.1	39.4	9.1	24.2	15.2	9.1	3.0
	High School	71.0	62.9	38.7	17.7	24.2	12.9	14.5	11.3	14.5	6.5	8.1
	Intermediate	67.7	61.5	30.8	32.3	29.2	12.3	24.6	20.0	4.6	9.2	0.0
	Graduate	70.5	59.1	43.2	22.7	30.7	12.5	22.7	9.1	9.1	10.2	4.5
	Post Graduate	74.5	66.7	44.1	24.5	20.6	7.8	18.6	10.8	13.7	3.9	2.9
	Professional Degree	71.4	64.3	57.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	21.4	7.1	14.3	21.4	0.0
CASTE	Jat	61.1	63.3	35.0	27.2	29.4	13.3	14.4	14.4	11.7	12.2	5.6
	Brahmin	75.5	64.5	34.5	30.0	18.2	18.2	16.4	11.8	8.2	6.4	3.6
	Jatav	86.9	65.5	33.3	21.4	13.1	40.5	6.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	4.8
	Baniya	83.3	81.5	38.9	3.7	22.2	0.0	29.6	13.0	22.2	1.9	1.9
	Yadav	100.0	58.3	54.2	0.0	4.2	20.8	16.7	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	56.3	68.8	18.8	50.0	43.8	18.8	18.8	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	87.5	50.0	62.5	0.0	31.3	6.3	25.0	18.8	12.5	0.0	6.3
	Other castes	75.0	50.0	31.3	25.0	18.8	18.0	25.0	18.0	18.0	12.5	0.0

'Honest, Truthful, Hard working life', 'Good citizens, True leaders'. It suggests that migrants are initially more interested in material progress may be due to their experience of uprootedness from their area, culture and crude faces of realities in monetary absence.

Age appears to be an important source of influence on preferences. There is a trend of increasing percentages of respondents according to rise in age on the issues of 'Wealthy, Prosperous life' and 'Happy, peaceful, satisfied, Loving family life'. A trend of decreasing percentages has been observed on the issues of 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' and 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life'. Analysis shows that young people concern 'Healthy family' and 'Good citizens, True leaders'. Middle aged respondents concern 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Social prestige'; and old aged respondents concern 'Spiritual upliftment' and 'Miscellaneous boons like son, security and painless death'.

Political participation is another source of variation in boons to be sought. Data show that, proportionately, more respondents belonging to the category of 'No participation' have shown concern 'Wealthy, Prosperous life', 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', 'Healthy family' and 'Career and marriage of children'. Active members concern 'Good citizens, True leaders', respondents who acts as a voter concern 'Basic needs fulfilment'.

Respondents coming from family size of 2 to 4 members prefer 'Wealthy, Prosperous Life' and 'Good citizen, True leaders'; those coming from family size of 8 to 10 members interest 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family' 'Healthy family' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'; and, those coming from family size of above 10 members prefers, 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' and 'Career and marriage of children'.

Regarding the relationship between status and desires, results show that more respondents belonging to the category of low perceived status seek 'Basic needs fulfilment'; middle social status respondents concern 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life'; higher middle social status respondents interest 'Wealthy, Prosperous life' and 'Healthy family'; and, high social status respondents seek 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life' and 'Good citizens, True leaders'.

Distribution of boons by occupation shows that more percentage of administrators seek 'Wealthy, Prosperous life', 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life' and 'Healthy family'. More percentage of respondents with business occupation seek 'Good citizens, True leaders' and 'Career and marriage of children'. Farmers express the need for 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' and 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life'. Labourers show concern 'Basic needs fulfilment'.

The distribution of boons by income shows that 'Wealthy, Prosperous life', 'Happy,

Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life' and 'Basic needs fulfilment' felt more by respondents in the income category of upto Rs.999/-. Respondents of the other extreme, that is, income of Rs.8,000/- and above seek 'Healthy family' and 'Career and marriage of children'. Respondents of low income-group concern family and survival values.

The distribution of boons by education shows that greater percentage of illiterates concern 'Wealthy, Prosperous life'. Primary school pass respondents concern 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life', and 'Spiritual upliftment'. Respondents with educational level of Middle school seek 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'career and marriage of children'. Intermediate pass respondents eager to 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' and 'Good citizens, True leaders'. Lastly the professional degree holders concern 'Healthy family'. Regarding caste, more percentage of Yadavs prefer 'Wealthy, Prosperous life'; Baniyas prefer 'Happy, Peaceful, Satisfied, Loving family life', 'Good citizen, True leaders' and 'Spiritual upliftment'; Rajputs prefer for 'Healthy family'; Gujjars prefer 'Progressive, Productive, Successful life' and 'Honest, Truthful, Hardworking life'; and, Jatavs for 'Basic needs fulfilment'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Man's connection with the other worldly seems to be rooted in worldly expectations. Man has personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements from God. Ideas of spiritual and transcendental reasons of man's and God's connection are not the mere motives of man. Moreover, increasing specifications of types of Gods, wishes and their association with days and types of religious activities are leading to commercialize the religious activities. Religion today is becoming an tool expected of providing powers for the attainment of worldly requirements. This negates the concept of secularization of religion which is otherwise the supposed motive of modernity. Thus tra-modernization is taking place regarding religious institutions too. Increasing advertisements and importance of palmists and astrologers further strengthen the process of tra-modernization in the era of scientific rationalism.
- Socio-economic background variables also affect the type of demands from God. Thus understanding of socio-economic and cultural factors is must to suggest the indicators of quality of life.

4.2.2 Avoidances

Man's life prefers to have something but simultaneously requires to avoid something else. Next question in this section is in contrast to the earlier one. The question is about "some-

thing sought to be removed by God". This question assumes that man's life and actions often contain undesirable conditions also for a better quality of life, Table 4.15 shows the distribution of responses to 'something sought to be removed by God'. The table shows that maximum number of respondents seek to avoid 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work' (59.2 percent), followed by 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity' (51.2 percent). The other less reported categories of what respondents seek to remove are 'Mental tension, Anger' (33.0 percent), 'Hate, Jealous, Backbiting' (32.8 percent), 'Laziness, Work-avoidance' (24.2 percent), 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour' (21.6 percent), 'Uncertainty related to weather' (15.8 percent), 'Fear' (13.2 percent), 'Bad company' (12.4 percent), 'Poor health' (9.4 percent), 'Illiteracy, Lack of knowledge' (6.8 percent), 'Quarrels in family' and 'Evils and problems in society like corruption, unrest, unjust (each 3.6 percent), and finally 'Nothing to remove' (0.6 percent).

Table 4.15: Distribution of respondents by "Things sought to be removed by God".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work.	296	59.2
B	Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity.	256	51.2
C	Mental tension, Anger.	165	33.0
D	Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting.	164	32.8
E	Laziness, Work-avoidance.	121	24.2
F	Stubborn and proudy behaviour.	108	21.6
G	Uncertainty related to weather.	79	15.8
H	Fear.	66	13.2
I	Bad company.	62	12.4
J	Poor health.	47	9.4
K	Illiteracy, Lack of knowledge.	34	6.8
L	Quarrels in family.	18	3.6
M	Evils and problems in society like corruption, unrest, unjust.	18	3.6
	Nothing to remove.	3	0.6
	Total	1437	287.4

The above table shows that respondents want to remove the undesirable qualities of their personality. The results show that subtractive dimensions also play a major role, whereas, quality of life totally ignores it. It shows that the hindrances in achieving desirable quality of life are deficiencies in personality regarding moral, action, determination, manage-

Table 4.16: Distribution of respondents by "Things sought to be removed by God" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.15)												
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
RESIDENCE	Urban	66.0	50.7	37.3	36.7	30.3	19.7	0.0	18.0	11.6	4.7	10.0	2.0	5.0
	Rural	49.0	52.0	26.5	27.0	15.0	24.5	39.5	6.0	13.5	16.5	2.0	6.0	1.5
GENDER	Male	62.4	50.0	32.4	33.6	24.0	22.0	15.2	14.0	12.4	6.4	6.0	3.2	3.6
	Female	56.0	52.4	33.6	32.0	24.4	21.2	16.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	7.6	4.0	3.6
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	59.4	47.7	37.2	38.3	25.2	23.8	11.4	10.4	11.4	5.7	8.1	4.4	4.4
	Joint	58.9	56.4	26.7	24.8	22.8	18.3	22.3	17.3	13.9	14.9	5.0	2.5	2.5
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	57.0	52.1	32.2	33.2	23.8	21.3	16.1	14.3	12.1	10.0	6.5	2.8	4.0
	Less than 10 years	72.2	45.8	37.5	30.6	26.4	23.6	13.9	6.9	13.8	5.6	8.3	8.3	1.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	55.7	58.2	31.0	27.2	25.9	19.6	13.9	10.1	15.8	10.1	5.7	7.0	6.3
	36 - 50 years	52.8	56.2	29.8	34.8	30.9	12.9	20.8	19.1	11.8	7.9	5.6	3.9	2.8
	51 - 65 years	69.5	39.0	38.4	36.0	15.2	32.9	12.2	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.1	0.0	1.8
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	58.7	51.5	32.1	33.0	24.6	22.7	16.2	11.9	12.0	9.6	6.1	3.5	3.7
	Voter and canvasser	70.7	48.8	26.8	29.3	17.1	19.5	22.0	24.4	12.2	7.3	9.8	2.4	2.4
	Active member	38.9	33.3	44.4	38.9	27.8	16.7	5.6	27.8	22.2	11.1	5.6	11.1	5.6
	No participation	64.2	71.4	64.3	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	7.1	21.4	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	67.9	42.3	35.9	35.9	28.2	16.7	3.8	6.4	16.7	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.0
	4 - 6 members	56.4	53.4	39.7	38.9	26.1	17.1	13.7	16.2	10.7	7.3	4.3	2.6	3.4
	6 - 8 members	58.2	56.6	27.9	25.4	22.1	23.8	26.2	14.8	15.6	13.9	6.6	3.3	0.8
	8 - 10 members	57.5	52.2	15.0	30.0	17.5	40.0	5.0	7.5	25.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Above 10 members	64.5	30.8	15.4	7.7	15.4	38.5	38.5	7.7	15.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	3.8
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	41.3	82.8	17.2	25.3	21.8	42.5	10.1	9.2	4.5	5.7	10.3	4.6	0.0
	Lower middle	52.0	45.5	31.2	22.1	23.4	24.7	22.1	18.2	14.3	5.2	7.8	9.1	7.8
	Middle	63.6	47.7	35.2	37.9	22.7	14.5	18.8	9.8	13.7	12.9	5.9	2.0	2.0
	Higher middle	75.4	33.3	47.8	31.9	30.4	18.8	0.0	17.4	15.9	7.2	5.8	2.9	10.1
	High	45.5	36.4	27.3	54.5	45.5	18.2	0.0	63.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	86.6	30.0	40.0	30.0	43.3	13.3	0.0	26.7	3.3	6.7	3.3	0.0	3.3
	Business	67.6	51.4	43.2	37.8	21.6	16.2	5.4	27.0	16.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	5.4
	Farming	48.4	9.7	58.1	29.0	16.1	16.1	48.4	6.5	19.4	16.1	0.0	12.9	3.2
	Labour	50.5	74.2	14.4	19.6	18.6	42.3	17.5	9.3	7.2	4.1	8.2	1.0	2.1
	Service	63.8	53.9	27.5	44.1	22.5	16.7	12.7	12.7	15.7	6.9	8.8	4.9	2.9
	Housewife	57.1	48.3	37.9	33.5	26.6	17.2	15.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	7.4	3.9	4.4
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	41.6	89.2	7.7	10.8	12.3	56.9	20.0	4.6	6.2	4.6	7.7	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	61.0	42.2	35.9	35.9	28.1	15.6	17.2	17.2	12.5	4.7	7.8	9.4	3.1
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	78.9	36.6	36.6	38.0	16.9	12.7	21.1	11.3	21.1	9.9	1.4	4.2	1.4
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	62.7	45.3	34.7	37.3	29.3	22.7	10.7	17.3	9.4	5.3	9.3	1.3	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	59.1	36.4	50.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	31.8	9.1	9.1	4.5	0.0	4.5
	No income	57.1	48.3	37.9	33.5	26.6	17.2	15.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	7.4	3.9	4.4
EDUCATION	Illiterate	42.5	80.9	8.5	14.9	16.0	42.6	24.5	3.2	8.5	13.8	8.5	5.3	0.0
	Primary School	76.2	45.2	50.0	23.8	16.7	16.7	19.0	21.4	7.2	11.9	7.1	0.0	0.0
	Middle School	60.7	27.3	24.2	42.4	21.2	24.2	27.3	24.2	6.1	6.1	15.2	6.1	9.1
	High School	54.9	46.8	43.5	27.4	24.2	21.0	12.9	9.7	9.7	19.4	8.1	8.1	4.8
	Intermediate	58.5	43.1	41.5	41.5	27.7	20.0	13.0	9.2	18.5	4.6	3.1	4.6	6.2
	Graduate	63.6	40.9	43.2	37.5	25.0	13.6	15.9	15.9	16.0	5.7	5.7	3.4	3.4
	Post Graduate	65.7	52.9	29.4	43.1	29.4	12.7	7.8	15.7	14.7	5.9	4.9	0.0	4.9
	Professional Degree	64.3	35.7	42.9	35.7	50.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
CASTE	Jat	53.3	48.9	42.8	33.3	25.0	18.3	19.4	11.1	12.2	14.4	3.9	3.3	5.6
	Brahmin	69.1	41.8	28.2	34.5	26.4	18.2	16.4	13.6	14.6	7.3	8.2	4.5	1.8
	Jatav	51.2	64.3	11.9	31.0	15.5	40.5	20.2	13.1	4.8	2.4	11.9	2.4	1.2
	Baniya	72.2	38.9	53.7	37.0	24.1	14.8	1.9	16.7	14.8	7.4	5.6	3.7	5.6
	Yadav	45.8	83.3	8.3	12.5	41.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	16.7	4.2
	Gujjar	50.0	93.8	37.5	37.5	12.5	18.8	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	68.8	31.3	37.5	50.0	25.0	6.3	12.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	6.3	0.0	6.3
	Other castes	75.0	43.8	25.0	18.8	31.3	6.3	12.5	37.5	18.8	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0

ment, behaviour dimensions of control. The weakenings of personality can be understood by crisis and multiplicity of value system which may be a resultant of incomplete socialization and imperfect social controls. The loopholes in the social system created by fast changes has not filled properly. Changing realities has weakened the forces of socialization and social control over personalities and which in return hindering people to achieve better quality of life.

The responses to the question about "Something expected to be removed by God" were also cross-classified by Socio-economic variables. The results of distribution given in Table 4.16 are as follows. The residence distribution shows that proportionately more urban respondents seek to avoid "Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity", 'Mental tension, Anger', 'Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting', 'Laziness, Work avoidance', and 'Fear' whereas proportionately more rural respondents seek removal of 'stubborn and proudy behaviour', 'Uncertainty related to weather', 'Bad company' and 'Poor health'. Results show the differences in responses are based on the social environment in which man acts and interacts. The distribution by Gender shows that in much of the responses there is almost similarity except that males concern removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity' and females concern removal of 'Bad company'. The similarity shows the common perceptions of disqualities which should be removed from their life by God. The important point is that it is not only desirability but also undesirabilities which are common.

Nuclear families concern 'Mental tension, Anger', 'Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting' and 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour' whereas joint families concern 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work', 'Uncertainty related to weather', 'Fear' and 'Bad company'. The results show that nucleation of families may lead to individualistic and fragmentary tendencies.

There is almost similarity of responses between the two categories of duration spent at the place of study, except that those respondents who have spent 10 years and more concern 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work', 'Fear' and 'Bad company' and the respondents who have spent less than 10 years desire for the removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, scarcity'.

The impact of age on factors of avoidance is far from being clear. There is little variation by age in percentages of responses in different categories of qualities sought to be removed. However, young aged respondents interest in removal of 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work' and 'Poor Health'. Middle aged respondents emphasize removal of 'Laziness, Work avoidance', 'Uncertainty related to weather' and Fear. Old aged

respondents seek the removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, scarcity', 'Mental tension, Anger', 'Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting' and 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour'. The factors of avoidance distributions according to family size shows that the response patterns are almost similar for all sizes of family.

The distribution of factors of avoidance by perceived social status shows that the respondents belonging to low social status concern removal of 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work', 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour' and 'Illiteracy, lack of knowledge'. Respondents with middle social status concern 'Uncertainty related to weather' and 'Bad company'. Higher middle status respondents seek the removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity'; 'Mental tension, Anger' and 'Poor Health'. The respondents with High perceived social status emphasize 'Hate, Jealous, Backbiting', 'Laziness, work-avoidance' and 'Fear'.

The distribution of disqualities by occupation shows that Administrators seek removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity' and 'Laziness, Work avoidance'. Farmers concern 'Mental tension, Anger' and 'Uncertainty related to weather'. Labourers emphasize 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work', and 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour'. The respondents having the occupation of service concern removal of 'Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting'.

The distribution of factors of avoidance by income shows that proportionately more respondents who have monthly income upto Rs.999/- concern removal of 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, 'Bad work' and 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour'. Those in the income category of Rs. 2000 to 3,999/- seek removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity' and 'Uncertainty related to weather' from God. The respondents in the income category of Rs.8000/- and above emphasize 'Hate, Jealousy, Backbiting', 'Laziness, Work avoidance' and 'Fear'.

The distribution of factors of avoidance by education shows that proportionately more illiterates respondents concern 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work'. Primary school pass respondents seek the removal of 'Sadness, Difficulties, Bad fate, Poverty, Scarcity' and 'Mental tension, Anger'. Professional degree holders seek the removal of 'Stubborn and proudy behaviour'. Regarding influence of caste, data show that Baniyas seek to remove 'Mental tension, Anger' and Yadavs 'Greed, Selfishness, Hopelessness, Dissatisfaction, Bad work'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Personality deficiencies regarding morals, action, determination and management are

identified as personal factors responsible for poor quality of life. It may be suggested that it is not only materialistic attainments which can improve quality of life but integrated personality and value system is also responsible for good quality of life. Disintegration within and between personal and social value system will create more gaps and loopholes which does not permit inculcation and operational environment for personal qualities for improving quality of life. Control and regulation are also important ingredients of quality of life.

- Socio-economic background variables affect the understanding of different forms of removals sought.

4.2.3 Values Taught by Parents

Socialization is an important aspect of human life. It is a process to inculcate the desired values and control undesired values in a society. The purpose is to make a child ready to be able to have better quality of life as well as socio-culturally fit. The next question was asked on "Value(s) inculcated in childhood by Parents". The responses are based on the recalled memory of respondents. Memory recall is a selective process and it can be said that the recall of values taught during childhood by parents is indicative of not only facts about childhood socialization of respondents but also of their own values at present. The distribution of responses is given in Table 4.17. It shows that maximum responses were in the category of 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' (51.4 percent), followed by 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' (48.4 percent); 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' (44.6 percent), 'Be truthful' (42.8 percent); 'Do not be selfish and exploitative' (24.6 percent); 'Have Loving, Cooperative and good behaviour' (19.6 percent); 'Have good habits and company' (13.6 percent); 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' (11.8 percent), 'Be helpful to poor' (11.4 percent), 'Maintain Traditions, Relations' (8.6 percent); 'Have faith in God' (7.6 percent), 'Avoid backbiting' (5.6 percent), and 'Simple living and high thinking' (1.4 percent).

The results interestingly show the exclusiveness of materialistic tendencies in the values taught by parents. Emphasis was given on personality formation qualities. Values were taught in the form of proscriptions and prescriptions. The various dimensions of the personality are of concerns like discipline, moral, social, cultural, spiritual, etc. The various dimensions are integrated to form a personality compatible at the individual and societal levels.

Table 4.18 shows the distribution of respondents by "value(s) inculcated in childhood by parents" and socio-economic variables. The results show that urban respondents were

taught more the qualities of 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' and 'Have faith in God'. Rural respondents were taught qualities like 'Be Disciplined, Obedient', 'Be Honest, Logical and consistent', 'Be truthful', 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. This unfolds that progressive and behavioural aspect stressed by parents of urban rooted persons whereas moral aspects by parents rooted in rural areas.

The sex differences in values taught show that male respondents emphasize 'Be honest, logical and consistent', 'Be truthful' and 'Have good habits and company'. Female respondents were taught 'Be labourious, progressive, determined', good 'Be Disciplined, Obedient'. There is similarity of responses regarding 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' and 'Be helpful to poor'. The results show that males were taught the moral qualities whereas females were taught to be disciplined. There is almost similarity of responses regarding the nuclear and joint families. The results of duration spent and values distribution show that the respondents who are staying at the place of study for 10 years and more were taught 'Be labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Have good habits and company' and 'Have faith in God', whereas respondents staying less than 10 years were taught 'Be Honest, logical and consistent', 'Be truthful' and 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour'.

The results of age and values taught distribution show that young respondents were taught for 'Be Disciplined, Obedient', 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' and 'Avoid backbiting' qualities. Middle aged respondents were taught 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Have good habits and company' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. Old aged respondents were taught 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be truthful', 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' and 'Be helpful to poor'. The results show that moral aspects had been taught more to old aged respondents.

The distribution of political participation and values taught, shows that the respondents, who participate as a voter were taught to 'Be Honest, logical and consistent, and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene'. Respondents who participate as voter and canvasser were taught the values of 'Be truthful', 'Have good habits and company', 'Maintain Traditions, Relations' and 'Avoid backbiting'. Active members in politics were taught 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' and 'Be Disciplined, Obedient'. The respondents who do not participate in politics are those who were taught the values of 'Do not be selfish and exploitative' and 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour'.

The family size and values taught distribution shows that respondents of smallest

Table 4.17: Distribution of respondents by "Values inculcated in Childhood by Parents".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined.	257	51.4
B	Be Disciplined, Obedient.	242	48.4
C	Be Honest, Logical and Consistent.	223	44.6
D	Be truthful.	214	42.8
E	Do not be selfish and exploitative.	123	24.6
F	Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour.	98	19.6
G	Have good habits and company.	68	13.6
H	Be clean, Maintain hygiene.	59	11.8
I	Be helpful to poor.	57	11.4
J	Maintain Traditions, Relations.	43	8.6
K	Have faith in God.	38	7.6
L	Avoid backbiting.	28	5.6
M	Simple living and high thinking.	7	1.4
	Total	1457	291.4

family size (2 to 4 members) were taught 'Be disciplined, Obedient' and 'Be helpful to poor'; respondents coming from family of size 6 to 8 members were taught 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', 'Have good habits and company', and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene'. The respondents coming from family size of more than 10 members were taught 'Be truthful', 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. These results show that the dimension of good behaviour and relations had been inculcated more in bigger families.

The results of distribution of perceived social status and values taught show that proportionately more respondents belonging to low perceived social status were taught 'Be Honest, logical and consistent', 'Be truthful', 'Do not be selfish and exploitative' and 'Be helpful to poor'. Proportionately more respondents belonging to high perceived social status were taught 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be disciplined', 'Obedient' and 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour'. The results show that social and moral values are associated with low status whereas progressive, disciplinary and cultural values which help in personality formation for personal development are related to high social status.

The occupation and values distribution shows that 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Have loving', 'cooperative and good behaviour' were taught more among administrators, whereas labourers were taught 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations' Farmers were taught the value 'Be

Table 4.18: Distribution of respondents by "Values inculcated in Childhood by Parents" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.17)												
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
RESIDENCE	Urban	55.7	45.0	38.3	41.7	34.3	21.7	10.0	8.3	15.3	4.7	10.3	4.7	5.3
	Rural	45.0	53.5	54.0	44.5	10.0	16.5	19.0	17.0	5.5	14.5	3.5	7.0	6.0
GENDER	Male	48.0	45.2	47.2	50.4	24.4	18.4	16.0	9.2	11.6	5.2	6.0	6.8	7.2
	Female	54.8	51.5	42.0	35.2	24.8	20.8	11.2	14.4	11.2	12.0	9.2	4.4	4.0
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	51.3	48.0	44.0	41.6	26.5	17.8	13.4	11.1	13.4	8.4	7.4	4.7	6.7
	Joint	51.5	49.0	45.5	44.6	21.8	22.3	13.9	12.9	8.4	8.9	7.9	6.9	4.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	54.2	48.1	43.5	42.1	23.6	18.9	14.5	11.7	11.4	9.1	8.2	4.7	5.8
	Less than 10 years	34.7	50.0	51.4	47.2	30.6	23.6	8.3	12.5	11.1	5.6	4.2	11.1	4.2
AGE	21 - 35 years	46.8	59.5	43.0	43.7	22.2	22.8	8.9	11.4	10.1	5.1	3.8	9.5	7.0
	36 - 50 years	62.4	45.5	42.1	38.8	24.2	15.2	20.8	10.1	10.1	12.4	7.9	2.2	3.4
	51 - 65 years	43.9	40.9	48.8	46.3	27.4	21.3	10.4	14.0	14.0	7.9	11.0	5.5	6.7
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	52.0	48.5	46.6	41.5	23.9	19.4	12.9	12.4	11.7	8.2	7.0	5.2	6.3
	Voter and canvasser	36.6	36.6	43.9	58.5	31.7	14.6	24.4	9.8	4.9	17.1	2.4	14.6	0.0
	Active member	77.8	72.2	11.1	27.8	16.7	22.2	16.7	5.6	27.8	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6
	No participation	42.9	50.0	28.6	57.1	35.7	35.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	41.0	62.8	50.0	43.6	19.2	21.8	5.1	6.4	15.4	10.3	3.8	7.7	5.1
	4 - 6 members	60.7	49.1	35.5	39.3	24.8	20.5	15.4	12.4	11.1	6.8	9.4	5.1	5.5
	6 - 8 members	47.5	36.1	46.7	41.8	27.9	14.8	18.9	18.0	11.5	9.0	9.0	6.6	9.0
	8 - 10 members	40.0	55.0	75.0	55.0	25.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	0.0
	Above 10 members	34.6	46.2	53.8	57.7	23.1	26.9	11.5	11.5	3.8	26.9	0.0	3.8	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	33.3	49.4	62.1	51.7	36.8	9.2	23.0	4.6	1.1	14.9	2.3	1.1	10.3
	Lower middle	45.5	46.8	41.6	39.0	16.9	26.0	7.8	20.8	19.5	2.6	18.2	2.6	7.8
	Middle	53.5	46.5	41.0	41.4	20.7	20.7	14.8	13.7	10.2	9.8	7.0	1.4	4.3
	Higher middle	68.1	49.3	42.0	44.9	36.2	17.4	5.8	4.3	18.8	4.3	4.3	1.4	2.9
	High	81.8	90.9	27.3	18.2	0.0	45.5	0.0	9.1	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	53.3	40.0	46.7	43.3	30.0	16.7	10.0	0.0	20.0	6.7	10.0	6.7	6.7
	Business	67.6	54.1	29.7	35.1	27.0	24.3	27.0	8.1	18.9	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
	Farming	38.7	54.8	38.7	54.8	0.0	16.1	9.7	16.1	6.5	6.5	12.9	29.0	9.7
	Labour	32.0	48.5	64.9	48.5	26.8	13.4	21.6	6.2	6.2	11.3	4.1	2.1	12.4
	Service	57.8	34.3	43.1	46.1	30.4	24.5	17.6	11.8	10.8	9.8	2.9	3.9	3.9
	Housewife	56.2	54.7	38.9	37.9	23.2	20.2	6.4	16.3	12.3	8.4	11.3	5.4	3.5
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	27.7	53.8	70.8	50.8	26.2	12.3	23.1	1.5	1.5	16.9	0.0	1.5	13.8
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	46.9	43.8	46.9	45.3	18.8	21.9	17.2	10.9	10.9	7.8	9.4	6.3	9.4
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	54.9	43.7	43.7	43.7	26.8	19.7	11.3	12.7	12.7	4.2	8.5	7.0	7.0
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	56.0	37.3	41.3	48.0	24.0	21.3	22.7	12.0	14.7	5.3	1.3	9.3	1.3
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	63.6	40.9	27.3	36.4	45.5	22.7	18.2	0.0	18.2	13.6	9.1	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION	No income	56.2	54.7	38.9	37.9	23.2	20.2	6.4	16.3	12.3	8.4	11.3	5.4	3.5
	Illiterate	44.7	43.6	64.9	42.6	25.5	12.8	20.2	7.4	1.1	21.3	0.0	1.1	9.6
	Primary School	42.9	50.0	45.2	50.0	14.3	14.3	9.5	21.4	19.0	7.1	7.1	14.3	4.8
	Middle School	48.5	48.5	39.4	36.4	33.3	24.2	18.2	18.2	6.1	15.2	9.1	3.0	0.0
	High School	48.4	48.4	38.7	45.2	21.0	19.4	8.1	14.5	11.3	3.2	16.1	8.1	9.7
	Intermediate	43.1	64.6	43.1	53.8	12.3	21.5	15.4	4.6	20.0	3.1	9.2	4.6	0.0
	Graduate	67.0	51.1	34.1	30.7	28.4	19.3	10.2	14.8	10.2	3.4	13.6	5.7	6.8
	Post Graduate	50.0	39.2	41.2	47.1	32.4	23.5	14.7	11.8	13.7	7.8	2.9	5.9	4.9
CASTE	Professional Degree	92.9	50.0	42.9	21.4	21.4	35.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
	Jat	58.9	55.0	39.4	42.8	19.4	17.2	11.1	13.9	12.2	8.3	6.1	6.1	6.7
	Brahmin	53.6	45.5	40.9	39.1	16.4	20.9	11.8	19.1	14.5	7.3	14.5	8.2	1.8
	Jatav	39.3	40.5	70.2	45.2	28.6	14.3	22.6	4.8	4.8	15.5	0.0	1.2	7.1
	Baniya	40.7	44.4	38.9	31.5	44.4	37.0	13.0	7.4	5.6	5.6	11.1	7.4	9.3
	Yadav	37.5	62.5	41.7	45.8	50.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	12.5	8.3	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Gujjar	43.8	56.3	31.3	43.8	37.5	18.8	25.0	12.5	12.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	81.3	25.0	43.8	50.0	12.5	18.8	6.3	6.3	37.5	6.3	0.0	12.5	0.0
Other castes		50.0	43.8	31.3	81.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	6.3	0.0	18.8	0.0	18.8

truthful'. The results show that values in socialization differed with different occupations.

The results of income and values taught distribution show that respondents belonging to low income group (upto Rs.999/-) state that they were taught the values of 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Be truthful'. Respondents of highest income category of Rs.8,000/- and above were taught 'Be labourious, progressive, Determined' and 'Do not be selfish and exploitative. Interestingly respondents in the category of no income were taught 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' which is compared of females.

The results of education and values taught distribution show that illiterates were emphasized 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Have good habits and company'. The respondents with intermediate qualification were taught of 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Be truthful' whereas professional degree holders were emphasized the value of 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' and 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour'. The results show that respondents belonging to the high education, high social status, high income group and having their own business were emphasized action oriented value of personality whereas low income, low education, labourers and farmers were emphasized moral aspects of personality.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Results show that parents inculcate values for personality formation through prescriptions and proscriptions during socialization. Parents do not concentrate directly on the specific goals for better qualities of life but develop personal qualities which can act as means for the changing and flexible goal attainment. Parents recognize the personal qualities inculcation as resources for better quality of life as well as better quality of social life.
- Socio-economic and cultural factors affects the types of values inculcated by parents in the personality formation for personal and social purposes.

4.2.4 Values inculcated among Children

The last question of this section is opposite to the earlier one. This question is about the values inculcated by respondents among their children as parents. This question was asked to know the changes in socialization values due to generation gap and social changes.

The results of analysis of data on 'Value(s) inculcated among children as Parents' are shown in Table 4.19. In categorization of responses same categories, as in the case of the preceding question, are used. There are obvious differences in responses to questions on values

taught to them by parents and values taught by them to children. Table 4.19 shows that the maximum response is still in the category of 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' (72.0 percent) and is higher than in Table 4.17; which shows that the action orientation of personality is more emphasized today, as compared to earlier times. In decreasing order of percentages reported, other responses are as follows: 'Be truthful' (44.6 percent); 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' (38.0 percent); 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' (36.4 percent); 'Be disciplined, Obedient' (25.8 percent), 'Do not be selfish and exploitative' (23.2 percent), 'Be helpful to poor' (20.2 percent); 'Have good habits and company' (10.8 percent), 'Have faith in God' (8.8 percent), 'Maintain Traditions, Relations' (6.4 percent); 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' (6.0 percent); 'Avoid backbiting' (3.4 percent); and, 'Simple living and high thinking' (2.4 percent). The table also shows that along with the value of being labourious, truth, love and cooperation; helping the poor, faith and simple living also become stronger in the present generation, as compared to other values which are losing their grounds.

The responses of 'Value(s) inculcated among children as parents' cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables are shown in Table 4.20. It shows that urban respondents concern for 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be Disciplined, Obedient', 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour' and 'Have faith in God'. Rural respondents, on the other hand, concern for 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be truthful, and 'Have good habits and company'.

The results of gender and values inculcated among children show that male respondents emphasize 'Be honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be truthful' and 'Do not be selfish and exploitative'. Female respondents emphasize 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Be helpful to poor'. Regarding the association of values with family type, results show that nuclear families emphasize 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Be helpful to poor', whereas, Joint families emphasize the value of 'Be truthful', 'Have good habits and company' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. The results, of analysis by duration spent, show that the respondents who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Be truthful'.

The distribution of age and values shows that young respondents emphasize the value of 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Have good habits and company'. Middle aged respondents emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' and 'Have faith in God'. The old aged respondents concern 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be truthful, Do not be selfish and exploitative' and 'Have loving, cooperative

Table 4.19: Distribution of respondents by "Values inculcated among Children as Parents".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined.	360	72.0
B	Be Disciplined, Obedient.	129	25.8
C	Be Honest, Logical and Consistent.	182	36.4
D	Be truthful.	223	44.6
E	Do not be selfish and exploitative.	116	23.2
F	Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour.	190	38.0
G	Have good habits and company.	54	10.8
H	Be clean, Maintain hygiene.	30	6.0
I	Be helpful to poor.	101	20.2
J	Maintain Traditions, Relations.	32	6.4
K	Have faith in God.	44	8.8
L	Avoid backbiting.	17	3.4
M	Simple living and high thinking.	12	2.4
	Total	1490	298.0

and good behaviour'.

The distribution of political participation and values inculcated shows that the respondents who act as voter emphasize the value of 'Be Honest, Logical and consistent' and 'Have Loving, cooperative and good behaviour', whereas, respondents who are voter and canvasser show greater concern for 'Be truthful' and 'Have good habits and company'. The active members emphasize 'Be helpful to poor' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. Those who do not participate in politics emphasize 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' and 'Be Disciplined, Obedient'. The distribution of family size and values inculcated shows that the respondents with family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize the value of 'Be Disciplined and Obedient' and 'Be helpful to poor'. The value of 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' emphasized by the respondents having family size of 4 to 6 members, whereas 'Be truthful' and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene' emphasize by respondents coming from the family size of 8 to 10 members.

The distribution of perceived social status and values shows that low social status associate 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be truthful', 'Have good habits and company' and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene'. The respondents of lower middle status emphasize 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour'. The respondents of higher middle status emphasize 'Be Disciplined, Obedient' and 'Do not be selfish and exploitative'. The respondents of high social status concern 'Be Labourious, Progegssive, Determined' and 'Maintain Traditions,

Table 4.20: Distribution of respondents by "Values inculcated among Children as Parents" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.19)												
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
RESIDENCE	Urban	80.3	28.3	31.7	37.3	29.3	39.7	8.3	2.0	23.0	1.3	10.0	3.0	3.3
	Rural	59.5	22.0	43.5	55.5	14.0	35.5	14.5	12.0	16.0	14.0	7.0	4.0	1.0
GENDER	Male	67.6	20.4	38.8	48.8	26.0	38.8	11.6	7.2	19.6	4.8	7.2	3.6	2.8
	Female	76.4	31.2	34.0	40.4	20.4	37.2	10.0	4.8	20.8	8.0	10.4	3.2	2.0
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	72.8	28.2	36.9	42.3	24.5	37.2	9.1	6.0	22.1	4.0	9.4	2.7	2.7
	Joint	70.8	22.3	35.6	48.0	21.3	39.1	13.4	5.9	17.3	9.9	7.9	4.5	2.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	71.7	25.2	37.6	46.0	23.1	37.9	10.3	6.9	20.6	5.8	9.1	2.1	2.3
	Less than 10 years	73.6	29.2	29.2	36.1	23.6	38.9	13.9	4.2	18.1	9.7	6.9	11.1	2.8
AGE	21 - 35 years	74.1	31.0	29.7	36.7	17.7	37.3	13.3	4.4	22.2	8.9	8.2	9.5	3.2
	36 - 50 years	66.3	25.8	43.3	45.5	24.7	32.0	12.4	9.0	20.8	4.5	11.2	0.0	2.2
	51 - 65 years	76.2	20.7	35.4	51.2	26.8	45.1	6.7	4.3	17.7	6.1	6.7	1.2	1.8
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	71.9	26.0	37.7	43.1	22.7	40.0	10.5	6.3	19.9	6.6	8.2	3.3	1.9
	Voter and canvasser	58.5	17.1	31.7	70.7	34.1	26.8	14.6	7.3	14.6	4.9	1.9	2.4	7.3
	Active member	77.8	33.3	16.7	27.8	16.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	50.0	11.1	16.7	11.1	5.6
	No participation	100.0	35.7	35.7	35.7	14.3	28.6	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	66.7	28.2	34.6	42.3	26.9	44.9	3.8	2.6	25.6	0.0	7.7	7.7	2.6
	4 - 6 members	76.1	31.6	33.3	41.9	18.4	35.9	12.0	7.3	22.2	6.0	10.3	2.1	2.1
	6 - 8 members	73.0	18.0	38.5	45.9	27.0	32.0	16.4	4.1	13.9	9.8	10.7	4.9	4.1
	8 - 10 members	62.5	17.5	45.0	55.0	27.5	50.0	0.0	10.0	25.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
	Above 10 members	61.5	15.4	46.2	53.8	30.8	46.2	11.5	7.7	7.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	72.4	13.8	49.4	62.1	17.2	34.5	14.9	12.6	8.0	5.7	9.2	0.0	0.0
	Lower middle	68.8	26.0	22.1	42.9	16.9	57.1	6.5	3.9	24.7	6.5	10.4	3.9	6.5
	Middle	71.9	26.2	39.8	40.2	21.9	36.3	11.3	5.5	22.7	8.6	7.8	4.7	1.2
	Higher middle	69.6	40.6	26.1	44.9	43.5	24.6	8.7	2.9	20.3	0.0	10.0	1.4	4.3
	High	100.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	54.5	9.1	0.0	27.3	0.0	9.1	9.1	9.1
OCCUPATION	Administration	73.3	26.7	36.7	40.0	36.7	40.0	3.3	0.0	26.7	0.0	10.0	3.3	0.0
	Business	81.1	18.9	29.7	32.4	21.6	29.7	18.9	0.0	32.4	5.4	13.5	8.1	5.4
	Farming	45.2	41.9	9.7	64.5	25.8	32.3	9.7	3.2	22.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0
	Labour	59.8	11.3	54.6	61.9	19.6	45.4	16.5	12.4	10.3	2.1	4.1	0.0	1.0
	Service	75.5	16.7	45.1	50.0	28.4	36.3	4.9	4.9	21.6	4.9	4.9	1.0	3.9
	Housewife	78.3	36.0	28.6	33.5	20.2	37.4	10.8	5.9	20.7	9.4	11.3	3.9	2.5
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	55.4	6.2	64.6	69.2	9.2	38.5	20.0	15.4	13.8	1.5	6.2	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	54.7	31.3	31.3	56.3	39.1	50.0	6.3	3.1	14.1	6.3	3.1	1.6	1.6
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	73.2	22.5	38.0	45.1	23.9	32.4	9.9	4.2	28.2	7.0	7.0	5.6	1.4
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	76.0	16.0	36.0	42.7	24.0	38.7	8.0	2.7	25.3	4.0	9.3	4.0	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	95.5	18.2	36.4	45.5	40.9	22.7	9.1	4.5	9.1	0.0	13.6	4.5	0.0
	No income	78.3	36.0	28.6	33.5	20.2	37.4	10.8	5.9	20.7	9.4	11.3	3.9	2.5
EDUCATION	Illiterate	67.0	3.2	62.8	62.8	16.0	35.1	14.9	10.6	10.6	9.6	6.4	0.0	0.0
	Primary School	71.4	23.8	31.0	50.0	38.1	47.6	7.1	4.8	16.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.4
	Middle School	87.9	27.3	15.2	36.4	21.1	39.4	12.1	18.2	9.1	12.1	15.2	3.0	3.0
	High School	72.6	53.2	32.3	43.5	14.5	38.7	8.1	0.0	12.9	3.2	11.3	3.2	0.0
	Intermediate	72.3	36.9	32.3	40.0	15.4	23.1	16.9	3.1	38.5	4.6	9.2	4.6	1.5
	Graduate	59.1	34.1	26.1	35.2	27.3	38.6	11.4	5.7	29.5	9.1	8.0	10.2	4.5
	Post Graduate	82.4	15.7	34.3	39.2	30.4	43.1	6.9	4.9	19.6	2.9	11.8	1.0	4.9
	Professional Degree	71.4	28.6	42.9	50.0	28.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
CASTE	Jat	75.6	32.8	28.9	42.2	23.3	31.7	10.6	7.2	22.8	9.4	7.2	3.3	3.3
	Brahmin	70.9	29.1	33.6	39.1	22.7	48.2	7.3	3.6	20.9	4.5	11.8	4.5	0.9
	Jatav	59.5	3.6	58.3	57.1	15.5	44.0	20.2	10.7	17.9	3.6	7.1	0.0	0.0
	Baniya	72.2	27.8	29.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	7.4	1.9	13.0	1.9	13.0	9.3	5.6
	Yadav	83.3	41.7	45.8	50.0	16.7	16.7	8.3	4.2	20.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	75.0	31.3	18.8	31.3	18.8	43.8	6.3	12.5	31.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
	Rajput	100.0	18.8	37.5	50.0	31.3	37.5	6.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other castes	56.3	12.5	50.0	62.5	18.8	25.0	12.5	0.0	18.8	6.3	18.8	6.3	6.3

Relations'.

The distribution of occupation and values shows that the greater percentage of administrators emphasize 'Do not be selfish and exploitative', Businessmen emphasize 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene'; Farmers emphasize the value of 'Be Disciplined, Obedient', 'Be truthful' and 'Avoid backbiting' and Labourers emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent'. The distribution of income and values inculcated shows that the respondents with income upto Rs.999/- emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent', 'Be truthful', 'Have good habits and company' and 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene'. The respondents with the income of Rs.8,000/- and above emphasize 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined' and 'Do not be selfish and exploitative'.

The education and values inculcated distribution shows that the illiterate respondents emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Be truthful'. Respondents with Middle school education emphasize 'Be Labourious, Progressive, Determined', 'Be clean, Maintain hygiene', 'Be helpful to poor' and 'Maintain Traditions, Relations'. The respondents with High school concern 'Be Disciplined, Obedient'. The distribution of caste and values inculcated among children shows that Brahmins emphasize 'Have loving, cooperative and good behaviour', Jatavs emphasize 'Be Honest, Logical and Consistent' and 'Have good habits and company'; Baniyas emphasize 'Do not be selfish and exploitative' and Yadavs emphasize 'Be Disciplined, Obedient'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Values are taught in the form of proscriptions and prescriptions. Values inculcation is personality formation, which is done through socialization and by making people fit for satisfying personal and societal needs. Value change is a slow process as shown by responses; categories have remained same, but percentage variation shows the changing relative importance and representation of values.
- The various dimensions of values are recognized as action orientation, discipline orientation, moral orientation, cultural orientation, traditional orientation, and transcendental orientation. They are supposedly needed for personality formation and fulfilment of personal, institutional, social and transcendental needs. The socio- economic variables affect the perceptions of values inculcation.

In sum, following are the major findings of the data on desired quality of life:

- Man has personal, institutional, social and transcendental needs. His inner and outer worlds are not in a state of conflict, but consistent and complementary with regard to

quality of life. Major part of his needs seems to be composed of institutional needs, where individual and society meet. He wants to have a sense of achievement and social being by fulfilling his familial, economic, religious, political and educational needs efficiently, for improving his quality of life.

- Recognition of deficiencies of personal qualities shows, that man realizes the power of personal qualities for improving quality of life. Proper socialization and control can inculcate personal qualities, which can work as efficient tools, for the attainment of better quality of life.
- Multiple values are taught in the form of personal qualities during socialization, a training to behave and act in accordance with functional needs of self and society. They are taught in the form of proscriptions and prescriptions. They are the flexible standards, which operate for balancing man's behaviour between personal and societal extremes and thus provide continuity, integrity and progress within and between goals and means.

4.3 The Quality of Social Change

The quality of social change is based on the perceptions of respondents about generally prevailing patterns of social actions, interactions and conditions. They are the perceptions of social reality which are the outcome of peoples' actions based on their understanding of society as well as social forces which provide direction through prescriptive and proscriptive value systems of today. This section attempts to understand the differences and similarities between quality of life and quality of social change. The basic assumption behind comparison is that the respondents are part and parcel of society. The rationalizations given for quality of life and quality of social change are the outcome of their actions and interactions, and are affected by the social influences. This section presents an analysis of data, obtained by asking a set of five questions regarding perceptions of respondents about goals, means, ends, barriers and facilitators of other people in general in society.

4.3.1 Peoples' Goals

This section starts with the question about 'perception of peoples' goal(s) in society'. Table 4.21 shows the responses regarding 'perception of peoples' goal(s) in society. The distribution shows that maximum responses fall in the category of 'Strong economic base' (77.0 percent); followed by 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life' (44.2 percent); 'Benefiting self at the

Table 4.21: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' Goal(s) in Society".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Strong economic base.	385	77.0
B	Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life.	221	44.2
C	Benefiting self at the cost of others.	175	35.0
D	Social power, Prestige.	156	31.2
E	Basic needs fulfilment.	123	24.6
F	Hating and disparaging others.	99	19.8
G	Successful, progressive and moral life.	81	16.2
H	Jobs with more benefits and less efforts.	78	15.6
I	Family responsibilities, Progress of children.	61	12.2
J	Living peaceful, Contended life.	39	7.8
K	Social service.	10	2.0
L	Health maintenance.	7	1.4
	Total	1435	287.0

cost of others' (35.0 percent); 'Social power, Prestige' (31.2 percent); 'Basic needs fulfilment' (24.6 percent); 'Hating and disparaging others' (19.8 percent); 'Successful, progressive and moral life' (16.2 percent); 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts' (15.6 percent); 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children' (12.2 percent), 'Living peaceful, Contended life' (7.8 percent); 'Social service' (2.0 percent) and 'Health maintenance' (1.4 percent). The results show that respondents perceive, that economic achievements, materialistic and comfortable life are the strong motivators in society. Another important dimension of goals seems to be aggrandisement at the cost of others.

The responses to the question of perception of peoples' goal(s) in society were cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. Table 4.22 shows the results. The residence and perceptions' distribution shows that urban respondents emphasize 'Strong economic base', 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Social power, Prestige', 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts'. Rural respondents emphasize, 'Benefiting self at the cost of others', 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Successful, progressive and moral life', 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children' and 'Living peaceful, Contended life'. Urban respondents' perception is more of materialistic nature where as rural respondents are concerned about exploitative nature of quality of social change.

The distribution of perceptions by gender shows that male respondents concern 'Benefiting self at the cost of others', 'Social power, Prestige', 'Hating and disparaging others' and 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts'; whereas, Female respondents emphasize 'Strong

Table 4.22: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' Goal(s) in Society" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.21)											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
RESIDENCE	Urban	84.0	61.7	31.3	35.0	12.7	20.7	10.3	20.0	8.3	5.3	2.3	2.3
	Rural	66.5	18.0	40.5	25.5	42.5	18.5	25.0	9.0	18.0	11.5	1.5	0.0
GENDER	Male	75.6	40.0	38.8	33.6	22.8	21.6	14.4	19.6	11.6	6.4	1.6	2.0
	Female	78.4	48.4	31.2	28.8	26.4	18.0	18.0	11.6	12.8	9.2	2.4	0.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	77.2	43.3	34.9	35.6	20.8	22.5	16.1	13.8	12.4	6.0	2.0	1.7
	Joint	76.7	45.5	35.1	24.8	30.2	15.8	16.3	18.3	11.9	10.4	2.0	1.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	76.6	44.9	37.6	29.2	22.9	20.1	15.7	16.6	11.4	7.9	1.4	1.6
	Less than 10 years	79.2	40.3	19.4	43.1	34.7	18.1	19.4	9.7	16.7	6.9	5.6	0.0
AGE	21 - 35 years	75.3	44.3	28.5	41.8	25.9	15.8	16.5	12.0	15.2	6.3	3.2	1.3
	36 - 50 years	77.0	33.1	48.9	30.9	29.2	18.5	10.0	18.5	7.3	4.5	1.7	1.7
	51 - 65 years	78.7	56.1	26.2	21.3	18.3	25.0	14.0	15.9	14.6	12.8	1.2	1.2
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	75.6	44.0	35.6	30.2	25.8	20.1	17.1	14.1	11.5	8.4	1.6	1.6
	Voter and canvasser	85.4	36.6	22.0	39.0	24.4	24.4	12.2	24.4	19.5	4.9	2.4	0.0
	Active member	77.8	61.1	38.9	38.9	16.7	5.6	16.7	11.1	16.7	0.0	5.6	0.0
	No participation	92.9	50.0	50.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	76.9	39.7	25.6	39.7	33.3	19.2	15.4	6.4	14.1	11.5	0.0	1.3
	4 - 6 members	78.6	43.6	40.6	33.8	17.9	16.7	16.7	19.7	9.0	6.8	3.0	1.7
	6 - 8 members	78.7	52.5	30.3	27.0	27.0	21.3	16.4	17.2	15.6	2.5	2.5	1.6
	8 - 10 members	67.5	50.0	37.5	22.5	30.0	37.5	5.0	7.5	7.5	15.0	0.0	0.0
	Above 10 members	69.2	15.4	30.8	15.4	38.5	15.4	30.8	11.5	26.9	19.2	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	69.0	32.9	33.3	21.8	50.6	26.4	10.3	14.9	10.3	11.5	1.1	0.0
	Lower middle	76.6	49.4	22.1	31.2	20.8	24.7	19.5	14.3	10.4	13.0	0.0	2.6
	Middle	75.4	44.1	37.9	32.4	20.3	17.2	19.1	16.0	15.2	5.9	1.6	0.8
	Higher middle	91.3	52.2	39.1	42.0	13.0	14.5	10.1	15.9	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.3
	High	90.0	54.5	45.5	9.1	18.2	27.3	9.1	18.2	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	93.3	43.3	30.0	46.7	13.3	16.7	6.7	10.0	6.7	10.0	0.0	16.7
	Business	83.8	59.5	32.4	35.1	10.8	13.5	13.5	18.9	16.2	5.4	2.7	0.0
	Farming	74.2	22.6	38.7	41.9	12.9	29.0	38.7	19.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Labour	66.0	26.8	35.1	22.7	52.6	21.6	11.3	18.6	7.2	16.5	1.0	0.0
	Service	74.5	48.0	44.1	28.4	19.6	20.6	11.8	19.6	17.6	5.9	2.0	0.0
	Housewife	80.3	51.2	31.0	32.0	19.7	18.7	19.2	11.8	13.3	5.9	3.0	1.0
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	60.0	24.6	35.4	18.5	63.1	18.5	10.8	6.2	7.7	24.6	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	75.0	35.9	32.8	29.7	26.6	23.4	18.8	32.8	9.4	4.7	1.6	1.6
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	77.5	47.9	35.2	39.4	21.1	21.1	16.9	11.3	12.7	7.0	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	78.7	45.3	48.0	32.0	10.7	16.0	12.0	22.7	17.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	95.5	45.5	31.8	36.4	9.1	31.8	9.1	18.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.2
	No income	80.3	51.2	31.0	32.0	19.7	18.7	19.2	11.8	13.3	5.9	3.0	1.0
EDUCATION	Illiterate	64.9	27.7	33.0	16.0	53.3	20.2	16.0	5.3	20.2	17.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary School	81.0	52.4	23.8	35.7	14.3	26.2	19.0	23.8	4.8	9.5	0.0	0.0
	Middle School	87.9	57.6	15.2	27.3	24.2	24.2	30.3	18.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	High School	87.1	43.5	27.4	32.3	21.0	16.1	12.9	21.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.6
	Intermediate	67.7	40.0	43.1	30.8	21.5	18.5	24.6	15.4	12.3	7.7	3.1	3.1
	Graduate	78.4	43.2	44.3	45.5	19.3	19.3	11.4	15.9	11.4	3.4	1.1	0.0
	Post Graduate	79.4	55.9	41.2	29.4	11.8	20.6	12.7	18.6	10.8	4.9	2.0	2.0
	Professional Degree	92.9	42.9	21.4	50.0	21.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.3	14.3	7.1	14.3
CASTE	Jat	74.4	41.7	39.4	36.7	13.3	21.7	18.3	14.4	17.8	3.9	4.4	0.6
	Brahmin	80.9	42.7	32.7	28.2	30.0	13.6	22.7	17.3	9.1	8.2	0.0	1.8
	Jatav	67.9	29.3	32.1	19.0	48.8	22.6	8.3	9.5	13.1	19.0	0.0	1.2
	Baniya	94.4	70.4	25.9	25.9	16.7	25.9	3.7	16.7	5.6	9.3	1.9	3.7
	Yadav	70.8	41.7	25.0	45.8	29.2	25.0	8.3	37.5	8.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
	Gujjar	81.3	56.3	25.0	31.3	25.0	37.5	25.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	87.5	56.3	31.3	43.8	0.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Other castes	62.5	50.0	75.0	37.5	31.3	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3

economic base', 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Successful, progressive and moral life'. The results show that males concern the aspects of competition, greed, lust for power and alienation along with economic growth, while females emphasize the materialistic and progressive orientations of social change.

The distribution of perceptions of goals by family type shows that nuclear families emphasize 'Social power, prestige', 'Hating and disparaging others', whereas, joint families emphasize 'Satisfaction of basic needs'. There is almost similarity in responses regarding other categories. Differentiation tendencies are more perceived by nuclear families as compared to joint families.

The distribution of perception by duration spent depicts that the respondents, who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study emphasize 'Benefiting self at the cost of others' and 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts'. The respondents, who have spent less than 10 years emphasize 'Social power, Prestige', 'Satisfaction of basic needs' and 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children'. Percentages of respondents stating other perceptions are almost similar for both categories of respondents.

The distribution of perceptions by age shows that young respondents (21 to 35 years) emphasize 'Social power, Prestige', 'Successful, progressive and moral life'. Middle aged respondents (36 to 50 years) concern 'Benefiting self at the cost of others' and 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts'. The respondents at old age (51 to 65 years) emphasize 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Hating and disparaging others'. 'Basic needs fulfilment' is almost equally perceived by young and middle aged respondents. There is almost similarity among all age groups regarding other responses. Young respondents seem to be concerned about dynamic character, middle aged about exploitative character and old aged about comfortable character of social change, which is evident of their motivations according to age differentiation.

Regarding association between political participation and perceptions, the results exhibit that comparatively more voter cum canvassers perceive social goals to be 'Strong economic base', 'Social power, Prestige', 'Hating and disparaging others', 'Job with more benefits and less efforts', 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children' and 'Social service'. The data on relationship between family size and perceptions of goals in society seem to suggest that proportionately more respondents coming from very large families as compared to those coming from very small families perceive social goals to be 'Strong economic base', 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Benefiting self at the cost of others', 'Jobs with more benefits and less efforts', 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children' and 'Social

service' shows similarity of responses.

The distribution of perceived social status by perceptions depicts that proportionately more respondents of low social status emphasize 'Basic needs fulfilment' as major goal in society, whereas, 'higher middle' and 'high' perceived social status respondents emphasize 'Strong economic base', 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Social power, Prestige' and 'Hating and disparaging others'. The results of respondents belonging to low social status, are consistent for both personal goals, as well as goals of people generally in society. The gap in responses increases with improvement in social status. The distribution of perceptions by occupation depicts that 'Strong economic base', 'Social power, Prestige' are associated with the occupation of administration. Business respondents emphasize on 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life'. Proportionately more farmers perceive 'Hating and disparaging others' and 'Successful, progressive and moral life' as the goals in society. Labourers emphasize 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Living peaceful, Contended life'. The respondents with service occupation emphasize 'Benefiting self at the cost of others' and 'Family responsibilities, progress of children'. The results are consistent with prevailing attachment of power with administration; comfortable and materialistic values with business; and survival value with labourers as quality of social change. The distribution of perceptions by income shows that greater percentage of low income (upto Rs.999/-) respondents concern 'Basic needs fulfilment' and 'Living peaceful, Contended life' as major goals of others; middle income (Rs.2,000 to 3,999/-) respondents perceive 'Benefiting self at the cost of others'; and high income (Rs.8,000/- and above) respondents emphasize 'Strong economic base' and 'Hating and disparaging others'. The results show that increasing income increases money mindedness, status consciousness, discriminating and fragmentary tendencies as social change.

The distribution of perceptions of goals by education shows that illiterates emphasize 'Basic needs fulfilment', 'Family responsibilities, Progress of children' and 'Living peaceful, Contended life'. The respondents with education upto middle school emphasize 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life' and 'Successful, progressive life'. The respondents with the qualification of post-graduation and professional degrees emphasize 'Strong economic base', 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', 'Benefiting self at the cost of others' and 'Social power, Prestige'. The results show that increasing educational qualifications increases the materialistic and exploitative tendencies. The distribution of caste results show that Baniyas emphasize 'Strong economic base' and 'Comfortable, Materialistic, Impressive life', whereas Jatavs show their concern for 'Basic needs fulfilment'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- People have mainly economic, materialistic, exploitative, power differentiation oriented goals which depicts the undesirable quality of social change for humane order and better quality of life.
- The similarity of personal and others' goals are on the issues of survival, progressive family, peace and social services values. The respondents belonging to low education, low income, labour occupation, low social status are more consistent in responding about themselves and others.
- Results show the increasing gap between perceptions of goals of self and others, implying an increase in disbelief and disfaith in society. One may say that growing fragmentary and individualistic tendencies are responsible for this. The ongoing social change is anti-social-development.

Table 4.23: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' means for the attainment of Goal(s)".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Dishonesty, Corruption.	429	85.8
B	Honesty, Truthfulness.	194	38.8
C	Family resources enhancement (increase in resources, facilities, education, employment).	191	38.2
D	Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons.	185	37.0
E	Exploitation of the poor.	151	30.2
F	Grabbing opportunities by hook or crook.	119	23.8
G	Fights, Murders, Kidnapps, Strikes and Politics.	80	16.0
H	Management of money.	65	13.0
I	Demonstration of modernity through the practice of taking non-veg. food, liquor, drugs, etc.	18	3.6
J	Management of time.	3	0.6
K	Social action.	2	0.4
	Total	1437	287.4

4.3.2 Peoples' Means

The next question in sequence is about "perception of peoples' means for the attainment of goal(s)". Table 4.23 shows the distribution of responses, and maximum responses are in the category of 'Dishonesty, Corruption' (85.8 percent). The other categories are as follows: 'Honesty, Truthfulness' (38.8 percent), 'Family resources enhancement' (38.2 percent),

Table 4.24: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' means for the attainment of Goal(s)" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.23)										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
RESIDENCE	Urban	81.0	44.7	40.0	49.3	25.0	27.0	6.7	15.3	0.0	1.0	0.7
	Rural	93.0	30.0	35.5	18.5	38.0	19.0	30.0	9.5	9.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER	Male	91.6	39.2	34.8	36.8	29.2	20.0	15.6	12.4	3.2	0.4	0.0
	Female	80.0	38.4	41.6	37.2	31.2	27.6	16.4	13.6	4.0	0.8	0.8
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	81.9	38.6	35.2	41.6	29.5	26.5	12.8	13.8	2.0	0.3	0.7
	Joint	91.6	39.1	42.6	30.2	31.2	19.8	20.8	11.9	5.9	1.0	0.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	88.1	37.6	38.8	35.5	31.1	22.7	17.1	12.9	3.3	0.5	0.5
	Less than 10 years	72.2	45.8	34.7	45.8	25.0	30.6	9.7	13.9	5.6	1.4	0.0
AGE	21 - 35 years	82.9	46.8	31.0	41.1	21.5	25.9	13.3	12.7	3.2	0.6	0.6
	36 - 50 years	88.2	33.1	41.0	34.3	33.7	25.8	13.5	15.7	1.1	0.0	0.6
	51 - 65 years	86.0	37.2	42.1	36.0	34.8	19.5	21.3	10.4	6.7	1.2	0.0
	As a voter	84.8	39.1	39.6	35.6	31.6	24.6	16.2	11.7	3.7	0.7	0.5
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	Voter and canvasser	90.2	43.9	26.8	41.5	29.3	14.6	19.5	12.2	4.9	0.0	0.0
	Active member	88.9	38.9	44.4	38.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No participation	100.0	14.3	21.4	64.3	14.3	42.9	7.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	80.8	46.2	29.5	32.1	34.6	30.8	12.8	14.1	1.3	0.0	1.3
	4 - 6 members	90.2	36.3	31.6	39.7	28.2	29.1	12.4	13.7	2.6	0.9	0.4
	6 - 8 members	79.5	43.4	49.2	38.5	23.0	13.1	23.0	15.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
	8 - 10 members	85.0	25.0	60.0	42.5	50.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
	Above 10 members	92.3	38.5	38.5	11.5	38.5	12.9	34.6	3.8	11.5	0.0	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	79.3	36.8	56.3	37.9	56.3	9.2	4.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lower middle	83.1	37.7	48.1	19.5	23.4	35.1	20.8	13.0	2.6	1.3	0.0
	Middle	88.7	39.8	29.7	36.3	24.2	24.2	21.9	13.7	6.3	0.4	0.8
	Higher middle	84.1	42.0	37.7	52.2	26.1	30.4	4.3	11.6	0.0	1.4	0.0
	High	100.0	18.2	27.3	72.7	36.4	9.1	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	63.3	46.7	40.0	50.0	23.3	43.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Business	108.1	24.3	24.3	62.2	32.4	16.2	10.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Farming	83.9	41.9	22.6	9.7	16.1	22.6	41.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Labour	84.5	34.0	66.0	28.9	55.7	7.2	4.1	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Service	100.0	48.0	22.5	36.3	20.6	18.6	21.6	10.8	6.9	1.0	0.0
	Housewife	78.8	37.4	37.4	38.9	25.6	33.0	18.2	14.3	4.9	1.0	1.0
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	86.2	21.5	67.7	27.7	75.4	4.6	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	93.8	57.8	39.1	20.3	18.8	15.6	10.9	10.9	1.6	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	100.0	33.8	23.9	32.4	23.9	23.9	36.6	14.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	85.3	46.7	28.0	49.3	21.3	22.7	12.0	10.7	8.0	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	81.8	36.4	36.4	68.2	22.7	22.7	4.5	13.6	0.0	4.5	0.0
	No income	78.8	37.4	37.4	38.9	25.6	33.0	18.2	14.3	4.9	1.0	1.0
EDUCATION	Illiterate	75.5	39.4	58.5	27.7	56.4	7.4	13.8	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
	Primary School	88.1	40.5	50.0	40.5	21.4	19.0	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Middle School	90.9	42.4	33.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	30.3	15.2	6.1	0.0	0.0
	High School	90.3	45.2	41.9	32.3	21.0	32.3	14.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Intermediate	93.8	38.5	35.4	26.2	15.4	26.2	16.9	24.6	4.6	0.0	1.5
	Graduate	92.0	33.0	26.1	45.5	26.1	23.9	17.0	15.9	2.3	1.1	1.1
	Post Graduate	84.3	35.3	28.4	46.1	29.4	30.4	11.8	10.8	3.9	2.0	0.0
	Professional Degree	50.0	57.1	21.4	64.3	28.6	42.9	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
CASTE	Jat	86.7	37.2	26.1	27.2	20.6	33.9	23.3	12.8	5.6	1.1	0.0
	Brahmin	75.5	43.6	45.5	29.1	24.5	27.3	20.0	10.0	3.6	0.9	1.8
	Jatav	88.1	23.8	58.3	29.8	61.9	9.5	1.2	13.1	2.4	0.0	0.0
	Baniya	87.0	29.6	37.0	63.0	31.5	13.0	11.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yadav	91.7	95.8	29.2	29.2	12.5	16.7	8.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Gujjar	87.5	12.5	50.0	62.5	50.0	6.3	18.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Rajput	87.5	56.3	31.3	31.3	18.8	31.3	18.8	18.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
	Other castes	100.0	56.3	31.3	31.3	25.0	18.8	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons' (37.0 percent); 'Exploitation of the poor' (30.2 percent), 'Grubbing opportunities by hook or crook' (23.8 percent); 'Fights, Murders, Kidnapps, Strikes and Politics' (16.0 percent); 'Management of money' (13.0 percent), 'Demonstration of modernity through the practice of taking non- veg food, liquor, drugs, etc.' (3.6 percent); 'Management of time' (0.6 percent), and 'Social action' (0.4 percent).

The results clearly show that the utilization of means is changing with changing goal(s). The innovative use of means are breaking the traditional ways of thought and life. The changing modes of life and achievement of goals have lost the meaning of means utilized. The ways and consequences of goal(s) attainment is not the concern of man today. The results probe us to divide the means into socially moral and immoral, against the earlier division of material and non-material as done in the case of personal means.

The results of 'perception of peoples' means for the attainment of goal(s)', cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables are shown in Table 4.24. The table shows that urban respondents emphasize 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Family resources enhancement', 'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons' and 'Grubbing opportunities by hook or crook'. Rural respondents emphasize 'Dishonesty, Corruption', 'Exploitation of the poor' and 'Fights, Murders, kidnapps, Strikes and Politics'. Urbanites have shown sophisticated representation as compared to ruralites, may be due to their cultured behaviour or having become habituated of immoral tendencies, as crucial moral crisis is observed in urban areas more as compared to rural areas.

The distribution of perception of means by gender shows that proportionately more male respondents emphasize 'Dishonesty, Corruption' whereas proportionately more female respondents concern 'Family resources enhancement' and 'Grubbing opportunities by hook or crook'. The distribution of family type and perceptions of means shows that nuclear families perceive means of 'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons' and 'Grubbing opportunities by hook or crook'. Respondents belonging to joint families emphasize 'Dishonesty, Corruption', 'Family resources enhancement', 'Fights, Murders, Kidnapps, Strikes and Politics'.

The distribution of perceptions and duration spent shows that, the respondents, who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study, stress 'Dishonesty, Corruption', 'Fights, Murders, Kidnapps, Strikes and Politics'. The respondents, who have spent less than 10 years, emphasize 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons' and 'Grubbing opportunities by hook or crook'. Other

responses are broadly similar. The distribution of age and perceptions shows that young respondents (21 to 35 years) emphasize 'Honesty, Truthfulness', 'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons'. The responses of middle aged and old aged respondents are quite similar.

The distribution of political participation and perceptions of means shows almost similarity of responses. The distribution of perceptions by family size shows that the respondents with family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize 'Honesty, Truthfulness'; respondents with family size of 4 to 6 members emphasize 'Dishonesty, corruption'; respondents with family size of 8 to 10 members emphasize 'family resources enhancement', 'Pretending to be social servants, Maintaining relations with politicians, resourceful persons' and 'Exploitation of the poor'. Analysis of data shows that the relationships between the perceived social status, occupation, income, education and caste on the one hand, and perceptions of means used in society on the other, are non-linear, complex and difficult to interpret implying that perceptions cannot be reduced to any single factor.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- In general, both, socially moral and immoral means are utilized for the attainment of goals in society. Interestingly, immoral means are stressed more as compared to moral means. The use of non-institutionalized means reflects on the efficiency of socio-cultural and political structures of society and the quality of social change. The general perception of the nature of social change is, therefore, indicative of unethical, accumulative, exploitative, opportunistic, dualistic tendencies.
- Overall, the socio-economic background has little effect on the perception of means utilized by people. The relationships are non-linear and complex and, therefore, difficult to interpret.

4.3.3 Peoples' Rationale

The next question in the sequence is perceptions of peoples' rationale behind their goal(s). Table 4.25 depicts the responses to the rationale. The modal response falls in the category of 'Money as an instrument of happy, successful, prosperous, comfortable and prestigious life' (100 percent). Another important response is 'Status, power, prestige to create an impression of being intelligent, clever and superior' (93.6 percent). This is followed by 'Basic needs fulfilment as poverty is a curse' (44.6 percent); 'Self satisfaction and mental peace' (11.8 percent); 'Optimization of resources like time, money, labour and relations' (10.2 percent);

Table 4.25: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' Rationale behind their Goal(s)".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Money as an instrument of happy, successful, prosperous, comfortable and prestigious life.	500	100.0
B	Status, power and prestige to create an impression of being intelligent, clever and superior.	468	93.6
C	Basic needs fulfilment as poverty is a curse.	223	44.6
D	Self satisfaction and mental peace.	59	11.8
E	Optimization of resources like time, money, labour and relations.	51	10.2
F	Responsible citizen for national development.	38	7.6
G	Secured life.	34	6.8
H	Others' imitation and jealousy.	26	5.2
	Total	1399	279.0

'Responsible citizen for national development' (7.6 percent); 'Secured life' (6.8 percent); and 'Others imitation and jealousy' (5.2 percent).

The results clearly show that there are two major motivations for goal oriented action in society. They are satisfaction of material wants and status symbols. With the changed social understanding in modern times, which has presented money as an instrument of happy, successful, prosperous, comfortable and prestigious life; money has taken the positions of goal, mean as well as its own rationalization. People want to have a life full of more achievements in more directions, which requires money. Therefore, money is most important single goal, which people want to achieve by hook or crook, and, the rationale is that money is instrumental in achieving happiness (multiple dimensions) and success (greater fulfilment).

Table 4.26 shows the distribution of perceptions of peoples' rationale behind their goal(s) by socio-economic variables. All respondents in each category emphasize, that in their perception, the rationale behind peoples' goal(s) is that money is instrumental in bringing happiness, success, prosperity, comforts and prestige. So people are after money. Lower status respondents, perceiving their status to be low, labourers, illiterates, low castes and those earning less than Rs. 1000/- per month, however, give higher importance to either status or basic needs as compared to others. Results are self-explanatory. Relationships are non-linear and difficult to interpret. They also show that rationale behind goal(s) in society is predominantly economic but simple theorizations of it in terms of socio-economic variables are risky.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

Table 4.26: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Peoples' Rationale behind their Goal(s)" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.25)							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
RESIDENCE	Urban	100.0	100.0	20.3	17.3	11.7	9.7	8.3	6.3
	Rural	100.0	75.5	81.0	3.5	8.0	4.5	4.5	3.5
GENDER	Male	100.0	93.6	38.4	12.4	11.2	9.2	7.6	6.0
	Female	100.0	93.6	50.8	11.2	9.2	6.0	6.0	4.4
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	100.0	100.0	38.6	16.1	10.7	9.4	7.4	5.4
	Joint	100.0	81.2	53.5	5.4	9.4	5.0	5.9	5.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	100.0	92.5	43.5	11.9	10.5	6.8	7.5	4.7
	Less than 10 years	100.0	100.0	51.4	11.1	8.3	12.5	2.8	8.3
AGE	21 - 35 years	100.0	94.3	39.9	13.9	9.5	8.9	7.0	8.9
	36 - 50 years	100.0	87.1	48.9	11.8	7.9	9.6	7.3	2.8
	51 - 65 years	100.0	100.0	44.5	9.8	13.4	4.3	6.1	4.3
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	100.0	91.6	47.1	12.6	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.4
	Voter and canvasser	100.0	100.0	41.5	4.9	2.4	7.3	9.8	0.0
	Active member	100.0	100.0	16.7	11.1	16.7	0.0	11.1	11.1
	No participation	100.0	100.0	14.3	7.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	7.1
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	100.0	96.2	38.5	20.5	5.1	7.7	7.7	5.1
	4 - 6 members	100.0	92.3	39.7	15.4	10.7	11.1	6.8	4.3
	6 - 8 members	100.0	95.9	45.1	4.9	14.8	2.5	6.6	7.4
	8 - 10 members	100.0	100.0	57.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	7.5
	Above 10 members	100.0	61.5	84.6	3.8	11.5	3.8	7.7	0.0
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	100.0	85.1	75.9	3.4	10.3	5.7	3.4	4.6
	Lower middle	100.0	85.7	50.6	16.9	7.8	1.3	7.8	5.2
	Middle	100.0	96.5	39.8	11.3	8.2	10.2	7.8	5.5
	Higher middle	100.0	100.0	20.3	17.4	18.8	8.7	7.2	4.3
	High	100.0	81.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	9.1
OCCUPATION	Administration	100.0	100.0	13.3	23.3	20.0	23.3	3.3	10.0
	Business	100.0	97.3	24.3	10.8	16.2	5.4	5.4	10.8
	Farming	100.0	90.3	35.5	12.9	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0
	Labour	100.0	80.4	68.0	5.2	9.3	7.2	5.2	5.2
	Service	100.0	96.1	33.3	14.7	10.8	8.8	10.8	4.9
	Housewife	100.0	96.1	48.8	11.8	8.4	6.4	6.9	4.4
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	100.0	72.3	83.1	3.1	9.2	3.1	1.5	6.2
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	100.0	96.9	35.9	9.4	9.4	10.9	7.8	3.1
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	100.0	90.1	36.6	15.5	11.3	8.5	11.3	4.2
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	100.0	100.0	24.0	17.3	10.7	9.3	6.7	8.0
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	100.0	90.9	13.6	13.6	27.3	13.6	4.5	9.1
	No income	100.0	96.1	48.8	11.8	8.4	6.4	6.9	4.4
EDUCATION	Illiterate	100.0	81.9	84.0	1.1	8.5	2.1	5.3	4.3
	Primary School	100.0	92.9	35.7	9.5	7.1	4.8	7.1	4.8
	Middle School	100.0	100.0	69.7	6.1	9.1	0.0	6.1	3.0
	High School	100.0	100.0	37.1	9.7	8.1	4.8	4.8	8.1
	Intermediate	100.0	96.9	38.5	18.5	10.8	12.3	9.2	4.6
	Graduate	100.0	92.0	29.5	17.0	12.5	11.4	4.5	5.7
	Post Graduate	100.0	96.1	29.4	14.7	12.7	10.8	8.8	4.9
	Professional Degree	100.0	100.0	14.3	28.6	7.1	14.3	14.3	7.1
CASTE	Jat	100.0	100.0	40.0	13.3	7.8	7.8	8.9	5.6
	Brahmin	100.0	86.4	40.9	15.5	12.7	8.2	6.4	3.6
	Jatav	100.0	81.0	70.2	6.0	11.9	1.2	4.8	6.0
	Baniya	100.0	85.2	20.4	13.0	13.0	14.8	5.6	7.4
	Yadav	100.0	100.0	33.3	4.2	8.3	8.3	0.0	4.2
	Gujjar	100.0	87.5	87.5	6.3	12.5	18.8	6.3	0.0
	Rajput	100.0	100.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
	Other castes	100.0	100.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	6.3	18.8	6.3

- The multidimensionality of life requirements is transformed into materialistic attainments. Logic of differences between needs and wants has gone. Rationalization of instrumental capacity of money has made people blind to view other qualities as instrumental ones.
- Socio-economic background does not differentiate the rationalizations of people in general.

4.3.4 Peoples' Barriers

The question on rationale behind goal(s) is followed by a question on perceptions of barriers in peoples' goal attainment. Table 4.27 shows the distribution of responses regarding the perceptions of barriers. It shows that in the perception of respondents, people are most constrained by 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation' (66.0 percent) in achieving goals. The other barriers are as follows: 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities' (51.4 percent), 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' (43.0 percent); 'Decay of morality' (42.4 percent); 'Social insecurity and violence' (unrest, communal violence, political bands, unsecured life and property)' (26.8 percent), 'Poor work ethics (lack of hardwork, sincerity and determination towards work)' (24.6 percent), 'Lack of social responsibility (among teachers, parents, leaders, etc.)' (18.2 percent); and; 'Family feuds and non-cooperation' (16.0 percent).

The results show that there are many perceived barriers for attaining goals in society. They relate to increased competition, economic hardships and management of resources. Failure to control population or inflationary policies of development are part of this scenario. Decay of norms and moral health of society are other barriers. In giving examples of moral degeneration, respondents commonly accuse teachers, parents and political leaders, shows the salience of their roles in moral order of contemporary society. It may be noted, that perceptions of barriers are greatly influenced by perceptions of goals and means; as questions on them precede a question on barriers. Overall, in the perceptions of respondents resources constraints, and moral health play significant role in attainment of goals.

The responses to 'perception of barriers to peoples' goal(s) attainment' cross-classified by socio-economic variables are depicted in Table 4.28. It shows that urban respondents concern 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation' and 'Social insecurity and violence'. Rural respondents emphasize 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities', 'Decay of morality and 'Poor work ethics'. The results are consistent with different goals, means, rationale given by both these types of respondents. The distribution of barriers by

gender shows that by and large males' and females' perceptions of barriers are identical. Respondents from nuclear families emphasize 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation', 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and 'Lack of social responsibility'. Respondents coming from joint families emphasize more on 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities', 'Decay of morality' and 'Poor work ethics'.

The distribution of barriers by duration spent results depict only slight differences between respondents who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study, and others, with the former emphasizing 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation', 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and 'Social insecurity and violence'. The distribution of perceptions of barriers by age shows that young respondents emphasize 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and 'Social insecurity and violence'; middle aged respondents emphasize 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'; and old aged respondents concern 'Decay of morality' and 'Poor work ethics'. Young respondents emphasize social aspects, middle aged emphasize economic aspects and old aged emphasize moral aspects of barriers.

The distribution of barriers by political participation shows that the respondents, who act as a voter, show comparatively more concern for 'Lack of social responsibility' than others. The respondents, who act as a voter and canvasser, emphasize 'Decay of morality', 'Social insecurity and violence' and 'Poor work ethics'. Proportionately more active members in politics emphasize 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and 'Family feuds and non cooperation', whereas, greater percentage of respondents, who do not participate in politics emphasize 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation' and 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'.

The distribution of barriers by family size shows that respondents with family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation'; family size of 4 to 6 members emphasize 'Lack of social responsibility'; family size of 6 to 8 members emphasize 'Poor work ethics'; those with family size of 8 to 10 members emphasize 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'; and family size of above 10 members emphasize 'Fear of social sanctions, Law and Administrative machinery', 'Decay of morality' and 'Social insecurity and violence'. The distribution of barriers by perceived social status shows, that 'low' social status associate 'Social insecurity and violence'; 'lower middle' status associate 'Lack of social responsibility'; 'middle' status associate 'Poor work ethics'; 'higher middle' status associate 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation'; and 'high' social status associate 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities', 'Fear of

Table 4.27: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Barriers in Peoples' Goal(s) attainment".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation.	330	66.0
B	Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities.	257	51.4
C	Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery.	215	43.0
D	Decay of morality .	212	42.4
E	Social insecurity and violence (unrest, communal violence, political bandhs, unsecured life and property).	134	26.8
F	Poor work ethics (lack of hardwork, sincerity and determination towards work).	123	24.6
G	Lack of social responsibility (among teachers, parents, leaders, etc.)	91	18.2
H	Family feuds and non-cooperation.	80	16.0
	Total	1442	288.4

social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and 'Decay of morality'.

The distribution of barriers by occupation shows, that the respondents with the occupation of administration concern 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation' and 'Decay of morality'. Respondents from business class concern 'Family feuds and non-cooperation'. Farmers emphasize 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery' and labourers worry for 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'.

The distribution of income results show, that the respondents with income upto Rs. 999/- emphasize 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'; those in the income category of Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/- emphasize 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administrative machinery', whereas, respondents in the income category of Rs. 8000/- and above emphasize 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation'.

The distribution of education results show that illiterates emphasize 'Deficiency of monetary resources and facilities'; Middle school educated respondents concern for 'Fear of social sanctions, law and administration'; and professional degree holders emphasize 'Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The barriers have been seen as deficiencies in economic, moral, legal and social controls and the process of socialization. The barriers are thus understood essentially as ineffectiveness of institutions, complex problems and fear of sanctions.

Table 4.28: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Barriers in Peoples' Goal(s) Attainment" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.27)							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
RESIDENCE	Urban	79.0	48.7	43.7	32.7	33.7	20.0	18.7	14.7
	Rural	46.5	55.5	42.0	57.0	16.5	31.5	17.5	18.0
GENDER	Male	65.6	52.4	44.8	42.8	27.2	23.2	14.4	15.6
	Female	66.4	50.4	41.2	42.0	26.4	26.0	22.0	16.4
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	67.8	49.7	47.0	35.2	26.5	20.8	23.2	15.4
	Joint	63.4	54.0	37.1	53.0	27.2	30.2	10.9	16.8
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	67.1	50.9	43.2	42.1	27.6	23.6	18.7	15.4
	Less than 10 years	59.7	54.2	41.7	44.4	22.2	30.6	15.3	19.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	62.0	39.9	45.6	35.4	31.6	24.7	22.2	23.4
	36 - 50 years	66.9	63.5	39.9	43.3	25.3	16.9	20.2	11.2
	51 - 65 years	68.9	49.4	43.9	48.2	23.8	32.9	12.2	14.0
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	65.6	52.2	43.3	40.7	25.5	24.6	20.1	15.5
	Voter and canvasser	68.3	31.7	39.0	63.4	39.0	34.1	4.9	14.6
	Active member	50.0	61.1	55.6	27.8	22.2	11.1	16.7	38.9
	No participation	92.9	71.4	28.6	50.0	35.7	14.3	0.0	7.1
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	75.6	44.9	46.2	37.2	28.2	20.5	17.9	15.4
	4 - 6 members	66.7	51.3	46.2	41.5	26.5	20.5	22.2	13.2
	6 - 8 members	63.9	53.3	41.8	42.6	22.1	34.4	13.1	18.0
	8 - 10 members	67.5	60.0	17.5	45.0	32.5	22.5	20.0	30.0
	Above 10 members	38.5	50.0	50.0	61.5	38.5	30.8	3.8	11.5
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	79.3	66.7	32.2	42.5	31.0	13.8	16.1	12.6
	Lower middle	72.7	42.9	57.1	35.1	20.8	11.7	26.0	13.0
	Middle	55.1	48.8	40.6	41.8	28.5	34.0	19.1	18.8
	Higher middle	82.6	47.8	46.4	46.4	26.1	20.3	11.6	14.5
	High	63.6	72.7	63.6	81.8	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1
OCCUPATION	Administration	83.3	53.3	26.7	53.3	30.0	26.7	10.0	6.7
	Business	56.8	45.9	45.9	51.4	27.0	24.3	18.9	24.3
	Farming	32.3	25.8	90.3	38.7	25.8	32.3	6.5	22.6
	Labour	77.3	74.2	39.2	42.3	23.7	14.4	12.4	9.3
	Service	72.5	48.0	36.3	40.2	30.4	19.6	16.7	17.6
	Housewife	61.6	46.8	42.9	40.9	26.1	30.5	24.6	17.2
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	78.5	83.1	35.4	56.9	13.8	9.2	10.8	7.7
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	68.8	43.8	43.8	20.3	43.8	17.2	17.2	21.9
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	53.5	50.7	57.7	40.8	22.5	32.4	15.5	18.3
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	72.0	40.0	36.0	49.3	32.0	24.0	13.3	13.3
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	81.8	63.6	40.9	59.1	18.2	13.6	9.1	13.6
EDUCATION	No income	61.6	46.8	42.9	40.9	26.1	30.5	24.6	17.2
	Illiterate	70.2	72.3	25.5	52.1	16.0	26.6	12.8	17.0
	Primary School	61.9	47.6	52.4	42.9	19.0	31.0	26.2	9.5
	Middle School	72.7	33.3	57.6	33.3	36.4	12.1	33.3	15.2
	High School	64.5	35.5	54.8	24.2	24.2	40.3	22.6	17.7
	Intermediate	66.2	49.2	46.2	30.8	40.0	15.4	20.0	16.9
	Graduate	53.4	53.4	48.9	44.3	34.1	19.3	14.8	18.2
	Post Graduate	70.6	50.0	38.2	52.9	22.5	23.5	13.7	15.7
	Professional Degree	85.7	42.9	28.6	42.9	35.7	35.7	21.4	7.1
CASTE	Jat	57.8	38.9	51.1	38.3	27.8	32.8	24.4	17.8
	Brahmin	64.5	50.0	50.0	43.6	25.5	21.8	11.8	17.3
	Jatav	75.0	72.6	32.1	48.8	22.6	11.9	7.1	16.7
	Baniya	72.2	63.0	38.9	48.1	29.6	9.3	20.4	14.8
	Yadav	83.3	50.0	29.2	12.5	50.0	20.8	29.2	8.3
	GuJJar	56.3	50.0	18.8	62.5	12.5	43.8	37.5	6.3
	RaJput	68.8	62.5	18.8	50.0	25.0	50.0	6.3	6.3

- Socio-economic variations differentiated responses to the barriers in goal attainment. Increased competition, unemployment, population and inflation are particularly observed by respondents coming from small families, having higher middle status, administrators, and professional degree holders.

Table 4.29: Distribution of respondents by "Perception of Facilitators of Peoples' Goal(s) attainment".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percentage
A	Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system.	345	69.0
B	Hardwork, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience.	268	53.6
C	Money earned by hook or crook.	200	40.0
D	Nexus between administrators and leaders for favouritism and exploitation of caste, class and religious sentiments.	137	27.4
E	Family cooperation and help.	124	24.8
F	Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement.	113	22.6
G	Determination, Courage.	78	15.6
H	Exploitation of poverty and illiteracy in society.	60	12.0
I	Passive public.	52	10.4
J	Government support for loan and employment.	51	10.2
K	Health.	19	3.8
	Total	1447	289.4

4.3.5 Peoples' Facilitators

Last question of this section is about 'perception of facilitators of peoples' goal(s) attainment'. Table 4.29 shows the distribution of responses. The results depict that maximum responses are in the category of 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system' (69.0 percent); followed by 'Hardwork, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience' (53.6 percent); 'Money earned by hook or crook' (40.0 percent); 'Nexus between administrators and leaders for favouritism and exploitation of caste, class and religious sentiments' (27.4 percent); 'Family cooperation and help' (24.8 percent); 'Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement' (22.6 percent); 'Determination, Courage' (15.6 percent); 'Exploitation of poverty and illiteracy in society' (12.0 percent); 'Passive public' (10.4 percent); 'Government support for loan and employment' (10.2 percent); and 'Health' (3.8 percent). The results show that respondents have identified both moral and immoral facili-

Table 4.30: Distribution of respondents by “Perception of Facilitators of Peoples’ Goal(s) Attainment” and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.29)										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
RESIDENCE	Urban	82.3	58.3	34.3	25.3	32.0	10.3	18.3	12.3	12.3	7.0	1.3
	Rural	49.0	46.5	48.5	30.5	14.0	41.0	11.5	11.5	7.5	15.0	7.5
GENDER	Male	70.4	46.8	42.4	25.2	22.8	22.4	20.4	12.8	10.8	8.8	4.4
	Female	67.6	60.4	37.6	29.6	26.8	22.8	10.8	11.2	10.0	11.6	3.2
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	76.2	53.0	38.6	24.5	26.2	16.4	16.8	14.4	11.4	7.7	3.0
	Joint	58.4	54.5	42.1	31.7	22.8	31.7	13.9	8.4	8.9	13.9	5.0
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	68.2	54.0	39.5	26.6	23.1	24.1	16.6	12.1	10.3	10.7	4.0
	Less than 10 years	73.6	51.4	43.1	31.9	34.7	13.9	9.7	11.1	11.1	6.9	2.8
AGE	21 - 35 years	55.1	54.4	39.9	29.1	36.1	16.5	16.5	19.0	10.1	8.9	1.9
	36 - 50 years	60.1	52.8	41.6	35.4	23.0	16.9	17.4	9.6	9.6	18.5	6.2
	51 - 65 years	92.1	53.7	38.4	17.1	15.9	34.8	12.8	7.9	11.6	2.4	3.0
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	69.8	55.0	40.7	28.8	24.1	20.1	14.3	11.9	10.1	10.5	3.7
	Voter and canvasser	61.0	41.5	39.0	14.6	22.0	39.0	24.4	17.1	12.2	7.3	7.3
	Active member	72.2	38.9	33.3	33.3	50.0	27.8	16.7	0.0	16.7	11.1	0.0
	No participation	64.3	64.3	28.6	14.3	21.4	42.9	28.6	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	82.1	41.0	43.6	30.8	29.5	14.1	9.0	14.1	7.7	11.5	2.6
	4 - 6 members	62.8	49.6	44.0	28.6	26.1	21.4	20.9	15.4	10.7	5.6	3.4
	6 - 8 members	64.8	71.3	30.3	24.6	24.6	18.9	15.6	5.7	16.4	17.2	5.7
	8 - 10 members	100.0	50.0	40.0	22.5	15.0	35.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
	Above 10 members	46.2	50.0	38.5	26.9	15.4	57.7	7.7	19.2	3.8	11.5	7.7
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	100.0	55.2	32.2	14.9	13.8	24.1	4.6	5.7	8.0	25.3	2.3
	Lower middle	64.9	45.5	40.3	27.3	26.0	11.7	16.9	16.9	20.8	7.8	3.9
	Middle	49.6	59.4	39.8	27.3	28.5	28.1	20.3	14.1	9.4	6.6	5.1
	Higher middle	94.2	46.4	46.4	40.6	21.7	15.9	10.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.4
	High	100.0	9.1	63.6	45.5	36.4	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	73.3	73.3	43.3	16.7	30.0	10.0	23.3	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Business	73.0	37.8	45.9	18.9	35.1	16.2	27.0	16.2	5.4	13.5	0.0
	Farming	41.9	29.0	54.8	35.5	19.4	41.9	22.6	3.2	12.9	3.2	16.1
	Labour	89.7	56.7	33.0	15.5	13.4	25.8	8.2	8.2	9.3	25.8	1.0
	Service	63.7	50.0	31.4	34.3	25.5	20.6	21.6	14.7	8.8	5.9	5.9
	Housewife	64.5	57.6	43.8	31.5	28.1	22.2	11.8	13.3	10.8	6.9	3.4
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	100.0	58.5	36.9	4.6	7.7	27.7	0.0	6.2	6.2	33.8	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	67.2	48.4	35.9	35.9	28.1	20.3	17.2	15.6	10.9	6.3	1.6
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	53.5	47.9	40.8	33.8	25.4	22.5	28.2	12.7	4.2	7.0	8.5
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	64.0	45.3	33.3	26.7	29.3	25.3	22.7	10.7	16.0	5.3	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	81.8	63.6	45.5	13.6	18.2	9.1	27.3	9.1	18.2	9.1	0.0
	No income	64.5	57.6	43.8	31.5	28.1	22.2	11.8	13.3	10.8	6.9	3.4
EDUCATION	Illiterate	85.1	67.0	31.9	10.6	12.8	34.0	7.4	7.4	6.4	25.5	1.1
	Primary School	81.0	31.0	45.2	40.5	19.0	28.6	7.1	9.5	14.3	9.5	2.4
	Middle School	63.6	48.5	42.4	45.5	36.4	18.2	6.1	12.1	9.1	3.0	12.1
	High School	69.4	54.8	37.1	32.3	17.7	25.8	16.1	8.1	14.5	3.2	8.1
	Intermediate	53.8	61.5	43.1	27.7	36.9	23.1	18.5	12.3	6.2	4.6	4.6
	Graduate	72.7	51.1	42.0	31.8	30.7	13.6	13.6	14.8	11.4	8.0	1.1
	Post Graduate	56.9	46.1	43.1	27.5	23.5	17.6	27.5	16.7	12.7	9.8	3.9
	Professional Degree	71.4	71.4	35.7	7.1	42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
CASTE	Jat	57.2	48.3	42.8	30.6	28.9	30.6	18.3	14.4	9.4	5.0	5.0
	Brahmin	65.5	60.0	42.7	28.2	25.5	15.5	15.5	9.1	16.4	5.5	4.5
	Jatav	92.9	56.0	36.9	14.3	11.9	29.8	4.8	3.6	7.1	23.8	0.0
	Baniya	66.7	51.9	50.0	31.5	22.2	13.0	20.4	13.0	11.1	16.7	1.9
	Yadav	83.3	50.0	16.7	16.7	41.7	12.5	20.8	29.2	4.2	8.3	4.2
	Gujjar	68.8	37.5	37.5	50.0	18.8	6.3	12.5	25.0	6.3	12.5	12.5
	Rajput	50.0	68.8	31.3	31.3	43.8	18.8	25.0	6.3	6.3	12.5	6.3
	Other castes	100.0	68.8	18.8	31.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	6.3	0.0

tators of goal attainment. The results show that personal efficiencies and social deficiencies have been identified as facilitators of goal attainment.

The results were cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. Table 4.30 depicts the various bi-variate distributions. The distribution of residence and facilitator shows that urban respondents emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system', 'Hard work, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience', 'Family cooperation and help', 'Determination, Courage' and 'Passive public'. Rural respondents report facilitators as 'Money earned by hook or crook', 'Nexus between administrators and leaders for favouritism and exploitation of caste, class and religious sentiments', 'Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement' and 'Government support for loan and employment'.

The distribution of facilitators by sex shows that greater percentage of male respondents emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system', 'Money earned by hook or crook' and 'Determination, Courage'. Greater percentage of female respondents emphasize 'Hard work, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience' and 'Family cooperation and help'. The results of analysis of facilitators by family type show that greater percentage of nuclear families emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system', whereas, greater percentage of joint families emphasize 'Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement'.

The distribution of age and facilitators of goals shows, that young respondents emphasize 'Family cooperation and help' and 'Exploitation of poverty and illiteracy in society'; middle aged emphasize 'Nexus between administrator and leaders for favouritism and exploitation of caste, class and religious sentiments'; and old aged emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system' and 'Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement'.

Analysis shows that as compared to voters, a greater percentage of the respondents in the category of 'voter and canvasser' state the following facilitators: 'Efficient management of time, opportunity, education, intelligence and money for individual's achievement', 'Determination, Courage', 'Exploitation of poverty and illiteracy in society', 'Passive public' and 'Health'. 'Corrupt social system', 'Nexus between administrators and leaders', 'Family cooperation and help', and 'Passive public' have been reported as facilitators by majority of active members.

Respondents having smallest families (2 to 4 members), report greater percentages of 'Nexus between administrators and leaders' and 'Family cooperation'. On the other hand,

respondents from large families (above 10 members) emphasize 'Efficient management', 'Exploitation of poverty and illiteracy in society' and 'Health'. Further, the table shows that both 'low' and 'high' status respondents emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system'; 'middle' status respondents emphasize 'Hardwork, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience'. The distribution of occupation and facilitators shows that respondents having administrative occupation emphasize 'Hard work, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience', and 'Passive public', whereas, labourers emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system', and 'Government support for loan and employment'. Analysis of facilitators by income shows that the respondents of income upto Rs.999/- emphasize 'Corrupt social system, Inefficient legal system'. While comparatively greater percentage of high income respondents emphasize 'Hard work, Truthfulness, Honesty, Patience', 'Money earned by hook or crook' and 'Passive public'. Lastly, it may be said that illiterates emphasize more on 'corrupt social system', 'Inefficient legal system', whereas, post-graduates emphasize on 'Determination, Courage' and 'Exploitation of poverty and Illiteracy in society'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Facilitators are inefficient social, legal, political and economic structures, and efficient personal qualities. Family cooperation, management of resources and the opportunistic combinations of the various facilitators are other supporters.
- Socio-economic background variables do not give clear cut differentiation for different types of facilitators utilized.

In sum, the data on the quality of social change reveals the following:

- The economic, materialistic, exploitative, power, differentiation oriented tendencies have been observed as the qualities of social change.
- Difference between moral vs immoral, proper vs improper, social vs anti-social means is lost. People have opportunistic tendencies to use any combination of means for the attainment of goals. Non-institutionalized means are more stressed in the quality of social change.
- Multidimensionality of life has been reduced to materialistic needs and attainment of status, power and prestige.
- Barriers have been understood as economic deficiency, social problems, social insecurity, social irresponsibilities, poor personal qualities and fear of social sanctions, to attain the quality of social change.

- Facilitators are the inefficient legal, political, economic, family institutions, exploitation of poor and the illiterate. Optimization of social relations and efficient personal qualities of some work as factors to attain the present quality of social change.

4.4 Desired Quality of Social Change

This section is devoted to the discussion of indicators of development, as perceived by respondents. The questions on indicators of development, and whether we are moving in the desired direction, or not, show the dimensions of social desirability. This section is based on data generated by asking three questions related to indicators of development, ideal goals' of people in developed society and direction of change. Direction of change has been further asked in two parts: (a) If change is desired, how? and (b) If change is undesired, why? This further exposes the dimensions of desired, as well as undesired factors in the present day development processes.

4.4.1 Indicators of Development

First question of this section is about 'Indicator(s) of Developed society'. Table 4.31 shows the distribution of respondents in various categories. The results depict that maximum responses are in the category of 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen' (70.0 percent). It is followed by 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen' (45.8 percent); 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen' (45.2 percent); 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen' (44.8 percent); 'Peace' (32.6 percent); 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizens' (21.2 percent); 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration' (19.0 percent); and 'Employment opportunities' (12.6 percent). The results show that respondents emphasize both rights and responsibilities aspects of citizens. Concept of development, as revealed by above answers, is a two way channel. On the one way, it puts responsibility on citizens to develop personal qualities and social environment, whereas, on the other way, it puts responsibility on society to provide infra- structural facilities and peaceful social environment for the development of citizens. The desired quality of social change is essentially interactive in nature and puts man and society, as complementary to each other. Importance has been given to the social environment, relations and means utilized, instead of individualistic goal orientation. Thus it shows the importance of the quality of social life over quality of life.

Table 4.32 shows the distribution of indicators of developed society by socio-economic

variables. The distribution of indicators by residence depicts that urban respondents emphasize 'Hard working, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen', 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen' and 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'. The rural respondents emphasize 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen', 'Peace' and 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen'. The urban respondents account for quality change but rural respondents account for quantity change.

The distribution of indicators by gender shows that male respondents concern 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen' and 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen'. Female respondents concern 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen'. However, the distributions of indicators reported by males and females are broadly similar.

Further, the results depict that respondents with nuclear families emphasize 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen', 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen' and 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'. Respondents from joint families concern 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen', 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen'. The distribution of indicators of development by duration spent shows that the respondents, who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study, emphasize 'Hard working, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen'. The respondents, who have spent less than 10 years, emphasize 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen' and 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen'.

The distribution of age and indicators shows that there are noticeable differences in perceptions of development by age, young aged respondents concern 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen', 'Basic infrastructural facilities', 'Proper education for personality development' and self dependence of citizen 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen', 'Peace' and 'Employment opportunities. Middle aged respondents concern 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen'. Old aged respondents concern 'Hard working, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen' and 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'.

The results of distribution of political participation by indicators of development concern 'Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen' among politically active respondents. The distribution of indicators by family size exhibits that respondents with small family size of 2 to 4 members emphasize 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'. Yet due to non-linear relationships, interpretation of data on association between

Table 4.31: Distribution of respondents by "Indicators of Developed Society".

Symbol	Response	Number	Percentage
A	Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen.	350	70.0
B	Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen.	229	45.8
C	Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen.	226	45.2
D	Cooperative, Loving, Hopeful, Civilized citizen.	224	44.8
E	Peace (end of communal conflicts, violence etc.).	163	32.6
F	Basic needs fulfilment of citizen.	106	21.2
G	Responsible and alert citizen for national integration.	95	19.0
H	Employment opportunities.	63	12.6
	Total	1456	291.2

family size and indicators is hazardous.

The distribution of perceived social status and indicators shows that respondents belonging to low status emphasize 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen', whereas, respondents with higher middle status emphasize 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'. The distribution of occupation by indicators shows that respondents in administration emphasize more 'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'; respondents in business emphasize 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen'; farmers emphasize 'Peace'; labourers emphasize 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen'; and, service respondents emphasize 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen'.

The income by indicators distribution shows that the respondents with income upto Rs.999/-, emphasize 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen', whereas the respondents, with income Rs.8,000/- and above, emphasize 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen' and 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen', but the relationships are complex and non-linear.

The distribution of indicators by education shows that illiterates emphasize more on 'Hardworking, honest, disciplined and truthful citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment of citizen'. The respondents, with Middle school education, emphasize more on 'Basic infrastructural facilities for the quality of life of the citizen' and 'Employment opportunities'. The respondents, with Intermediate education, emphasize 'Proper education for personality development and self dependence of citizen'. The respondents with professional degree emphasize 'Peace' and

Table 4.32: Distribution of respondents by "What ought to be Peoples' Goal(s) in Developed Society" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.31)							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
RESIDENCE	Urban	72.0	64.0	45.7	41.7	29.7	11.7	22.0	8.0
	Rural	67.0	18.5	44.5	49.5	37.0	35.5	14.5	19.5
GENDER	Male	69.6	43.2	46.8	48.4	32.8	21.2	17.2	11.2
	Female	70.4	48.4	43.6	41.2	32.4	21.2	20.8	14.0
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	65.1	51.3	46.6	41.3	32.2	19.1	20.8	12.4
	Joint	77.2	37.6	43.1	50.0	33.2	24.3	16.3	12.9
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	73.1	45.6	43.5	43.2	32.7	22.2	18.7	12.4
	Less than 10 years	51.4	47.2	55.6	54.2	31.9	15.3	20.8	13.9
AGE	21 - 35 years	48.7	50.0	52.5	48.7	41.8	13.9	15.8	15.8
	36 - 50 years	79.2	40.4	39.3	41.6	30.3	29.8	15.7	15.2
	51 - 65 years	80.5	47.6	44.5	44.5	26.2	18.9	25.6	6.7
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	70.0	44.0	45.0	44.3	32.8	22.0	19.0	13.3
	Voter and canvasser	65.9	46.3	51.2	48.8	31.7	24.4	14.6	12.2
	Active member	72.2	66.7	33.3	55.6	33.3	11.1	16.7	5.6
	No participation	78.6	71.4	50.0	35.7	28.6	0.0	35.7	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	59.0	53.8	52.6	41.0	33.3	12.8	26.9	10.3
	4 - 6 members	65.4	49.1	50.4	45.7	32.1	16.7	16.2	13.7
	6 - 8 members	79.5	32.8	35.2	49.2	37.7	30.3	17.2	13.9
	8 - 10 members	95.0	65.0	20.0	37.5	17.5	30.0	25.0	5.0
	Above 10 members	61.5	23.1	61.5	38.5	34.6	30.8	19.2	15.4
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	100.0	27.6	23.0	48.3	9.2	41.4	21.8	5.7
	Lower middle	63.6	39.0	54.5	39.0	49.4	23.4	11.7	9.1
	Middle	53.5	49.6	50.8	47.3	33.6	17.2	17.2	18.4
	Higher middle	75.4	56.5	42.0	39.1	39.1	10.1	31.9	4.3
	High	72.7	81.8	45.5	36.4	36.4	9.1	9.1	9.1
OCCUPATION	Administration	83.3	50.0	40.0	43.3	20.0	10.0	36.7	3.3
	Business	75.7	64.9	37.8	48.6	27.0	8.1	21.6	13.5
	Farming	32.3	19.4	51.6	51.6	64.5	41.9	6.5	16.1
	Labour	100.0	30.9	34.0	40.2	21.6	37.1	21.6	5.2
	Service	56.9	46.1	51.0	57.8	29.4	14.7	16.7	16.7
	Housewife	62.1	52.7	48.8	38.9	37.4	17.7	17.7	14.8
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	100.0	23.1	24.6	41.5	10.8	41.5	26.2	3.1
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	59.4	51.6	42.2	45.3	37.5	31.3	14.1	12.5
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	63.4	32.4	49.3	56.3	38.0	19.7	19.7	12.7
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	52.0	50.7	49.3	56.0	33.3	8.0	20.0	17.3
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	86.4	59.1	54.5	31.8	18.2	13.6	18.2	4.5
	No income	62.1	52.7	48.8	38.9	37.4	17.7	17.7	14.8
EDUCATION	Illiterate	100.0	24.5	24.5	39.4	13.8	43.6	23.4	10.6
	Primary School	69.0	47.6	54.8	47.6	33.3	23.8	16.7	2.4
	Middle School	51.5	60.6	42.4	51.5	27.3	27.3	12.1	18.2
	High School	62.9	50.0	51.6	45.2	43.5	16.1	9.7	8.1
	Intermediate	52.3	47.7	60.0	41.5	38.5	10.8	21.5	16.9
	Graduate	59.1	56.8	38.6	44.3	40.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Post Graduate	65.7	45.1	52.9	50.0	27.5	11.8	21.6	13.7
	Professional Degree	35.7	57.1	50.0	35.7	78.6	7.1	28.6	0.0
CASTE	Jat	58.9	41.7	54.4	46.7	37.8	21.7	16.1	12.2
	Brahmin	65.5	55.5	42.7	35.5	36.4	17.3	19.1	17.3
	Jatav	100.0	28.6	29.8	51.2	9.5	33.3	23.8	10.7
	Baniya	70.4	53.7	50.0	42.6	40.7	7.4	22.2	9.3
	Yadav	70.8	66.7	37.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	16.7	25.0
	Gujjar	50.0	31.3	18.8	81.3	43.8	31.3	18.8	12.5
	Rajput	68.8	56.3	56.3	37.5	37.5	18.8	18.8	0.0
	Other castes	56.3	62.5	50.0	62.5	37.5	12.5	18.8	0.0

'Responsible and alert citizen for national integration'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- For desired quality of social change, development has been understood as a two-way interactive process. It has intermediary position between humanity and social order. It provides rights and responsibilities to man and society, as both are complementary to each other. Man is supposed to inculcate action, discipline, morals, culture, cooperation and responsibility oriented values. Society is supposed to provide infra-structural facilities, education, basic needs, employment and peaceful social environment. Thus quality of social life should be promoted to inculcate the above qualities of either side.
- Socio-economic variations affect the understanding of development of the society. So, the socio-economic and cultural conditions should also be taken into account for development planning.

4.4.2 Ideal Goals in Developed Society

Next question in the sequence is "Ought to be peoples' goal(s) in developed society" Table 4.33 shows the distribution of responses. The table shows that the modal response falls in the category of 'Socio-ethical development (Balance of rights, responsibilities in practice)' (67.0 percent). It is followed by 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline' (58.0 percent); 'Political awakening' (46.6 percent); 'Proper technical and professional training' (37.6 percent); 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen' (Mutual cooperation, Love, Patience, Respect for elders, Good character) (32.8 percent); 'Basic needs fulfilment' (food, clothing, housing, education, employment and health) (30.6 percent); and 'Patriotism and Social service' (20.8 percent).

The above results show that stress has been given on responsibilities alongwith rights, means alongwith goals, political awareness, purposive training, cultured citizen, basic needs fulfilment and patriotism.

The responses of desired goals of developed society are cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. Table 4.34 shows the results. It is evident from the table that urban respondents emphasize 'Promotion of socio-ethical development', 'Proper technical and professional training' and 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen. Rural respondents emphasize 'Political awakening' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. The distribution of gender and desirable goals shows that male respondents show more concern for 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline', 'Basic needs fulfilment'. Female respondents emphasize 'Political awakening' and 'Proper technical and professional training'.

The distribution of desired goals in developed society by family type shows that nuclear families are more concerned for 'Proper technical and professional training' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. Joint families emphasize 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline' and 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen'. The distribution of desired goals by duration spent shows that the respondents, who have spent 10 years and more at the place of study, emphasize 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline', 'Political awakening' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. The respondents, who have spent less than 10 years, emphasize 'Promotion of Socio-ethical development' and 'Patriotism and social service'.

The distribution of desired goals by age shows that young respondents (21 to 35 years) concern 'Proper technical and professional training'. Middle aged respondents (36 to 50 years) emphasize 'Socio-ethical development' and 'Political awakening'. Old aged respondents (51 to 65 years) emphasize 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. 'Patriotism and social service' have been equally emphasized by younger and middle aged respondents. Young respondents concern infra-structural aspects, middle aged concern social-ethical aspects and old aged concern social environment.

The results of political participation and desired goals shows that 'Socio-ethical development' is emphasized by the respondents who behave as a voter and canvasser. 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline', 'Political awakening' is emphasized by active members, and 'Patriotism and social service', 'Proper technical and professional training' are emphasized by those respondents who do not participate in politics. Those, who participate in politics as voter, have moderate responses in all categories.

The distribution of desired goals by family size shows that families with 4 to 6 members emphasize 'Proper technical and professional training'; families with 6 to 8 members concern 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline' and 'Political awakening'; families with 8 to 10 members emphasize 'Socio-ethical development' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'; and, families with above 10 members emphasize 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen'.

The distribution of desired goals by perceived social status shows that respondents of low social status concern 'Preparing cultured and civilized citizen' and 'Basic needs fulfilment'. The respondents of lower middle status emphasize 'Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline' and 'Political awakening'. The respondents of higher middle status concern 'Proper technical and professional training' and 'Patriotism and social service'. High social status respondents emphasize 'Patriotism and social service'.

**Table 4.33: Distribution of respondents by
“What ought to be Peoples’ Goal(s) in Developed Society”.**

Symbol	Response	Number	Percentage
A	Promotion of socio-ethical development (balance of rights and responsibilities).	335	67.0
B	Goal(s) attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline.	290	58.0
C	Political awakening.	233	46.6
D	Proper technical and professional training.	188	37.6
E	Preparing cultured and civilized citizens (Mutual co-operation, Love, Patience, Respect for elders, Good character).	164	32.8
F	Basic needs fulfilment (food, clothing, housing, employment and health).	153	30.6
G	Patriotism and Social service.	104	20.8
	Total	1467	293.4

The distribution of occupation and desired goals shows that the respondents of administrative occupation emphasize more on ‘Socio-ethical development’ and ‘Proper technical and professional training’ in developed society. The respondents of business occupation concern ‘Preparing cultured and civilized citizen’. Labourers emphasize ‘Basic need fulfilment’. The service respondents emphasize ‘Goals attainment through hardwork, honesty, responsibility and discipline’.

The distribution of income and desired goals in developed society shows that the respondents of low income (Upto Rs. 999/-) emphasize ‘Preparing cultured and civilized citizen’ and ‘Basic needs fulfilment’ and respondents with high income (Rs. 8,000/- and above) emphasize ‘Socio-ethical development’, ‘Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline’ and ‘Patriotism and social service’. The distribution of education and desired goals shows that illiterates emphasize ‘Goals attainment through hardwork, honesty, responsibility and discipline’ and ‘Basic needs fulfilment’. The respondents with education of Intermediate level emphasize ‘Preparing cultured and civilized citizen’ and ‘Patriotism and social service’. The distribution of caste and desired goals shows that different castes emphasize different values e.g. Jats attach disproportionately more value to ‘Political awakening’; Brahmins to ‘Promotion of socio-ethical development’; Baniyas to ‘Basic needs fulfilment’; Yadavs to ‘Goals attainment through hard work, honesty, responsibility and discipline’; and Gujjars to ‘Patriotism and social service’.

Table 4.34: Distribution of respondents by "Indicators of Developed Society" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.33)						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
RESIDENCE	Urban	70.3	57.0	35.0	46.0	34.7	28.7	20.3
	Rural	62.0	59.5	64.0	25.0	30.0	33.5	21.5
GENDER	Male	66.8	62.4	41.6	35.6	30.4	35.6	18.4
	Female	67.2	53.6	51.6	39.6	35.2	25.6	23.2
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	67.1	55.7	46.3	39.6	31.2	32.6	18.8
	Joint	66.8	61.4	47.0	34.7	35.1	27.7	23.8
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	66.1	58.9	47.0	36.4	32.7	32.0	19.9
	Less than 10 years	72.2	52.8	44.4	44.4	33.3	22.2	26.4
AGE	21 - 35 years	62.7	51.9	48.1	41.8	33.5	25.3	24.7
	36 - 50 years	73.6	60.7	51.1	33.7	27.0	22.5	24.7
	51 - 65 years	64.0	61.0	40.2	37.8	38.4	44.5	12.8
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	64.6	58.1	47.3	37.2	33.5	30.9	21.3
	Voter and canvasser	82.9	53.7	41.5	34.1	34.1	36.6	12.2
	Active member	77.8	66.7	61.1	22.2	16.7	16.7	33.3
	No participation	78.6	57.1	21.4	78.6	28.6	21.4	14.3
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	64.1	61.5	43.6	34.6	30.8	35.9	20.5
	4 - 6 members	70.9	51.3	47.9	41.5	33.8	24.8	21.8
	6 - 8 members	60.7	68.0	49.2	37.7	29.5	27.9	23.8
	8 - 10 members	77.5	62.5	37.5	30.0	32.5	47.5	7.5
	Above 10 members	53.8	53.8	46.2	23.1	46.2	53.8	19.2
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	79.3	58.6	47.1	24.1	40.2	42.5	8.0
	Lower middle	49.4	68.8	50.6	42.9	37.7	29.9	18.2
	Middle	64.5	54.7	48.0	37.5	31.3	29.7	24.6
	Higher middle	79.7	58.0	39.1	50.7	24.6	20.3	20.3
	High	72.7	54.5	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	54.5
OCCUPATION	Administration	86.7	56.7	30.0	46.7	6.7	23.3	20.0
	Business	62.2	54.1	37.8	32.4	45.9	29.7	27.0
	Farming	67.7	51.6	71.0	38.7	16.1	22.6	19.4
	Labour	68.0	58.8	47.4	26.8	37.1	53.6	6.2
	Service	63.7	67.6	40.2	35.3	34.3	31.4	23.5
	Housewife	66.0	54.7	49.8	43.3	34.0	21.7	25.6
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	70.8	49.2	53.8	15.4	44.6	60.0	4.6
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	62.5	64.1	35.9	43.8	31.3	39.1	18.8
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	53.5	70.4	57.7	35.2	26.8	26.8	22.5
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	77.3	52.0	37.3	37.3	33.3	29.3	18.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	86.4	77.3	22.7	40.9	9.1	18.2	31.8
	No income	66.0	54.7	49.8	43.3	34.0	21.7	25.6
EDUCATION	Illiterate	77.7	62.8	51.1	17.0	36.2	50.0	4.3
	Primary School	50.0	57.1	57.1	47.6	26.2	33.3	23.8
	Middle School	78.8	54.5	48.5	30.3	36.4	24.2	27.3
	High School	53.2	56.5	50.0	50.0	32.3	24.2	25.8
	Intermediate	43.1	58.5	36.9	46.2	49.2	27.7	32.3
	Graduate	75.0	60.2	43.2	31.8	27.3	27.3	32.3
	Post Graduate	76.5	53.9	43.1	47.1	29.4	23.5	16.7
	Professional Degree	71.4	57.1	57.1	35.7	7.1	21.4	14.3
CASTE	Jat	66.1	55.0	58.3	38.9	31.1	22.8	20.6
	Brahmin	74.5	56.4	31.8	49.1	35.5	26.4	16.4
	Jatav	70.2	56.4	31.8	49.1	35.5	26.4	16.4
	Baniya	70.4	51.9	42.6	35.2	14.8	42.6	37.0
	Yadav	33.3	95.8	41.7	54.2	37.5	25.0	12.5
	Gujjar	68.8	68.8	37.5	25.0	25.0	6.3	68.8
	Rajput	68.8	68.8	43.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	43.8
	Other castes	43.8	56.3	37.5	75.0	62.5	18.8	6.3

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- Socio-ethical dimension of development has been given importance, which considers rights and responsibilities of people simultaneously in practice. Additionally, means alongwith goals are given importance. Attention has been given to political, educational, socialization dimensions and regulation of man's needs.
- People centred development is the need of the hour, which should account for the roles and rights of the people.

**Table 4.35: Distribution of respondents by
"Indicators of Movement towards Development".**

Symbol	Response	Number	Percent
A	Increasing educational levels.	113	22.6
B	Increasing infrastructural facilities.	109	21.8
C	Hard working and determined citizens.	89	17.8
D	Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding.	73	14.6
E	Increased secularisation at work, Caste and religious rigidity fading away.	59	11.8
F	Social service institutions are increasing, People are conscious of necessity of population control and environmental balance.	38	7.6
	Total Responses.	481	96.2

4.4.3 Desired Implications of Development

Respondents were asked: 'Is our society moving toward Development', (a) If yes, then how? and (b) If no, then why not? In all, 164 respondents (32.8 percent) said that our society is moving towards development and the rest (67.2 percent) said, that in their opinion, society is not moving towards development. Table 4.35 depicts the results of factors on which respondents say that society is developing. The indicators of desired development are as follows. 'Increasing educational levels' (22.6 percent); 'Increasing infrastructural facilities' (21.8 percent); 'Hardworking and determined citizen' (17.8 percent); 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding' (14.6 percent); 'Increasing secularisation at work, Caste and religious rigidity fading away' (11.8 percent); and, 'Increasing social service organization, Peoples' consciousness of population control and environmental balance (7.6 percent). The results show increase in infrastructural facilities, breakdown of traditional

**Table 4.36: Distribution of respondents by
“Indicators of Movement towards Development”
and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).**

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.35)					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
RESIDENCE	Urban	29.0	29.7	22.3	19.0	11.3	5.3
	Rural	13.0	10.0	11.0	8.0	12.5	11.0
GENDER	Male	18.8	20.4	18.0	14.4	9.6	6.0
	Female	26.4	23.2	17.6	14.8	14.0	9.2
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	23.5	13.8	17.4	18.5	14.8	7.7
	Joint	21.3	18.8	18.3	8.9	7.4	7.4
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	22.2	22.4	18.9	14.5	11.7	7.5
	Less than 10 years	25.0	18.1	11.1	15.3	12.5	8.3
AGE	21 - 35 years	27.8	24.7	17.1	12.0	14.6	14.6
	36 - 50 years	16.3	20.8	13.5	19.1	12.9	5.1
	51 - 65 years	24.4	20.1	23.2	12.2	7.9	3.7
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	As a voter	22.5	22.2	17.6	13.8	12.4	7.0
	Voter and canvasser	19.5	22.0	19.5	19.5	4.9	7.3
	Active member	16.7	22.2	0.0	16.7	16.7	27.8
	No participation	42.9	7.1	42.9	21.4	7.1	0.0
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	34.6	26.9	26.9	10.3	15.4	15.4
	4 - 6 members	22.2	21.4	16.7	20.5	15.0	5.6
	6 - 8 members	25.4	27.9	16.4	13.1	9.0	8.2
	8 - 10 members	2.5	7.5	17.5	2.5	2.5	5.0
	Above 10 members	7.7	3.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.8
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	10.3	3.4	10.3	2.3	5.7	1.1
	Lower middle	35.1	46.8	11.7	7.8	10.4	11.7
	Middle	21.1	18.0	18.0	16.8	13.7	9.0
	Higher middle	30.4	33.3	33.3	27.5	14.5	7.2
	High	18.2	9.1	18.2	27.3	9.1	0.0
OCCUPATION	Administration	23.3	23.3	33.3	20.0	3.3	0.0
	Business	21.6	32.4	18.9	18.9	2.7	0.0
	Farming	9.7	3.2	9.7	9.7	16.1	29.0
	Labour	18.6	15.5	11.3	6.2	8.2	3.1
	Service	19.6	23.5	22.5	20.6	12.7	4.9
	Housewife	28.1	24.6	17.2	14.8	15.3	10.3
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	6.2	3.1	0.0	1.5	4.6	1.5
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	31.3	23.4	31.3	15.6	14.1	9.4
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	21.1	18.3	18.3	16.9	11.3	7.0
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	13.3	26.7	21.3	18.7	10.7	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	31.8	40.9	22.7	27.3	0.0	0.0
	No income	28.1	24.6	17.2	14.8	15.3	10.3
EDUCATION	Illiterate	13.8	9.6	13.8	5.3	6.4	5.3
	Primary School	26.2	31.0	11.9	7.1	14.3	2.4
	Middle School	21.2	33.3	3.0	6.1	15.2	12.1
	High School	27.4	22.6	17.7	19.4	19.4	8.1
	Intermediate	27.7	23.1	32.3	21.5	18.5	13.8
	Graduate	22.7	22.7	14.8	17.0	10.2	13.6
	Post Graduate	23.5	21.6	20.6	17.6	8.8	2.0
	Professional Degree	21.4	35.7	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0
CASTE	Jat	20.6	20.0	21.1	13.3	14.4	11.1
	Brahmin	28.2	38.2	14.5	20.0	15.5	4.5
	Jatav	9.5	7.1	9.5	6.0	0.0	0.0
	Baniya	31.5	20.4	20.4	22.2	11.1	3.7
	Yadav	20.8	12.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	12.5
	Gujjar	25.0	37.5	18.8	25.0	37.5	25.0
	Rajput	31.3	25.0	31.3	25.0	0.0	12.5
	Other castes	37.5	6.3	37.5	0.0	12.5	12.5

rigidities, economic and social service organization are growing, and good quality citizens are there.

Table 4.36 shows the cross-classification of responses on indicators of movement towards development and Socio-economic variables. The distribution of indicators of movement towards development by residence shows that rural respondents emphasize 'Increasing secularisation at work, caste and religious rigidity fading away' and 'Increasing social science organizations, Peoples' consciousness of population control and environmental balance' (7.6 percent), whereas urban respondents emphasize rest categories. The distribution of gender results show that males emphasize 'Hardworking and determined citizen' whereas females stress more the other categories. The distribution by family type shows that respondents with joint families emphasize 'Increasing infrastructural facilities' and 'Hardworking and determined citizen'. Respondents from nuclear families emphasize the other categories.

The distribution by duration spent shows that respondents, who have spent 10 years and more study area, emphasize 'Increasing infrastructural facilities' and 'Hardworking and determined citizen'. The respondents, with less than 10 years spent, emphasize the other categories. The distribution of indicators of development by age shows that middle age respondents emphasize 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding; old aged respondents emphasize 'Hardworking and determined citizen'; and proportionately young respondents have shown concern in all other categories.

The distribution by political participation shows that active members in politics emphasize 'Increasing secularisation at work, Caste and religious rigidity fading away' and increasing social service organization, Peoples' consciousness of population control and environmental balance'. The respondents, who do not participate in politics, emphasize 'Increasing educational level', 'Hard working and determined citizen' and 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding.

The distribution of indicators of development by family size shows, that families with 2 to 4 members yield higher percentages in almost all categories except 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding', which has been emphasized by families with 4 to 6 members. The distribution by perceived social status results show that respondents with lower middle status emphasize 'Increasing educational levels', 'Increasing infrastructural facilities' and 'Increasing social service organization, Peoples' consciousness of population control and environmental balance'. Respondents with higher middle status emphasize 'Hard working and determined citizen', 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding' and 'Increasing secularisation at work, Caste and religious rigidity fading away'.

The distribution by occupation results show, that respondents with administrative occupation emphasize 'Hard working and determined citizen'; respondents with business emphasize 'Increasing infrastructural facilities; farmers emphasize 'Increasing secularisation at work, Caste and religious rigidity fading away' and 'Increasing social service organizations peoples' consciousness of population control and environmental balance'. Respondents in service occupation emphasize 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding'. Housewife emphasize 'Increasing educational levels'. The distribution by income results show that respondents, with income of Rs.1,000 to 1,999/-, emphasize 'Hard working and determined citizen'. Respondents, with income Rs.8,000/- and above, emphasize 'Increasing infrastructural facilities' and 'Economic prosperity is on, industries and markets are expanding'.

The distribution by caste is very interesting. Jatavs seem to be most disillusioned with development and show very low percentages in all categories of indicators of movement. On the other hand, Gujjars are very enthusiastic about development. They are particularly appreciative of increasing secularization at work and size of social service organizations. Brahmins, who perceive that society is moving towards development, say so, on the basis of improving infrastructural facilities.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The desired direction of development considers the factors related to increasing infrastructural facilities, economic and social service organizations, good quality citizen and breakdown of traditional rigidities.

4.4.4 Undesired Implications of Development

Alongwith desired implications of planned change, there are felt undesired implications also. The undesired implications are more observed as compared to desired implications. Table 4.37 shows the distribution of respondents by "Indicators of absence of movement towards development". The responses are as follows: 'Lack of development commitment to social values' (50.2 percent); 'Short cuts through reception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity' (47.8 percent); 'Materialism in progress' (35.6 percent); 'Socially irresponsible systems giving rise to problems of increased unemployment, population and inflation' and 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism' (16.8 percent each), 'Cultural degradation and malpractices in education leading to personality problems' (10.4 percent); 'Irresponsible, lazy, undisciplined citizen' (10.0 percent); 'Increase in social insecurity due to crime, kidnaping, violence' (5.2 percent); and

**Table 4.37: Distribution of respondents by
“Indicators of Absence of Movement towards Development”.**

Symbol	Response	Number	Percentage
A	Lack of commitment to social values.	251	50.2
B	Short cuts through deception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity.	239	47.8
C	Materialism in progress.	178	35.6
D	Socially irresponsible systems giving rise to problems of increased unemployment, population and inflation.	84	16.8
E	Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism	84	16.8
F	Cultural degradation and malpractices in education leading to personality problems.	52	10.4
G	Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizens.	50	10.0
H	Increase in social insecurity due to crime, kidnapping, violence.	26	5.2
I	Increase in social disharmony.	25	5.0
	Total Responses.	989	197.8

‘Increase in social disharmony’ (5.0 percent).

The results show the respondents’ view, that society is not moving towards development, for reasons that are new and implicit in development itself. In other words the problematic of non- development is not that found in pre-developed societies. Respondents state that negativities, which prevent the development of their conception are active, and are not vestiges of tradition. The main problematic is of lack of commitment to values. It is notable, that the role of economic prosperity in desired models of development is not simple. It contributes to both, indicators of development as well as absence of development in several ways.

The responses to ‘Indicators of absence of movement toward development’ cross-classified by socio-economic variables are given in Table 4.38. The distribution of Indicators of absence of development by residence shows that urban respondents emphasize more on ‘Lack of commitment to social values’ and ‘Irresponsible, lazy, undisciplined citizen’. Rural respondents emphasize on rest of the categories. The distribution by gender shows that males emphasize all categories except ‘Cultural degradation and malpractices in education leading to personality problems’.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement towards development by family type shows that respondents with nuclear families emphasize more ‘Lack of commitment to

Table 4.38: Distribution of respondents by "Indicators of Absence of Movement towards Development" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Socio-Economic Variables		Response Categories (same as in table 4.37)								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
RESIDENCE	Urban	55.0	38.7	25.0	14.7	16.3	7.3	11.0	3.7	3.3
	Rural	43.0	61.5	51.5	20.0	17.5	15.0	8.5	7.5	7.5
GENDER	Male	51.2	50.8	34.8	20.4	19.2	7.2	10.4	5.2	6.0
	Female	49.2	44.8	36.4	13.2	14.4	13.6	9.6	5.2	4.0
FAMILY TYPE	Nuclear	53.0	40.3	30.5	15.4	16.1	8.1	11.4	5.7	5.4
	Joint	46.0	58.9	43.1	18.8	17.8	13.9	7.9	4.5	4.5
DURATION SPENT	10 years and more	50.2	47.9	36.4	15.9	17.3	10.7	10.0	5.4	5.4
	Less than 10 years	50.0	47.2	30.6	22.2	13.9	8.3	9.7	4.2	2.8
AGE	21 - 35 years	43.7	43.7	22.2	20.9	19.6	8.9	7.6	5.7	5.7
	36 - 50 years	39.9	59.6	44.4	16.9	19.1	12.4	4.5	4.5	7.3
	51 - 65 years	67.7	39.0	39.0	12.8	11.6	9.8	18.3	5.5	1.8
	As a voter	50.8	48.0	35.6	15.5	16.6	11.2	10.3	5.4	4.9
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	Voter and canvasser	41.5	56.1	36.6	22.0	22.0	0.0	9.8	7.3	7.3
	Active member	55.6	50.0	38.9	22.2	16.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
	No participation	50.0	14.3	28.6	35.7	7.1	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0
	As a voter	50.8	48.0	35.6	15.5	16.6	11.2	10.3	5.4	4.9
FAMILY SIZE	2 - 4 members	57.7	32.1	26.9	17.9	11.5	2.6	2.6	5.1	2.6
	4 - 6 members	45.3	44.9	36.3	15.0	18.8	12.4	6.8	6.0	6.0
	6 - 8 members	30.3	60.7	33.6	18.0	18.9	10.7	13.9	4.1	6.6
	8 - 10 members	100.0	37.5	37.5	17.5	10.0	17.5	30.0	5.0	0.0
	Above 10 members	76.9	76.9	61.5	23.1	15.4	3.8	11.5	3.8	3.8
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	Low	80.5	44.8	69.0	20.7	13.8	8.0	25.3	0.0	0.0
	Lower middle	46.8	50.6	26.0	6.5	13.0	14.3	3.9	5.2	7.8
	Middle	42.6	54.3	28.5	18.8	19.1	10.5	7.4	8.2	7.0
	Higher middle	42.0	26.1	29.0	17.4	14.5	8.7	5.8	1.4	0.0
	High	63.6	36.4	45.5	9.1	27.3	9.1	18.2	0.0	9.1
OCCUPATION	Administration	53.3	50.0	33.3	13.3	23.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
	Business	51.4	51.4	29.7	24.3	13.5	13.5	5.4	2.7	5.4
	Farming	29.0	58.1	29.0	9.7	38.7	16.1	9.7	16.1	16.1
	Labour	73.2	49.5	61.9	14.4	8.2	5.2	15.5	3.1	2.1
	Service	41.2	48.0	32.4	22.5	17.6	6.9	8.8	3.9	5.9
	Housewife	46.3	44.3	27.1	15.3	16.7	14.3	9.9	6.4	4.9
INCOME	Upto Rs. 999/-	90.8	52.3	81.5	18.5	10.8	7.7	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	45.3	37.5	26.6	12.5	14.1	3.1	9.4	9.4	9.4
	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	38.0	63.4	31.0	22.5	19.7	15.5	4.2	5.6	5.6
	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	41.3	48.0	34.7	21.3	20.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	6.7
	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	45.5	22.7	4.5	22.7	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
	No income	46.3	44.3	27.1	15.3	16.7	14.3	9.9	6.4	4.9
EDUCATION	Illiterate	70.2	47.9	67.0	22.3	6.4	6.4	18.1	2.1	2.1
	Primary School	47.6	66.7	33.3	9.5	7.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	2.4
	Middle School	57.6	45.5	33.3	12.1	12.1	24.2	12.1	9.1	3.0
	High School	32.3	53.2	24.2	17.7	22.6	9.7	9.7	4.8	6.5
	Intermediate	30.8	32.3	26.2	20.0	15.4	12.3	6.2	9.2	4.6
	Graduate	56.8	45.5	20.5	18.2	25.0	12.5	4.5	4.5	9.1
	Post Graduate	48.0	52.0	35.3	12.7	21.6	5.9	9.8	2.9	5.9
	Professional Degree	50.0	28.6	28.6	14.3	21.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	As a voter	50.8	48.0	35.6	15.5	16.6	11.2	10.3	5.4	4.9
CASTE	Jat	36.7	51.7	28.3	17.8	23.9	13.3	8.9	6.1	7.8
	Brahmin	44.5	39.1	31.8	13.6	18.2	10.0	8.2	3.6	4.5
	Jatav	86.9	53.6	67.9	17.9	6.0	9.5	19.0	3.6	0.0
	Baniya	61.1	48.1	25.9	14.8	11.1	13.0	3.7	1.9	3.7
	Yadav	62.5	25.0	33.3	33.3	12.5	4.2	20.8	16.7	8.3
	Gujjar	25.0	37.5	18.8	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3
	Rajput	25.0	56.3	31.3	18.8	6.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0
	Other castes	43.8	68.8	31.3	6.3	12.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3

social values', 'Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizen', 'Increase in social insecurity due to crime, kidnaping, violence' and 'Increase in social disharmony'. The distribution of indicators of absence of movement towards development by duration spent shows that the respondents, with less than 10 years duration spent, emphasize 'Socially irresponsible system giving rise to problems of increased unemployment, population and inflation'.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement toward development by age shows that young respondents emphasize 'Socially irresponsible system giving rise to problems of increased unemployment, population and inflation'. Middle aged respondents concern 'Short cuts through reception, corruption, dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity', 'Materialism in progress' and 'cultural degradation and malpractices in education leads to personality problems'. Old aged respondents emphasize 'Lack of commitment to social values' and 'Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizen'.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement toward development by political participation shows that the respondents, who act as voter and canvasser, emphasize 'Short cuts through reception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity', 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism', 'Increase in social insecurity due to crime, kidnaping, violence' and 'Increase in social disharmony'. Active members emphasize more 'Lack of commitment to social values'. The respondents, who do not participate in politics, emphasize 'Socially irresponsible system giving rise to problems of increased unemployment, population and inflation', 'Cultural degradation and malpractices in education leads to personality problems' and 'Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizen'.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement towards development by family size depicts the non-linear relationship and is difficult to interpret. However, large families seem to be more disillusioned with development than the smaller families. Lack of commitment to social values is most clearly observed by those, who come from families size of 8 to 10 members. The distribution by perceived social status shows that respondents with low social status emphasize more 'Lack of commitment to social values', 'Materialism in progress', and 'Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizen'. Respondents with middle social status emphasize 'Short cuts through reception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity'. Respondents of high status attribute to 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism'.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement towards development by occupation shows that farmers emphasize 'Short cuts through reception, corruption and dis-

honesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity', 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism', 'Increase in social insecurity due to crime, kidnaping, violence' and 'Increase in social disharmony'.

The distribution of indicators of absence of movement towards development by income results shows that the respondents, with low income (upto Rs.999/-), stress 'Lack of commitment to social values', 'Materialism in progress' and 'Irresponsible, Lazy, Undisciplined citizen'. The respondents, with income Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-, emphasize 'Short cuts through reception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity' and 'Cultural detachment and malpractices in education leading to personality problems'. Respondents, with income Rs.8,000/- and above, emphasize 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism'.

The distribution, of Indicators of absence of movement towards development by education and caste, shows that the illiterate and low caste respondents attribute it more to 'Lack of commitment to social values' and 'Materialism in progress'. Gujjars and Rajputs seem to be less worried about 'Lack of commitment to social values'. Gujjars are most worried about 'Political leaders aiming at money, position and show game, decline in patriotism' and Rajputs about 'Short cuts' through reception, corruption and dishonesty to achieve fast and easy economic prosperity'.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The undesired implications of development are lack of social values, lack of commitment to norms, social irresponsibility; deprofessionalization of political, economic and education institutions; increasing value of money, status, and power; irresponsible and immoral citizens. Thus, the factors, responsible for undesired quality of social change, are social, institutional and personal.
- Respondents from different socio-economic groups do not differ on the issue of undesired indicators of development explicitly.

In sum, the data on desired quality of social change reveals the following:

- Interactive and intermediary dimension of development is considered more appropriate to provide humane and social order. The dimensions of rights and responsibilities, goals and means, man and society may be seen as complementary to each other. Man is supposed to inculcate action, discipline, moral, cultural, ethical, responsibility oriented values. Society is supposed to provide infra- structural facilities; and consider the basic, educational and employment needs and peaceful social environment.

- Desired quality of social change can be operationalized by accounting for institutions of economy, politics, education, family, religion. Inefficiency of institutional performance, is considered as one of the major factors, responsible for undesired quality of social change. Proper operationalization of institutions can be the interactive matrix of man and society, and can improve the efficiency of socio-cultural environment, for better quality of life and socially responsible order.

Finally, we can say that social life is composed of multidimensional personal, institutional, social and transcendental roles and rights. Social life is the matrix for the production, operation and evaluation of man's action and interaction. Social environment and personal qualities are the essential components of social life, and are composed of rational and irrational aspects. Institutionalized social self is the unit of social life. Important social values are regarding responsibility, action, recognition, survival, prosperity, inner harmony and spiritual upliftment. The quality of social life can be improved by producing a two way responsible process between man and society, and by 'virtuous circle of values'.

Chapter 5

Dimensions of Social Values

This chapter focus on understanding of social values. It examines the structure and forms of social values. Needless to say, structure change results from persistence and change of social values in society. Social values are flexible, and have a range of variation in social life. Social values are marked by multidimensionality, and have objective, subjective and experimental status. Researchers often argue that they are polar opposite and have hierarchy. The data show that, generally, people follow the middle path in practice. This chapter explores values through a battery of close ended questions.

5.1 Social Notions

This section deals with responses to open ended questions on good and bad qualities of various social notions. For ascertaining bad and good qualities, a battery made of seventeen notions was used. Social notions are developed about activities and relations associated with every day life. They were presented to respondents to explore the normative substratum of social reality at the operational level, as good and bad dimensions of social notions relate to requirements of qualities in the day to day activities.

The concepts are used in the sense of a common man's conversation who directs his social behaviour along the continuous judgement of good and bad aspects of social notions. Proscriptions and prescriptions are the common aspects of socialization. One may argue that socialization accounts for institutionalization of relatively good and bad dimensions of various aspects of life. The processes like socialization and social change require evaluation, which supposes the good and bad qualities considered at that point of time. So, to understand the social conditions and changes, we need to understand the dimensions of judgements of people. Peoples' evaluative dimensions of social notions are important to understand the quality of

social life. This section concentrates on:

1. Bad and good dimensions of social notions.
2. The relationship of bad and good dimensions of social notions with socio-economic background variables.

Analysis and Findings

The seventeen social notions are as follows: career, child, citizen, friend, leisure activity, life, life partner, magazine, man, movie, nation, neighbour, parent, relative, safety measure, teacher and woman. These were arranged in alphabetical order to avoid researchers' bias. Respondents were asked for two responses of bad and good qualities of social notions. Thus in principle, total of percent respondents in each univariate distribution can go upto 200. Total response less than 200 percent shows the absence of second response of some respondents. Content analyses of the responses were done. Frequency and percentage distributions of responses in different categories were obtained. The responses were also cross-tabulated by socio economic variables, and percentage distributions were obtained. For cross-tabulation, top six responses each in case of good and bad qualities were considered.

5.1.1 Career

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of respondents by bad and good qualities of career. The results indicate that for bad qualities, maximum response has been given in the category of 'Involving deception, bribery, shady profession' (60.6 percent); followed by 'Having monotony, drudgery, meaninglessness' (49.8 percent); 'Requiring hard labour' (24.2 percent); 'Traditional, conservative' (14.8 percent); and 'lacking in social prestige' (13.2 percent). The dimensions of good career are: 'Requiring honest, faithful, simple, trustworthy, sincere personnel' (55.2 percent); 'Requiring devotion and labour, Intellectually stimulating' (53.2 percent); 'Prosperous, Comfortable, Modern' (34.2 percent); 'Prestigious' (14.2 percent); and 'Giving opportunities for social service, meaningful' (11.4 percent). The results show that qualities of career are multidimensional which covers the moral, social, personal and progress dimensions. The current dimension of labour is concerned with intellectual and is appreciated, but the labour connected to physical work is considered as bad quality. The results show the bad and good as polar opposites, like 'Meaningless and Meaningful', 'Traditional and Modern', 'Non-prestigious and Prestigious' but not strictly with same percentages. There are possibilities that one may choose a quality as good, but not necessarily its opposite as bad and vice

Table 5.1: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Career".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Involving deception, bribery, shady profession.	303	60.6
B	Having monotony, drudgery, meaninglessness.	249	49.8
C	Requiring hard labour.	121	24.2
D	Traditional, Conservative.	74	14.8
E	Lacking in social prestige.	66	13.2
	Total	813	162.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Requiring honest, faithful, simple, trustworthy, sincere personnel.	276	55.2
B	Requiring devotion and labour, Intellectually stimulating.	266	53.2
C	Prosperous, Comfortable, Modern.	171	34.2
D	Prestigious.	71	14.2
E	Giving opportunities for social service, Meaningful.	57	11.4
	Total	841	168.2

versa. Bad and good may be cumulative judgements of various qualities to each dimension which may be substitutory.

The dimensions of bad and good may vary with different socio-economic background variables of respondents. Table B.1 shows the cross-tabulation of bad and good qualities of career by socio-economic variables. The results show that career 'Involving deception, bribery, shady profession' and 'Having monotony, drudgery, meaninglessness' as bad qualities; and 'Requiring honest, faithful, simple, trustworthy, sincere personnel' and 'Requiring devotion and labour, Intellectually stimulating' as good qualities are emphasized more by rural respondents as compared to urban, and by Jatavs as compared to Baniyas. The results of perceptions of qualities of good and bad dimensions differ greatly according to socio-economic background. Thus, there is always an intermixed and multidimensional understanding of good and bad career that provides action matrix to man and society. Data also show that 'Involving deception, bribery, shady profession', as a category of bad career, has been emphasized more by the respondents with duration of stay less than 10 years, young aged, acting as a voter and canvasser, having family size of 6 to 8 members, higher middle status, farmers and professional degree holders. 'Having monotony, drudgery, meaninglessness' as bad quality has been emphasized by the respondents with 10 years and more duration spent, middle aged, active in politics, having family size of 2 to 4 members and above 10 members, low social status, labourers, with income upto Rs.999/- and illiterates.

In sum: People recognize the moral, dynamic, intellectual, prosperous, prestigious,

laborious and meaningfulness as good qualities of career today. The bad and good are seen as opposing ends of a quality. Socio-economic variables affect the perception of qualities, but no strict correlating patterns has been observed.

5.1.2 Child

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of child. The bad qualities are 'Obstinate, Uncultured' (56.2 percent); 'Unhealthy, Untidy' (50.6 percent); 'Careless, Lazy' (34.6 percent); 'Silly, Stupid' (23.90 percent); and 'Fraudulent, Deceitful' (13.8 percent). The good qualities of child are 'Devoted, Honest, Laborious, Obedient' (49.2 percent); 'Disciplined, Peaceful, Patient, Orderly, Virtuous, Just, Righteous, Logical' (32.8 percent); 'Intelligent, Having self confidence and wisdom, Qualified' (32.2 percent); 'Healthy, Tidy' (28.0 percent); 'Cultured, Soft-spoken, Polite' (26.4 percent); and 'Happy, Playful, stable' (16.6 percent). Values provide flexibility in understanding the normative dimension to varying degree. The results show the various dimensions of qualities as bad and good. It covers the dimensions of being cultural, moral, discipline, intelligence, personal hygiene and happy. The bad and good qualities are the representation of two opposing sides. The results of cross-tabulation of bad and good qualities of child by socio-economic variables are given in Table B.2. The table indicates that although the qualities are perceived and operationalized at personal level, yet, common desirability of goals and interactions make them a part of complex web of society,

Table 5.2: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Child".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Obstinate, Uncultured.	281	56.2
B	Unhealthy, Untidy .	253	50.6
C	Careless, Lazy.	173	34.6
D	Silly, Stupid.	115	23.0
E	Fraudulent, Deceitful.	69	13.8
	Total	891	178.2
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Devoted, Honest, Labourious, Obedient.	246	49.2
B	Disciplined, Peaceful, Patient, Orderly, Virtuous, Just, Righteous, Logical.	164	32.8
C	Intelligent, Having self confidence and wisdom, Qualified.	161	32.2
D	Healthy, Tidy.	140	28.0
E	Cultured, Soft-spoken, Polite.	132	26.4
F	Happy, Playful, Stable.	83	16.6
	Total	926	185.2

in which finding out the socio-economic correlates of quality is difficult. Understanding them involves the exploration of the complex web of factors, external to individual.

In sum: the normative dimensions of child are cultural, moral, disciplined, intelligence, hygiene and healthy, and happy. The bad and good dimensions seems to be the two opposing sides of a quality. Socio-economic correlates do not show any consistent trend in understanding qualities.

5.1.3 Citizen

Citizen is a social notion related to nation. Table 5.3 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of citizen. The results show the bad qualities of citizen as: 'Insurgent' (44.8 percent); 'Unreliable, Dishonest' (32.0 percent); 'Inactive, Lazy, Work-avoiding, Timid, Coward' (25.4 percent); 'Unsocial' (23.4 percent), 'Violent' (22.8 percent); and 'Uneducated, uncultured, Having bad habits' (17.8 percent). The qualities of citizen considered as good are: 'Devoted, Honest, Simple, Laborious' (47.6 percent); 'Patriotic, Public spirited, Social work oriented' (45.0 percent); 'Cultured, Polite, Cooperative' (33.8 percent); 'Disciplined, Peaceful, Non-violent' (30.2 percent); 'Brave, Courageous, Bold, valiant' (21.4 percent); and 'Intelligent, Wise, Educated' (8.2 percent). It may be noted that although qualities are expressed at personal level, yet they are not seen to be merely result of personal efforts. The results show the opposing bad and good dimension of qualities. The qualities of citizen have moral,

Table 5.3: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Citizen".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Insurgent.	224	44.8
B	Unreliable, Dishonest.	160	32.0
C	Inactive, Lazy, Work-avoiding, Timid, Coward.	127	25.4
D	Unsocial.	117	23.4
E	Violent.	114	22.8
F	Uneducated, Uncultured, Having bad habits.	89	17.8
	Total	916	183.2
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Devoted, Honest, Simple, Labourious.	238	47.6
B	Patriotic, Public spirited, Social work oriented.	225	45.0
C	Cultured, Polite, Cooperative.	169	33.8
D	Diciplined, Peaceful, Non-violent.	151	30.2
E	Brave, Courageous, Bold, Valiant.	107	21.4
F	Intelligent, Wise, Educated.	41	8.2
	Total	931	186.2

patriotic, cultural, disciplined, courageous and intelligence as dimensions.

Table B.3 shows the cross-tabulation of bad and good qualities of citizen by socio-economic variables. The good quality of being 'Devoted, Honest, Simple, Laborious', have been stressed by active members in politics, those having family of size 2 to 4 members, higher middle and high status, professional degree holders, Gujjars and Rajputs. Bad quality of 'Insurgent' have been emphasized more by politically active respondents, having high status, administrators and businessmen, professional degree holders and Rajput. The good quality of 'Intelligent, Wise, Educated' reported by only 8.2 percent respondents, is reported by 33.8 percent respondents with income below Rs.999/- and 25.5 percent illiterates. Similarly bad quality 'Uneducated, Uncultured, Having bad habits' reported by only 17.8 percent respondents in the overall sample, is given by 31.2 percent middle school pass respondents and nearly one fourth businessmen, farmers and labours. Qualities seemed to be polar opposites are reported not by the same category of respondents, but by different. For example, 'Inactive, lazy, Work- avoiding, Timid, Coward' is stated relatively more as an expression of bad quality of citizen by rural females, whereas, 'Devoted, Honest, Simple, Laborious' is stated more as good quality by urban females. Both the categories have expression in both types of responses. Polar opposing is not a constituent of similar respondents, but an outcome of cluster of overall responses. Polar identities of one form is complementary on another form of polarity of bad vs good, undesirable vs desirable, non functional vs functional values.

In sum: the qualities of citizen have moral, patriotic, cultural, discipline, courageous and intelligent dimensions. The socio-economic variables show the complex web of representation of different qualities. It is difficult to attach the particular quality representation by any particular socio-economic variable. Moreover, the expression of opposing qualities is not represented by similar respondents, but is a resultant of total outcome.

5.1.4 Friend

Friendship one of the important prevailing relations in society. Table 5.4 shows bad and good qualities of friend. The results show that bad qualities are identified as 'Deceitful, Thief' (73.8 percent); 'Selfish' (50.0 percent); 'Ill-mannered' (35.8 percent); 'Violent, Offensive, Cruel' (9.6 percent); 'Characterless (bad habits)' (7.6 percent); and 'Inactive, Lazy' (6.8 percent). Good qualities are considered as 'Honest, Simple, Ingenuous' (77.2 percent); 'Polite, cooperative, Helpful' (74.6 percent); 'Patriotic, Nationalist, Social worker' (12.2 percent); 'Religious' (7.6 percent); 'Jolly' (7.6 percent); and 'Intelligent, Wise' (7.2 percent). The bad and good dimensions of friend show that there are many functional, non- functional and dysfunctional

Table 5.4: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Friend".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Deceitful, Thief.	369	73.8
B	Selfish.	250	50.0
C	Ill-mannered.	179	35.8
D	Violent, Offensive, Cruel.	48	9.6
E	Characterless, Bad habits.	38	7.6
F	Inactive, Lazy.	34	6.8
	Total	918	183.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Honest, Simple, Ingenuous.	386	77.2
B	Polite, Cooperative, Helpful.	373	74.6
C	Patriotic, Nationalist, Social worker.	61	12.2
D	Religious.	38	7.6
E	Jolly.	38	7.6
F	Intelligent, Wise.	36	7.2
	Total	932	186.4

aspects of friendship. The results recognize the moral, cooperative, cultured, nationalist, religious, Intelligent, peaceful, active and entertaining qualities in friend.

Table B.4 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of friend cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. It again shows that there are marked variations in bad and good qualities of friend by socio-economic status. For example, good quality of being 'Patriotic, Nationalist, Social worker' is important to rural respondents and Rajputs. 'Polite and cooperative, Helpful' quality is more important to administrator, than to farmers. Bad quality 'Illmannered' is extremely important to small families (2 to 4 members), but not so important to large families. Bad quality of 'Deceitful, Thief' and good quality of 'Honest, Simple, Ingenuous' are considered to be the most important bad and good qualities, yet their distributions do not show any specific trend.

In sum: The qualities of friend are considered as having moral, cooperation, cultural, nationalist, religious, intelligent, peaceful, active and entertainment dimensions. The socio-economic variables do not show any consistent trend towards qualities. The results are descriptive, but not generalistic.

5.1.5 Leisure Activity

Leisure activity is part and parcel of our daily life. Table 5.5 shows the distribution of respondents by bad and good qualities of leisure activities. The results show bad qualities

as 'Gossiping, Wandering' (56.2 percent); 'Laziness, Sleeping' (43.6 percent); 'Mudslinging, Back biting' (34.4 percent); 'Addiction habits' (24.6 percent); 'Scheming' (conspiring) (12.6 percent); 'Bad thoughts' (9.6 percent); and 'Bad company' (6.0 percent). Good qualities are: 'Entertainment- listening radio or viewing TV' (46.0 percent); 'Reading books, newspaper, etc' (34.5 percent); 'Gardening, Upkeeping of house' (24.4 percent); 'Social work' (20.0 percent); 'Stitching, Embroidery, Weaving' (19.6 percent); 'Travelling' (15.2 percent); 'Religious activities' (11.0 percent); Taking rest' (9.2 percent); and 'Chitchatting' (7.0 percent). Except 'Gossiping, Wandering' as a bad quality, all others are reported by less than 50 percent respondents. Leisure activities are associated with hobbies, entertainment and/or household related side activities. The results show that bad qualities of leisure are associated with group, and are non-action oriented, whereas, good qualities show the individualistic trend.

Table B.5 shows the results of cross-tabulations of above responses by socio-economic variables. Urban males have stressed on 'Reading books, newspaper etc.' as compared to rurals and females. 'Travelling' is greatly stressed by administrators and Yadavs. 'Gossiping, Wandering' as bad quality and 'Entertainment - listening radio or viewing TV' as good

Table 5.5: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Leisure Activity".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Gossiping, Wandering.	281	56.2
B	Laziness, Sleeping.	218	43.6
C	Mudslinging, Backbitting.	172	34.4
D	Addiction habits.	123	24.6
E	Scheming (conspiring).	63	12.6
F	Bad thoughts.	48	9.6
G	Bad company.	30	6.0
	Total	935	187.0
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Entertainment - listening radio or viewing TV.	230	46.0
B	Reading books, newspaper, etc.	173	34.6
C	Gardening, Upkeeping of house.	122	24.4
D	Social work.	100	20.0
E	Stiching, Embriodery, Weaving.	98	19.6
F	Travelling.	76	15.2
G	Religious activities.	55	11.0
H	Taking rest.	46	9.2
I	Chitchatting	35	7.0
	Total	935	187.0

quality have been emphasized more, by urban respondents and administrators. Labourers and Farmers discredit laziness, and value entertainment than reading. Labourers like farmers discredit laziness more than gossiping attach more value to have emphasized entertainment than to reading. What is most striking is the absence of linearities in relationships between backgrounds and values.

In sum: The leisure activities, associated with wasting time in company of others (gossiping), are considered as bad. The leisure activities, which associate man with technology and self enrichment, are considered as good. Entertainment, reading, gardening, stitching, travelling, religious activities are the main concerns of leisure.

5.1.6 Life

The most vital thing of man is life. Table 5.6 shows the distribution of respondents by bad and good qualities of life. The results show bad qualities as 'Artificial, Ostentatious' (41.8 percent); 'Deceitful, Dirty, Complex, Addicted' (39.4 percent); 'Unhappy, Discontented' (37.6 percent); 'Unsuccessful, Lacking in social prestige' (31.0 percent); 'Dependent on others' (23.2 percent); and 'Full of violence' (15.6 percent). Good qualities are considered as 'Simple and clean' (61.6 percent); 'Happy, Peaceful, contented' (52.6 percent); 'Cultured, Brotherhood' (28.0 percent); 'Successful, Honourable' (19.8 percent); 'Fearless' (12.4 percent); 'Patriotic' (10.2 percent); 'Religious, Emotional' (6.0 percent).

Table 5.6: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Life".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Artificial, Ostentatious.	209	41.8
B	Deceitful, Dirty, Complex, Addicted.	197	39.4
C	Unhappy, Discontented.	188	37.6
D	Unsuccessful, Lacking in social prestige.	155	31.0
E	Dependent on others.	116	23.2
F	Full of violence.	78	15.6
	Total	943	188.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Simple and clean.	308	61.6
B	Happy, Peaceful, Contented.	263	52.6
C	Cultured, Brotherhood.	140	28.0
D	Successful, Honourable.	99	19.8
E	Fearless.	62	12.4
F	Patriotic, Social.	51	10.2
G	Religious, Emotional.	30	6.0
	Total	953	190.6

Social' (10.2 percent) and 'Religious, Emotional' (6.0 percent). The results show the multidimensional qualities of life. Respondents consider the qualities of life as simple, happy, cultured, clean, successful, fearless, patriotic, religious, self dependent and peaceful.

Table B.6 shows that respondents from urban area, male, joint family, spent 10 years and more, 51 to 65 years of age; acting as voter and canvasser, living in above 10 members families, low social status, labour, income upto Rs.999/- and illiterate categories have emphasized bad quality as 'Artificial, ostentatious'. Good quality of 'simple and clean' is reported more by respondents belonging to rural, joint family, voters and canvasser, having low status, labour, low income, illiterates and Jatavs. Administrators, businessman, farmers, Jats and Baniyas value happy, peaceful and contented life more than simple and clean life, while, other caste and occupation groups value the latter more, than the former. Violence is particularly discredited by upper class people. Dependence is shunned by the poor.

In sum: Life containing qualities like simple, clean, happy, cultured, successful, self dependent, peaceful, fearless, patriotic, religious is considered as good. Socio-economic variables' relationship with life may be two-way. People having the desirable qualities want to continue, while those having the undesirable qualities want to discontinue. Thus, the qualities mentioned are influenced by the socio-economic status.

5.1.7 Life Partner

Life partner is one of the central relations of life. The responses regarding bad and good qualities of life partner are expressed in table 5.7. The results show that bad qualities are as follows: 'Angry, Stubborn, Violent, Non-cooperative' (58.4 percent); 'Of bad or loose character, Adulterous' (46.6 percent); 'Unreliable' (32.2 percent); 'Selfish and cunning' (28.8 percent); 'Illiterates; uneducated, Impolite' (13.6 percent); and 'Lazy, Inactive' (12.6 percent). Good qualities are considered as: 'Polite, Courteous, Cooperative, Obedient' (66.6 percent); 'Brilliant, Understandable, Good-mannered, Cultured, Patient' (36.6 percent); 'Responsible' (28.0 percent); 'Truthful, Honest, Trustworthy, (27.2 percent); 'Religious' (20.6 percent) and 'Beautiful Handsome, Healthy' (13.8 percent). The results show that cooperative and cultured behaviour have been understood as utmost quality of life partner. Mutuality and maturity precede physical appearance. The results show that the cooperative, cultured, competent, responsible, moral, religious and beauty are the qualities considered for life partner.

Table B.7 shows the distribution of responses by socio-economic variables. The bad quality as 'Angry, Stubborn, Violent, Non-cooperative' have been emphasized by urban and

Table 5.7: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Life Partner".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Angry, Stubborn, Violent, Non-cooperative.	292	58.4
B	Of bad or loose character, Adulterous.	233	46.6
C	Unreliable.	161	32.2
D	Selfish and cunning.	144	28.8
E	Illiterate, Uneducable, Impolite.	68	13.6
F	Lazy, Inactive.	63	12.6
	Total	961	192.2
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Polite, Courteous, Cooperative, Obedient.	333	66.6
B	Brilliant, Understandable, Good-mannered, Cultured, Patient.	183	36.6
C	Responsible.	140	28.0
D	Truthful, Honest, Trustworthy.	136	27.2
E	Religious.	103	20.6
F	Beautiful/Handsome, Healthy.	69	13.8
	Total	964	192.8

young respondents. Urbanites and females have expressed 'unreliable' as a bad quality, and, 'Brilliant, Understandable, Good-mannered, Cultured, Patient' and 'Responsible' as good qualities, more than others. Rural and male respondents have stressed 'Selfish and cunning' and 'Lazy, Inactive' as bad quality and 'Polite, Courteous, Cooperative, Obedient', 'Truthful, Honest, Trustworthy' and 'Beautiful, Healthy' as good qualities. Rural and female respondents also emphasize of bad or loose character, Adulterous' and 'Illiterates, Uneducated, Impolite' as bad qualities and being 'Religious' as good quality. However, such differences are small.

In sum: The qualities of life partner are cooperative, cultured, competent, responsible, moral, religious and beauty. The results show the importance of behavioural and life sustaining qualities, over aesthetic qualities.

5.1.8 Magazine

Next notion is of Magazine. The distribution of good and bad responses has been capsulated in table 5.8. The results show bad qualities of magazine as 'Non-informative' (58.2 percent) followed by 'Pornographic' (53.0 percent); 'Filmy' (31.6 percent); 'Story books, comics' (26.8 percent); and 'Promoting violence, hatred, social conflicts' (24.2 percent). Good qualities of

Table 5.8: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Magazine".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Non-informative.	291	58.2
B	Pornographic.	265	53.0
C	Filmy.	158	31.6
D	Story books, Comics.	134	26.8
E	Promoting violence, hatred, social conflicts.	121	24.2
	Total	969	193.8
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Dealing with Social issues.	300	60.0
B	Dealing with Religious issues.	187	36.4
C	Dealing with Family issues.	180	36.0
D	Dealing with General knowledge.	120	24.0
E	Dealing with Historical issues.	81	16.2
F	Dealing with Political issues.	58	11.6
G	Dealing with Recreative, romantic issues.	54	10.8
H	Dealing with Sports issues.	7	1.4
	Total	987	197.4

magazines are considered as 'Dealing with social issues' (60.0 percent) followed by 'Dealing with Religious issues' (36.4 percent); 'Dealing with family issues' (36.4 percent); 'Dealing with General knowledge' (24.0 percent); 'Dealing with Historical issues' (16.2 percent); 'Dealing with Political issues' (11.6 percent); 'Dealing with Recreative, romantic issues' (10.8 percent); and 'Dealing with sports issues' (1.4 percent). The results show that magazines, should have a purpose to deal and find no meaning without it. Information in magazines shows the variegated interests of people.

The results were cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. The distribution of responses is expressed in table B.8. The results suggest that rural respondents are guided more by moral considerations and urban by utilitarian considerations but the differences on different aspects of them are not very clear. Moreover, the fact that pornography is more discredited by males, administrators, middle income group, more educated groups and Gujjars may also reflect greater awareness of pornography among them. People belonging to large family, administration, upper class and Rajput castes are more worried about violence promoting literature. On the positive side religious magazines seem to be more popular among the poor, and, yadav and Gujjar castes. Administrators' interest in general knowledge and political magazines, and labourers' interest in family magazines is noticeable. Male respon-

dents show greater interest in general knowledge, historical and political issues, whereas, female respondents in social, religious and family issues. The results of political participation show that active members in politics have emphasized more of social and political issues.

In sum: Good quality magazines deal with social, religious, family, general knowledge, history, politics, recreative and sports dimensions. Magazines producing non-informative material, and, promoting sex and violence are considered as bad. Magazines have more utilitarian purposes.

5.1.9 Man

Ideals of man are given in classical texts. However, it is important to know, what are the desired qualities of man today empirically. Table 5.9 presents the distribution of respondents by bad and good qualities of man. The results show that bad qualities are understood as: 'Immoral and cunning' (41.6 percent); 'Quarrelsome' (41.0 percent); Having loose character, bad habits (33.8 percent); 'Unsocial and selfish' (31.0 percent); 'Obstinate, Rigid, Parochial' (22.4 percent); 'Snobbish' (15.4 percent); 'Inactive, Lazy' (10.0 percent); and 'Coward' (2.0 percent). Good qualities are considered as 'Patient and practical' (58.8 percent); 'Hardwork-

Table 5.9: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Man".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Immoral and cunning.	208	41.6
B	Quarrelsome.	205	41.0
C	Having loose character, bad habits.	169	33.8
D	Unsocial and selfish.	155	31.0
E	Obstinate, Rigid, Parochial.	112	22.4
F	Snobbish.	77	15.4
G	Inactive, Lazy.	50	10.0
H	Coward.	10	2.0
	Total	986	197.2
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Patient and practical.	294	58.8
B	Hard working.	266	53.2
C	Open minded.	162	32.4
D	Patriot, Cultured.	102	20.4
E	Moral and religious.	82	16.4
F	Intelligent and educated.	79	15.8
G	Brave.	4	0.8
	Total	989	197.8

ing' (53.2 percent); 'Open minded' (32.4 percent); 'Patriot, Cultured' (20.4 percent); 'Moral and religious' (16.4 percent); 'Intelligent and educated' (15.8 percent); and 'Brave' (0.8 percent). The results show that moral cultural, cooperative, hard working, good character, open minded, intelligent are the noted qualities of man. Absence of polar opposite conception of quality of life is most striking here. While majority of respondents view immoral or deviant behaviour as bad aspect of man, there is no great positive stress on morality. Rather, the positive concepts of man are centered around goal attainment.

Table B.9 shows the results of cross-classification of qualities of man by socio-economic variables. Urban respondents emphasize bad qualities as 'Quarrelsome' and good qualities as 'Patient and practical' and 'Intelligent and educated'. Rural respondents stress bad qualities as 'unsocial and selfish' and good qualities as 'Hard working', 'Open minded' and 'Moral and religious'. Male respondents emphasize 'Immoral and cunning' 'Quarrelsome' and 'Loose character' as bad qualities and 'Patient and Practical' and 'Moral and religious' as good qualities. Females stress 'Snobbish' as bad quality and 'Patriot, Cultured' as good quality. Young respondents emphasize 'Quarrelsome' and 'Obstinate, Rigid, Parochial' as bad qualities and 'Hard working' as good quality. Old aged respondents stress 'Immoral and cunning' and 'Having loose character, Bad habits' and 'Snobbish' as bad qualities and 'Intelligent and educated' as good quality. Within the limitations of sample size it may be noted that those, who do not participate in politics, value patriotism and culture most; administrators, illiterates and Rajputs value 'Patience and practical' and the poor value hard work. Illiterates and jatavs discredit 'Snobbish' attitudes most. Yet, the reasons behind these facts may vary from group to group. For example, strong patriotic values in our times are usually the cause of withdrawal from 'dirty' politics, rather than its consequence; the administrators and illiterates should have greater patience for effectiveness and survival.

In sum: The noted qualities of man cover the dimensions of moral, culture, cooperative, good character, open mind, intelligent, patriotic, intelligent, active. Socio-economic variables have clear effect on the desired qualities of man.

5.1.10 Movie

Movie is one of the active communication media. Table 5.10 shows the results of bad and good qualities of movie. Bad movies are considered of qualities like, 'Lacking in social consciousness, Promoting social disharmony, Flewing corruptive influence on society' (47.6 percent); 'Uneducative, Uninformative' (42.8); 'Pornographic' (42.4 percent); 'Full of violence' (35.4 percent); 'Romantic' (18.2 percent) and 'Horror, Magic' (10.6 percent). Good qualities are

Table 5.10: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Movie".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Lacking in social consciousness, Promoting social disharmony, Flewing corruptive influence on society.	238	47.6
B	Uneducative, Uninformative.	214	42.8
C	Pornographic.	212	42.4
D	Full of violence.	177	35.4
E	Romantic.	91	18.2
F	Horror, Magic.	53	10.6
	Total	985	197.0
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Dealing with Social issues.	273	54.6
B	Dealing with Religious issues.	194	38.8
C	Dealing with Family issues.	172	34.4
D	Dealing with National issues.	110	22.0
E	Dealing with Knowledge/Information.	106	21.2
F	Dealing with Recreation.	69	13.8
G	Dealing with History.	27	5.4
H	Dealing with pure entertainment. (free from sex, vulgarity, etc.)	22	4.4
I	Romantic love story.	17	3.4
	Total	990	198.0

considered as 'Dealing with social issues' (54.6 percent); followed by 'Dealing with religious issues' (38.8 percent); 'Dealing with family issues' (34.4 percent); 'Dealing with national issues' (22.0 percent); 'Dealing with knowledge/Information' (21.2 percent); 'Dealing with recreation' (13.8 percent); 'Dealing with history' (5.4 percent); 'Dealing with pure entertainment' (free from sex, vulgarity, etc.) (4.4 percent); and 'Romantic love story' (3.4 percent). Respondents want to view various themes in movies. Movies are theme centered.

The results were cross tabulated by socio-economic variables. The distribution of responses are given in Table B.10. Movies dealing with social and religious issues are emphasized by rural respondents as good quality movies, whereas, urban respondents have emphasized more the movies dealing with family and national issues, knowledge/information and recreation. More males, discredit movies lacking in social consciousness and value movies dealing with national issues and those which are informative. On the other hand, more females discredit pornographic and romantic movies, and, value movies on religious and family themes.

In sum: Movies dealing with social, religious, family, nation, knowledge, recreation,

history, entertainment and romance are considered as having good qualities. Movies dealing with social disharmony, violence, pornographic, romantic and horror are considered as bad quality movies.

5.1.11 Nation

The distribution of responses regarding bad and good qualities of nation are given in Table 5.11. Table shows bad qualities as 'Poor, Backward' (56.0 percent); followed by 'High level of corruption, Anomy, Social degeneration' (52.4 percent); 'Inequality and injustice' (30.0 percent); 'Under foreign rule' (25.0 percent); 'Authoritarian, Totalitarian' (17.6 percent) and 'Weak and disunited' (14.8 percent). Good qualities are considered as 'Developed, Affluent' (44.8 percent); followed by 'Independent, Sovereign' (33.6 percent); Imparting social equality, Justice, Democracy' (24.8 percent); 'Self-reliant' (24.4 percent); 'Culturally developed' (23.0 percent); 'Peaceful, Having friendly relations with neighbours' (20.4 percent); 'Strong and united' (14.6 percent); and 'Less populated' (12.2 percent). The results show the various dimensions of qualities of nation. They are economical, social, cultural, ability to resist external threat, unity, democratic and demographical control. Table B.11 exhibits the distribution of responses by socio- economic variables. It shows that urban respondents recognize the

Table 5.11: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Nation".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Poor, Backward	280	56.0
B	High level of corruption, Anomy, Social degeneration.	262	52.4
C	Inequality and injustice.	150	30.0
D	Under foreign rule.	125	25.0
E	Authoritarian, Totalitarian.	88	17.6
F	Weak and disunited.	74	14.8
	Total	979	195.8
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Developed, Affluent.	224	44.8
B	Independent, Sovereign.	168	33.6
C	Imparting Social equality, Justice, Democracy.	124	24.8
D	Self-reliant.	122	24.4
E	Culturally developed.	115	23.0
F	Peaceful, Having friendly relations with neighbours.	102	20.4
G	Strong and united.	73	14.6
H	Less populated.	61	12.2
	Total	989	197.8

dimensions of 'Self-reliant' and 'Culturally developed' nation as good quality and 'Poor' and 'Under foreign rule' as a bad quality. Females attach more importance to 'Under foreign rule' in bad qualities of nation and 'Independent, Sovereign' and 'Self-reliant' in good qualities of nation. Surprisingly, majority of the poor give negative marks to poverty and positive marks to 'Independent, Sovereign'. Strength and unity are given positive evaluation, relatively more by voters and canvassers, and politically inactive respondents; farmers; middle income groups; and professional degree holders.

In sum: The good qualities of nation are economic, political, social, cultural, structural security and ethical. The socio-economic background variables affect the understanding of qualities of nation.

5.1.12 Neighbour

Neighborhood is one of the closest reality in a community. The qualities of neighbour exposes the quality of neighbour relation. The results of bad and good qualities of neighbour are given in Table 5.12. The results show that bad qualities are considered as 'selfish' (35.8 percent); followed by 'Of loose character' (35.6 percent); 'Cynical' (31.4 percent); 'Quarrelsome' (30.6

Table 5.12: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Neighbour".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Selfish.	179	35.8
B	Of loose character.	178	35.6
C	Cynical.	157	31.4
D	Quarrelsome.	153	30.6
E	Dishonest.	131	26.2
F	Uncooperative, Obstinate.	122	24.4
G	Disorderly.	38	7.6
H	Borrower.	30	6.0
	Total	988	197.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Cooperative.	363	72.6
B	Honest, Truthful, Simple, Reliable.	225	45.0
C	Polite, Well-mannered.	202	40.4
D	Religious.	106	21.2
E	Successful.	67	13.4
F	Prosperous.	22	4.4
G	Orderly.	5	1.0
	Total	990	198.0

percent); 'dishonest' (26.2 percent); 'Uncooperative, Obstinate' (24.4 percent); 'Disorderly' (7.6 percent) and 'Borrower' (6.0 percent). Good qualities are recognized as 'Cooperative' (72.6 percent); 'Honest, Truthful, Simple, Reliable' (45.0 percent); 'Polite, Well-mannered' (40.4 percent); 'Religious' (21.2 percent); 'Successful' (13.4 percent); 'Prosperous' (4.4 percent); and 'Orderly' (1.0 percent). The results of qualities of neighbour involves dimension of individual's qualities along with the relational qualities.

Table B.12 shows the distribution of respondents by bad and good qualities of neighbour and socio-economic variables. Comparatively more urban respondents have emphasized cooperation, religiosity and success as positive aspects of neighbour's quality, and selfishness as negative aspect. Gender differences in concepts of good and bad quality of neighbour are less important. It may be noted that upper class seems to be attaching more importance to lack of cooperation as a negative quality, and politeness as a positive quality.

In sum: The good qualities of neighbour are considered as cooperative, bearing good character, moral, cultured, religious, successful and prosperous. Thus, along with behavioural aspects, his overall social standing also matters. The socio-economic variables have effect on the understanding of neighbour qualities, but generalization is not possible.

5.1.13 Parent

Parent are permanent relations, but bad and good of parents are also observed. Table 5.13 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of parent. The responses of bad qualities are 'Insincere' (47.2 percent); 'Harsh on children, Cruel' (40.6 percent); 'Disinterested in children's' growth (28.2 percent); 'Having bad habits like gambling, drug addiction, etc.' (27.4 percent); 'Non-religious' (25.8 percent); 'Lazy, Inactive' (18.4 percent); and 'Too restrictive' (8.2 percent). The good qualities of parents are 'Considerate' (79.2 percent); 'Educated and cultured' (38.4 percent); 'Of good moral character' (32.4 percent); 'Hard working' (26.8 percent); 'Religious' (10.0 percent); and 'Helping children to develop' (9.8 percent). The qualities of parents are having cooperative, competence, cultural, moral, active, religious democratic dimensions.

The responses of bad and good qualities of parents were cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables. Table B.13 shows the distribution of responses along the categories of bad and good dimensions and background variables. The results show great variations. Proportionately, more respondents from urban, male, nuclear family categories emphasize 'Insincere' as bad quality and 'Hard working' as good quality. More young respondents, have yielded 'Insincere' and 'Harsh on children, Cruel' as bad, and, 'considerate' and 'Religious' as

Table 5.13: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Parent".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Insincere.	236	47.2
B	Harsh on children, Cruel.	203	40.6
C	Disinterested in childrens' growth.	141	28.2
D	Having bad habits like gambling, drug addiction, etc.	137	27.4
E	Non-religious.	129	25.8
F	Lazy, Inactive.	92	18.4
G	Too restrictive.	41	8.2
	Total	979	195.8
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Considerate.	396	79.2
B	Educated and cultured.	193	38.6
C	Of good moral character.	162	32.4
D	Hard working.	134	26.8
E	Religious.	50	10.0
F	Helping children to develop.	49	9.8
	Total	984	196.8

positive quality. It is evident that if respondents dislike some quality they do not necessarily absence of it; it may be a different quality which people like. Thus, bad and good in every day life are not always logically related, but, people normally have a cluster of qualities within which they exchange mutually.

In sum: The good qualities of parents are considered as having cooperative, competence, cultural, moral, active, religious and democratic dimensions.

5.1.14 Relative

Kinship
 Relatives are central to Indian society. Table 5.14 shows the responses of bad and good qualities of relative. The results depict that bad qualities are considered as: 'Greedy' (45.2 percent); 'Selfish, Opportunist' (40.8 percent); 'Insincere' (33.0 percent); 'Unproductive' (22.8 percent); 'Of bad habits' (21.2 percent); 'Irrational' (11.8 percent); 'Poor' (11.4 percent); 'Quarrelsome, Jealous' (8.2 percent). The good qualities are considered as: 'Sympathetic' (71.2 percent); 'Cooperative' (44.8 percent); 'Honest, Truthful, Sincere' (19.8 percent); 'Intelligent' (14.4 percent); 'Happy and prosperous' (14.4 percent); 'Contented' (13.6 percent); 'Respectful' (9.2 percent); and 'Religious' (3.2 percent). Cooperation and mutuality are the utmost qualities of relative, but their personal qualities are also considered important.

The responses of bad and good qualities, cross tabulated by socio-economic variables

Table 5.14: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Relative".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Greedy.	226	45.2
B	Selfish, Opportunist.	204	40.8
C	Insincere.	165	33.0
D	Unproductive.	114	22.8
E	Of bad habits.	106	21.2
F	Irrational.	59	11.8
G	Poor.	57	11.4
H	Quarrelsome, Jealous.	41	8.2
	Total	972	194.4
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Sympathetic.	356	71.2
B	Cooperative.	224	44.8
C	Honest, Truthful, Sincere.	99	19.8
D	Intelligent.	98	19.6
E	Happy and prosperous.	72	14.4
F	Contented.	68	13.6
G	Respectful.	46	9.2
H	Religious.	15	3.0
	Total	978	195.6

are shown in table B.14. Bad qualities like 'Selfish, Opportunist', 'Insincere', 'Of bad habits' and good qualities as 'sympathetic', 'Intelligent' and 'Happy and prosperous' are reported more frequently by urban respondents. There are significant variations in bad and good qualities by socio-economic variables, and the relationships between the two are far from linear.

In sum: Good relatives are the persons having qualities like cooperation, intelligent, moral, happy, prosperous, respectful, social and religious. Socio-economic variables show the non-linear relationships with relative.

5.1.15 Safety Measure

Table 5.15 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of safety measure. Results show that bad qualities are considered as: 'Illegal possession of arms' (50.2 percent); 'Corruption in society' (40.8 percent); 'Poor health' (35.2 percent); 'Fear, Terror' (32.0 percent); 'Irrationality' (24.4 percent); and 'Sorrow, Crises' (14.6 percent); Good qualities are considered as: 'Self confidence, Intelligence' (32.0 percent); 'Manual arms like lathi' (30.4 percent); 'House' (29.8 percent); 'Neighbour, Community' (27.2 percent); 'Modern arms' (23.2 percent); 'Bravery

and good physical power' (20.2 percent); 'Family, Kinship' (17.6 percent); and 'Legal institution' (17.4 percent). Respondents recognize the ill personal and social characters as poor safety measures, along with illegal possession of arms. People have given importance to personal and social qualities, and integrity, as safety measures along with arms.

The responses of bad and good qualities of safety measures, cross-tabulated by socio-economic variables are shown in Table B.15. The results show that urban respondents emphasize more 'Fear, Terror' and 'Sorrow, Crises', whereas, rural respondents emphasize 'Illegal possession of arms', 'Corruption in society' and 'Poor health' as bad qualities. On the positive side, urban respondents emphasize more 'Self confidence, Intelligence', 'Manual arms', 'Neighbour, Community' and 'Modern arms'. Rural respondents emphasize good qualities as 'House' and 'Family, Kinship'. More illiterates emphasize bad quality of 'Illegal possession of arms', and professional degree holders emphasize 'corruption in society'. The results show that some respondents emphasize direct qualities, whereas, others emphasize qualities which indirectly lead to safety measures. state corruption and ill health as bad quality of safety measures and self-confidence as the positive quality.

In sum: People recognize personal qualities like confidence, intelligence, bravery; social qualities like neighbourhood, family, moral society as safety measures and arms.

Table 5.15: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Safety Measure".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Illegal possession of arms.	251	50.2
B	Corruption in society.	204	40.8
C	Poor health.	176	35.2
D	Fear, Terror.	160	32.0
E	Irrationality.	122	24.4
F	Sorrow, Crises.	73	14.6
	Total	986	197.2
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Self confidence, Intelligence.	160	32.0
B	Manual arms like lathi.	152	30.4
C	House.	149	29.8
D	Neighbour, Community.	136	27.2
E	Modern arms.	116	23.2
F	Bravery and good physical power.	101	20.2
G	Family, Kinship.	88	17.6
H	Legal institution.	87	17.4
	Total	989	197.8

5.1.16 Teacher

Teacher is one of the strongest *agent of* tool for socialization, and moral and competence qualities. The responses of bad and good qualities of teacher are given in Table 5.16. The results show bad qualities as 'Insincere' (50.2 percent); 'Uncivilized, Uncultured' (38.8 percent); 'Having bad habits and weak moral character' (33.6 percent); 'Lazy, Inactive' (25.8 percent); 'Harsh, Cruel' (21.0 percent); 'Confused' (16.0 percent); and 'Lacking in knowledge, expertise, experience', (11.2 percent). Good qualities are considered as 'Of strong character', 'Honest, Truthful, Simple and sincere' (71.8 percent); 'Discipline' (42.8 percent); 'Cooperative, Guiding' (36.6 percent); 'Knowledgeable' (24.0 percent) 'Impartial, Rational' (11.0 percent); 'Patriotic' (4.6 percent) and 'serious' (4.6 percent). The results show that prime importance has been given to strong character and behavioural aspects of the teacher, rather than his knowledge.

Cross-tabulation of responses by socio-economic variables in Table B.16 shows, that more urban respondents have emphasized the 'Uncivilized, Uncultured', 'Harsh, Cruel' and 'Confused' as bad qualities and 'Cooperative, Guiding', 'Knowledgeable' and 'Patriotic' as good qualities. More rural respondents emphasize the rest qualities. They particularly despise

Table 5.16: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Teacher".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Insincere.	251	50.2
B	Uncivilized, Uncultured.	194	38.8
C	Having bad habits and weak moral character.	168	33.6
D	Lazy, Inactive.	129	25.8
E	Harsh, Cruel.	105	21.0
F	Confused.	80	16.0
G	Lacking in knowledge, expertise, experience.	56	11.2
	Total	983	196.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Of strong character (Honest, Truthful, Simple and Sincere).	359	71.8
B	Disciplined.	214	42.8
C	Cooperative, Guiding.	183	36.6
D	Knowledgeable.	120	24.0
E	Impartial, Rational.	55	11.0
F	Patriotic.	28	5.6
G	Serious.	23	4.6
	Total	982	196.4

bad quality of 'Lazy, Inactive' and value 'strong character' and 'Discipline'. These differences between urban and rural respondents show differences in their milieu and requirements. Insincerity is discredited by half of the respondents and in particular by the rural respondents, active members in politics, those living in large family, low and high status groups, administrators and labourers, the low income groups, illiterates and Jatavs. Character, the most sought positive quality of teacher is particularly emphasized by rural respondents, females, old aged, voters and canvassers, coming from large family, higher middle and high status groups, businessmen and farmers and the low income group. Knowledge is more valued by urban respondents, middle aged, voters and canvassers, high status group, service class, high income group, primary school pass and post-graduates, Brahmins and Baniyas.

In sum: The good qualities of teacher are good character, discipline, cooperation, knowledge, impartial, nationalist and active.

5.1.17 Woman

The half reality of societies is woman. Table 5.17 shows the distribution of bad and good qualities of woman. The results show that bad qualities are considered as: 'Gossipy, Scandal-monger' (49.6 percent); 'Characterless, Adulterous' (38.2 percent); 'Lazy, Idle' (26.0 percent); 'Stupid' and 'Quarrelsome' (25.8 percent); 'Wanderer, Roamer, Irresponsible towards family'

Table 5.17: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good Qualities of "Woman".

Symbol	Bad Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Gossipy, Scandalmonger.	248	49.6
B	Characterless, Adulterous.	191	38.2
C	Lazy, Idle.	130	26.0
D	Stupid.	129	25.8
E	Quarrelsome.	129	25.8
F	Wanderer, Roamer, Irresponsible towards family.	78	15.6
G	Obstinate, Rigid.	73	14.6
	Total	978	195.6
Symbol	Good Qualities	Number	Percent
A	Civilized, Cultured.	320	64.0
B	Honest, Chaste, Virtuous.	227	45.4
C	Educated.	138	27.6
D	Progressive, Active.	136	27.2
E	Beautiful.	134	26.8
F	Religious.	29	5.8
	Total	984	196.8

(15.6 percent); and 'Obstinate, Rigid' (14.6 percent). Good qualities are considered as: 'Civilized, Cultured' (64.0 percent); 'Honest, Chaste, Virtuous' (45.4 percent); 'Educated' (27.6 percent); 'Progressive, Active' (27.2 percent); 'Beautiful' (26.8 percent) and 'Religious' (5.8 percent).

Table B.17 shows the distribution of various categories of responses by socio-economic variables. The results show that, urban respondents emphasize good qualities like 'Educated' 'Progressive, Active' and 'Beautiful', whereas, rural respondents emphasize 'Civilized, Cultured' and 'Honest, Chaste, Virtuous'. Regarding gender differences, males value for 'Progressive, Active', and, females value 'Educated' as good qualities. Gender differences in bad and good quality are more pronounced. More males discredit Quarrelsome and wanderer women, and, more females discredit gossipy, characterless and stupid women.

In sum: Good qualities of woman have cultural, moral, progressive, aesthetic, religious, responsible dimensions. Talkative and roamer are observed as bad qualities.

The results of this section can be concluded as follows:

- Social notions are objects and relations of everyday life. Bad and good dimensions help people to decide, act and evaluate, and thus affects the quality of social life. Results show the multidimensionality of values regarding bad and good dimensions. The values of competence, moral, affective, cultural, ethical and purposive are common to all social notions. Some other values such as recognition, prosperity, peacefulness, patriotism and aesthetic are also considered important. Bad and good seems to be polar opposite expressions of the social values.
- Cross-tabulation of qualities with socio-economic variables show that respondents with similar characteristics do not view bad and good qualities in opposition, but the expressions of polar opposites are the resultant of overall responses. The relationship of particular combination of socio-economic characteristics is difficult to trace clearly, and can not be generalized.

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5.2 Life Goals

Life goals are the driving and motivating values of people. Life goals are conceived primarily as individualistic perceptions, and are considered specialization of psychologists. Sociologists, are concerned about defining goals of development, but are least bothered about the goals of people, to whom they wish to develop. The understanding of life goals is of utmost requirement to understand the peoples' dimensions of development. Rokeach (1973) identified

18 end-states of existence, 'terminal values'. In this study, twenty life goals were considered. They are based on modification and addition in Rokeach's 'terminal values'. The quality of social life accounts for personal level of requirements also. This is a direct question regarding what we have tried to explore indirectly through responses on quality of life in Chapter 4. The major concern of the section on life goals, is to know:

1. The absolute and relative importance levels of life goals.
2. The relationship of life goals and socio-economic background variables of the respondents.

Analysis and Findings

Twenty life goals were alphabetically arranged. Respondents were asked to assign a value between 1 to 3, to each of them. Here 1 stood for very important, 2 for important, and 3 for less important. The respondents were asked to assign a rank (1-20), according to the involvement of the life goals in their life. Here 1 stands for highest, and 20 for lowest. Thus lower the numerical value, the higher the importance in hierarchy. It is to be noticed that in analysing the data on ranks, respondents (136) having educational qualification less than middle school were not considered.

Table 5.18 presents the means and standard deviations of scores and ranks of life goals. The results show that, according to the mean score, the five most important life goals are: patriotism, family responsibility, honesty, peace and self respect. The five least important life goals are comfortable life, world of beauty, pleasure, social recognition and spiritual upliftment. The results show that the respondents emphasize responsibility oriented goals, as compared to rights oriented goals. Overall, the mean scores vary from 1.35 for patriotism to 2.10 for world of beauty. The standard deviation varies greatly from 0.52 for patriotism to 1.36 for self respect and, thus, shows the least heterogeneity for patriotism and ^{maximum} most heterogeneity for self respect.

The results of ^{analysis} rank order ^{data} show, that first five ranks are given to family responsibility, adventurous life, patriotism, honesty, and affirmative action; the life goals associated with action and moral orientation. The least five ranks are given to world of beauty, spiritual upliftment, wisdom, social recognition, sense of accomplishment. Standard deviation of ranks is in the vicinity of 5.3. It varies from 5.00 for social recognition to 5.70 environmental consciousness. Table 5.19 shows the arrangement of life goals according to mean scores. It also shows the ranks of life goals according to mean ranks. As expected, the two sets of

Table 5.18: Means and Standard Deviations of Life Goals according to Scores and Ranks.

Life Goals	Scores		Ranks	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Adventurous Life	1.61	0.55	7.03	5.50
Affirmative Action	1.71	0.56	8.20	5.30
Comfortable Life	2.10	0.63	10.71	5.55
Environmental Consciousness	1.68	0.65	10.40	5.70
Equality	1.71	0.60	9.10	5.30
Family Responsibility	1.40	0.55	6.50	5.10
Freedom	1.73	0.61	9.50	5.04
Friendship	1.82	0.63	10.41	5.00
Honesty	1.48	0.60	8.10	5.10
Inner Harmony	1.73	0.60	11.10	5.10
Justice	1.80	0.65	12.10	5.51
Patriotism	1.35	0.52	7.10	5.11
Peace	1.51	0.60	8.43	5.04
Pleasure	1.93	0.61	12.13	5.24
Self Respect	1.60	1.36	10.25	5.08
Sense of Accomplishment	1.83	0.54	13.10	5.11
Spiritual Upliftment	1.91	0.65	14.41	5.40
Social Recognition	1.92	0.62	14.10	5.00
Wisdom	1.83	0.60	14.10	5.10
World of Beauty	2.10	0.71	16.10	5.23

ranks are very close. The average absolute difference between the two sets of ranks is only 2.2. It may be noted here that rank data were analysed only for those respondents, who had the educational level of middle or above; i.e., for the subsample of somewhat educated respondents, who could provide such data with ease. The fact, that the two rank orders are similar, increases confidence in the data.

The relationship between life goals and socio-economic variables was also examined. F-ratios were computed for each life goal, to examine which socio-economic variables had significant relationship with life goals. Table 5.20 shows socio-economic variations in scores for life goals and F-values. The results show that three life goals environmental consciousness, self respect and world of beauty have significant relationship with nine socio-economic variables at 5 percent level of significance. The common socio-economic variables showing significant relationship with these three goals are age, family size, perceived social status, occupation, income, education and caste. Life goals regarding inner harmony, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment and wisdom are significantly affected by seven socio-economic variables.

Table 5.19: Rank of Life Goals according to Mean Scores and Mean Difference in Ranks.

S.No	Life Goals (Ranked by mean score R_i')	Rank according to mean rank (R_i)	Difference ($R_i - R_i'$)
1.	Patriotism (1.35)	2	1
2.	Family Responsibility (1.40)	1	-1
3.	Honesty (1.48)	4	1
4.	Peace (1.51)	6	2
5.	Self Respect (1.56)	9	4
6.	Adventurous Life (1.61)	3	-3
7.	Environmental Consciousness (1.68)	10	3
8.	Affirmative Action (1.71)	5	-3
9.	Equality (1.71)	7	-2
10.	Freedom (1.73)	8	-2
11.	Inner Harmony (1.73)	12	1
12.	Justice (1.78)	14	2
13.	Friendship (1.82)	11	-2
14.	Wisdom (1.83)	18	4
15.	Sense of Accomplishment (1.83)	16	1
16.	Spiritual Upliftment (1.91)	17	1
17.	Social Recognition (1.92)	19	2
18.	Pleasure (1.93)	15	-3
19.	Comfortable Life (2.05)	13	-6
20.	World of Beauty (2.09)	20	-0

Index of disparity between ranks by two methods is given by,

$$\frac{\sum |R_i - R_i'|}{20} = \frac{44}{20} = 2.2$$

Honesty whose mean score is 1.48 is a universal value. It has no significant relationship with socio-economic variables. It is evident from the result that education, income, perceived social status and occupation affect a large number of life goals. The results show that socio-economic variables significantly affect most of the goals in life, albeit in different ways.

Table 5.21 shows the relationship between ranks of life goals and socio-economic variables. Unlike life goals scores, ranks show significant relationships with much less number of socio-economic variables. The important socio-economic variables age, education occupation, caste and perceived social status affect ranks of life goals. Surprisingly, income that affects 13 life goals in the total sample affects no life goal rank. Ranks of peace and world of beauty, both, are determined by four socio-economic variables: peace by age, duration

Table 5.20: F-values of Life Goals alongwith Socio-Economic variables according to Scores.

Life Goals	Socio - Economic Variables											
	Residence	Gender	Family Type	Duration Spent	Age	Political Partici.	Family Size	Social Status	Occupation	Income	Education	Caste
Adventurous Life	0.67	1.89	0.62	0.19	3.05*	3.46*	0.17	2.47*	1.09	1.83	0.99	1.50
Affirmative Action	9.59†	0.31	16.3†	17.1†	1.57	0.40	2.63*	1.88	0.77	0.72	1.34	0.78
Comfortable Life	0.89	2.39	2.71	1.32	2.45	0.49	3.02*	3.94†	1.60	4.17†	1.75	2.66†
Environmental Consciousness	2.59	9.83†	5.14*	1.31	8.86†	1.01	6.42†	2.70*	7.46†	6.08†	10.4†	2.11*
Equality	5.32*	0.01	0.01	3.15	5.60†	3.20*	1.04	2.19	1.56	1.27	2.40*	1.78
Family Responsibility	0.69	0.96	3.48	0.78	0.18	0.81	3.25†	3.28*	1.61	1.63	4.07†	0.68
Freedom	1.05	9.29†	0.72	0.23	1.81	3.93	0.34	5.44†	4.09†	4.66†	4.11†	1.39
Friendship	17.8†	5.56*	6.85†	0.06	0.02	1.16	1.38	0.81	1.39	0.80	1.34*	1.16
Honesty	2.24	0.00	3.27	0.83	0.67	0.33	1.64	1.26	1.56	0.61	0.83	1.20
Inner Harmony	7.35†	6.05*	0.00	0.07	0.59	2.67*	1.38	6.13†	2.44*	2.94*	3.70†	1.84
Justice	1.81	0.57	2.42	0.42	0.71	0.36	2.35	6.22†	3.15†	2.78*	0.97	1.53
Patriotism	0.27	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.45	4.12	0.98	3.13*	1.93	3.72†	2.29*	4.20†
Peace	1.44	0.96	5.96*	1.37	0.12	0.81	1.12	4.28†	2.81*	2.58*	2.00*	2.12*
Pleasure	0.17	6.71†	0.00	6.05*	5.92†	1.43	0.38	1.40	3.78†	3.28†	2.07*	1.91
Self Respect	0.72	6.34*	1.80	0.62	1.18*	2.71*	4.97†	11.4†	6.60†	7.09†	8.36†	6.32†
Sense of Accomplishment	7.61†	11.8†	0.17	2.70	3.65*	0.37	2.75*	1.16	3.64†	3.22†	2.58†	1.12
Spiritual Upliftment	22.4†	0.04	2.52	0.30	3.45*	0.41	3.32†	5.62†	6.21†	3.52†	1.95	2.91†
Social Recognition	9.95†	1.69	0.06	0.01	0.48	1.83	1.24	4.19†	0.86	1.76	1.12	1.88
Wisdom	5.49*	5.69*	3.17	2.60	3.22	0.91	5.56†	6.44†	2.42*	2.28*	5.34†	1.43
World of Beauty	31.9†	0.07	11.1†	3.31	9.81†	0.14	4.70†	6.52†	5.20†	4.32†	5.62†	2.53*

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table 5.21: F-values of Life Goals alongwith Socio-Economic variables according to Ranks.

Life Goals	Socio - Economic Variables											
	Residence	Gender	Family Type	Duration Spent	Age	Political Partici.	Family Size	Social Status	Occupation	Income	Education	Caste
Adventurous Life	4.84*	0.09	3.44	0.28	3.77*	0.32	1.66	2.47*	2.22	0.99	1.42	1.02
Affirmative Action	1.28	0.05	0.47	3.57	0.21	2.02	0.81	0.79	0.54	0.55	1.09	0.21
Comfortable Life	4.56*	0.97	0.19	0.02	0.64	1.28	0.27	1.43	0.76	0.29	2.88†	0.65
Environmental Consciousness	1.49	0.70	0.61	1.48	0.27	0.03	2.51*	2.01	1.80	1.32	0.50	0.43
Equality	0.53	0.14	0.02	0.01	1.80	0.69	2.30	3.29†	1.33	1.36	0.97	0.28
Family Responsibility	0.47	0.48	0.01	0.41	0.96	3.89†	0.43	1.42	0.55	0.45	1.77	1.47
Freedom	0.07	0.17	1.11	0.18	0.04	1.77	1.80	2.32	1.58	0.91	0.98	1.82
Friendship	0.91	0.49	0.08	3.60	3.66*	0.90	2.62*	0.72	1.28	1.34	1.09	0.91
Honesty	1.80	0.54	0.81	0.75	1.53	2.11	1.26	0.93	0.54	0.84	1.76	0.78
Inner Harmony	8.22†	2.91	0.07	3.53	1.28	3.10*	1.95	0.92	2.26*	1.50	1.30	3.95†
Justice	0.58	0.40	0.22	0.13	2.22	1.90	1.39	3.21*	1.06	1.92	2.33*	2.95†
Patriotism	9.02†	0.03	1.88	0.00	1.14	0.65	1.20	1.34	1.75	0.28	1.27	1.53
Peace	1.10	0.04	0.26	4.00*	5.69†	0.19	0.95	3.16*	0.45	1.15	0.99	2.69†
Pleasure	4.31*	1.27	2.62	0.50	4.10*	0.56	0.67	1.64	0.78	0.79	0.39	0.88
Self Respect	0.01	4.87*	1.01	0.65	0.41	0.35	0.47	0.82	1.71	1.27	0.86	1.14
Sense of Accomplishment	0.35	0.01	0.57	0.46	1.15	1.77	1.01	2.25	0.42	0.96	2.88*	2.09*
Spiritual Upliftment	6.32*	0.08	4.27*	0.43	2.03	1.65	1.36	1.50	2.87*	2.16	1.22	1.97
Social Recognition	0.09	3.84*	2.89	4.70*	0.27	0.44	1.84	0.77	2.46*	1.51	1.46	1.57
Wisdom	1.41	0.18	5.32*	0.00	0.83	0.06	1.18	0.58	0.26	0.93	2.12	1.54
World of Beauty	2.65	4.30*	5.61*	0.39	0.40	4.12†	2.79*	0.49	2.52*	1.20	2.73*	1.53

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

spent, caste and perceived social status; and world of beauty by occupation, family type, family size and perceived social status. Here a question arises: why do life goals ranks are less associated with social structure, although life goals scores exhibit a preference structure similar to that of ranks? It may be said that, greater stability in ranks indicates, that, while social actors strive for multiplicity rather than unicity of goals, they have relatively balanced priorities.

Mean scores and ranks of life goals were cross-tabulated by various socio-economic variables to know the relationship between life goals and socio-economic variables. The mean scores, mean ranks and significant relationships are presented in graphical form. For all graphic presentation, life goals were taken on X- coordinates. Life goals: adventurous life, affirmative action, comfortable life, environmental consciousness, equality, family responsibility, freedom, friendship, honesty, Inner harmony, Justice, patriotism, peace, pleasure, self respect, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment, social recognition, wisdom and world of beauty were given 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 numerical codes, respectively. We can say, these numerical codes are similar to serial numbers given in Table 5.18. Mean score varied from 1.10 to 2.40 and ranks varied from 3.50 to 18.50 on Y-axis.

Figure C.1 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals, with the socio-economic variable residence. The graph shows that to majority of life goals, urban respondents attach more importance as compared to rural respondents. This is true for both mean scores and ranks. Moreover, residence is significantly related with scores of affirmative action, friendship, inner harmony, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment, social recognition and world of beauty at 1 percent level, and equality and wisdom at 5 percent level. The figure also reveals that residence has significant relationship with mean ranks of inner harmony and patriotism at 1 percent level and adventurous life, comfortable life, pleasure and spiritual upliftment at 5 percent level. The life goals, for which both mean scores and mean ranks show significant relationship with residence, are equality, family responsibility, freedom, justice, peace, self respect and social recognition.

Figure C.2 shows the relationship between mean scores and ranks of life goals and gender. The graph shows that to majority of life goals male respondents generally attach more importance as compared to females except for comfortable life and pleasure which has been given more importance by females. This is true for both mean scores and ranks. Moreover, gender is significantly related with scores of comfortable life, freedom, pleasure and sense of accomplishment at 1 percent level whereas, friendship, inner harmony, self respect and

wisdom at 5 percent level. The figure also reveals that mean ranks of self respect, social recognition and world of beauty are significant at 5 percent level. The life goal of self respect is having significant relationship based on mean scores and ranks.

Figure C.3 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with family type. The graph of mean scores shows that for majority of life goals, nuclear families attach more importance as compared to joint families, whereas, diffused impression is created by nuclear and joint families in case of mean ranks. The relationship of family type with scores of affirmative action, friendship and world of beauty is significant at 1 percent level. Environmental consciousness and peace maintain significant relationship with family type at 5 percent level. The rank means shows significance of spiritual upliftment, wisdom and world of beauty at 5 percent level. The life goal of world of beauty is having significant relationship, based on mean scores and ranks, with family type.

Figure C.4 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with duration spent. The graph of mean score shows that generally the respondents, with more than 10 years of duration spent, have given more importance. The significant relations of duration spent are with affirmative action at 1 percent and pleasure at 5 percent levels. The graphs of mean ranks of life goals and duration spent have mixed trend. Duration spent shows the significant relations for mean ranks of peace and social recognition at 5 percent level.

Figure C.5 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with age. The graphs show that, generally young respondents have given more importance to goals as compared to old aged respondents except for spiritual upliftment. Age is significantly related to environmental consciousness, equality, pleasure and world of beauty at 1 percent level, and to adventurous life, self respect and sense of accomplishment at 5 percent level. The results of rank means show the significant relationship of age with peace at 1 percent level, and adventurous life, friendship and pleasure at 5 percent level. The life goals of adventurous life and pleasure have significant relation based on mean scores and ranks.

Figure C.6 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with political participation. The graph of mean scores show that the respondents, who behave as a voter, are closer to overall mean. The respondents with no political participation show great variations and give importance to honesty and wisdom on mean scores, and to affirmative action, honesty, family responsibility and spiritual upliftment on mean ranks. The results of political participation show the significant relationship with freedom at 1 percent level, and, with adventurous life, equality, inner harmony and self respect at 5 percent level. The significance of political participation has effect on family responsibility at 1 percent level and inner

harmony at 5 percent level. The life goal of inner harmony shows the significant relations, based on mean scores as well as ranks.

Figure C.7 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with family size. The graphic representation of mean scores and ranks show that the family size of 8 to 10 members and more than 10 members shows more deviation from overall mean. The significant relations of family size are with environmental consciousness, family responsibility, self respect, wisdom and world of beauty at 1 percent level, and affirmative action, comfortable life and sense of accomplishment at 5 percent level. The significant relations of family size are with environmental consciousness and friendship at 5 percent level.

Figure C.8 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with perceived social status. The graphic representation of mean scores show that respondents of high social status give more importance to equality, patriotism and social recognition, whereas, low status respondents emphasize affirmative action and peace. Pattern is diffused and varies greatly with different life goals. Perceived social status has significant relations with maximum number of life goals as: comfortable life, freedom, inner harmony, justice, peace, self respect, spiritual upliftment, social recognition, wisdom and world of beauty at 1 percent level and adventurous life, environmental consciousness, family responsibility, patriotism at 5 percent level. The mean ranks show that the high perceived social status have most deviating trend. The significant relations are for equality at 1 percent level, and for justice and peace at 5 percent level. The life goals justice and peace have significant relationship with perceived social status, based on both mean scores and ranks.

Figure C.9 shows relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with occupation. The graphic representation shows that generally respondents with the occupation of administration have attached more importance for life goals, and, respondents with service occupation are attached to environmental consciousness and family responsibility. The significant relations of occupation for mean scores of life goals are with environmental consciousness, freedom, justice, pleasure, self respect, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment and world of beauty at 1 percent level, and inner harmony, peace and wisdom at 5 percent level. The significant relations of occupation for ranks are with inner harmony, spiritual upliftment, social recognition and world of beauty at 5 percent level. Spiritual upliftment has significant relation with occupation, based on both mean scores and ranks.

Figure C.10 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with income. The mean scores representation show that the respondents from lowest income group of upto Rs. 999/- show lowest attachment to life goals/whereas/highest income group of income 9

more than Rs. 8000/- show highest attachment to life goals. The significant relations of income with respect to mean scores are with comfortable life, environmental consciousness, freedom, patriotism, pleasure, self respect, sense of accomplishment, spiritual upliftment and world of beauty at 1 percent level and with inner harmony, justice, peace and wisdom at 5 percent level. The graph of mean ranks show that respondents with lowest income of upto Rs. 999/- show the most deviating response and have given more importance to affirmative action, equality and honesty. The relations of income with rank means of life goals show no significant relationship.

Figure C.11 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with education. The graph of mean scores shows that generally, illiterate and primary school educated respondents have given least importance to goals, and, respondents with post graduate qualification show highest importance to life goals. The significant relations of education are with environmental consciousness, family responsibility, freedom, inner harmony, self respect, sense of accomplishment, wisdom, world of beauty at 1 percent level, and equality, friendship, patriotism, peace and pleasure at 5 percent level. The graph of mean ranks show that respondents with primary education are more deviant as compared to others. The relationship of education are significant with comfortable life at 1 percent level, and with justice and world of beauty at 5 percent level.

Figure C.12 shows the relationship of mean scores and ranks of life goals with caste. The graph shows that generally, Rajputs have given more importance to life goals, as compared to others. The significant relations of caste are with comfortable life, patriotism, self respect and spiritual upliftment at 1 percent level, and with environmental consciousness, peace and world of beauty at 5 percent level. The mean rank of life goals by caste shows the diffused trend. The significant relation of caste are with inner harmony, justice and peace at 1 percent level, and with sense of accomplishment at 5 percent level.

The above findings can be summarized as follows:

- The five most important life goals are patriotism, family responsibility, honesty, peace and self respect. This implies that responsibility oriented goals are given higher considerations. The five least important life goals are comfortable life, world of beauty, pleasure, social recognition and spiritual upliftment. They are self and right oriented.
- The five top ranked life goals are family responsibility, adventurous life, patriotism, honesty and affirmative action. The five bottom ranked life goals are world of beauty, spiritual upliftment, wisdom, social recognition and sense of accomplishment. Rank order shows the priority of action orientation as compared to aesthetic orientation of

life goals. The life goals of patriotism, family responsibility and honesty are given more importance, and are also ranked high. The life goals of spiritual upliftment, social recognition and world of beauty are given least importance, and are also ranked low. They further confirm the priority of action and responsibility orientation to rights and aesthetic orientation. The results also show the consistency of responses at absolute importance level, as well as at relative level.

- The relationship of life goals and socio-economic variables show that all socio-economic variables affect life goals. Mean scores are affected more by socio-economic variables, as compared to mean ranks. The reason may be that people consider many things important, but balance and integration in practical life do not allow a wide variation or drastic change in ranks. This may be the reason behind slow and consistent change in social values as compared to economic values. People have hierarchy of life goals with consistencies and variations altogether. The important socio-economic variables affecting mean scores and ranks are education, income, occupation and perceived social status. The other important variables in case of mean ranks are age and caste. Although the pattern in graphic presentation of life goals along with various socio-economic variables is diffused, yet the respondents from urban areas, male, nuclear families, young, administration, high income and high education categories have given generally more importance to life goals. It seems that these people are more reflexive and modern, and, they have more rationalized the stated goals of life. Particularistic trend between life goals and socio-economic variables is difficult to trace.

5.3 Human Needs

Needs satisfaction is one of the fundamental concerns of human society. Human needs become social needs when they reach the aim of organized social activities, which tend to satisfy them. This relation between social needs and aims which appear as values and human needs is one of the basic problems of social development upto now, which has been characterized by a gap between these two categories of needs. Removing this gap assumes the harmonious satisfaction of genuine human needs, which in that way gains the status of social values (Nemanjic, 1972). The conceptualization of quality of social life has one dimension of quality of life, which depends on need structure. In our times, the vector of needs is constantly expanding vertically as well as horizontally. The extended requirements, with their elegance and sophistication, missed the distinction between needs and wants. The formulation of Basic

Both the number of needs and the

Minimum Needs (BMN) approach in 1970's was the reaction to the increasing inequalities regarding income distribution and physical needs requirements.

In reaction to such persisting problems, basic need approach became a goal to attain, and policy formulation was done accordingly. Further, it was also used as a means for the full development of the individual. Streeten raised theoretical issues centered around: (1) Who is to determine basic needs? (2) Do basic needs refer to conditions for a full life, or to specific bundle of goods and services? (3) What is the purpose of participation? (4) What is the relationship between redistribution and basic needs approaches to development? (5) What is the relation between meeting basic needs as an end in itself, and as a means of developing human resources? (6) How should international support be mobilized for basic needs approaches? (7) What is the relation between eradicating poverty and reducing income inequalities? Other researches were more policy oriented. On the issue of basic needs the lower order but essential needs to be fulfilled in the framework of Maslow's need hierarchy (1954), education, health, income and nutrition rights were selected as the highest priority area for immediate action. In this context, we decided to concentrate on the issue of human needs as the essential consideration for quality of social life. The specific concerns are:

1. The 'present' and 'desired' levels of necessities of life, as revealed by respondents;
2. The relationship of necessities of life and socio-economic background variables of the respondents.

Analysis and Findings

Sixteen needs have been considered for eliciting responses on present and desired levels. Both present and desired levels are measured on a five-point scale, on which 1 shows the minimum level and 5 shows the maximum level.

Table 5.22 shows means and standard deviations of present and desired levels of various necessities of life. The Table also shows the difference in means of present and desired levels, and correlation and t-values of these differences. The results show that the Mean present level of all the necessities is in the vicinity of 2.5, implying a slightly less than 'average' level of presence of necessities. The five most fulfilled necessities of life are social relations, quality of civic facilities, mass communication, food and education. The five least fulfilled necessities of life are journey, income, household amenities, personal communication and medical facilities. Standard deviations of present levels of necessities are close to 1.1. They vary from 1.09 for housing to 1.8 for security of life and property. Thus the respondents

show. greatest heterogeneity with respect to present levels of security of life and property, and, least heterogeneity with respect to availability of housing facilities.

Interestingly, the means of desired level for all the necessities are higher than the present level. There are also greater variations in desired levels, than in present levels. The five most desirous needs are education, security of life and property, Income, food and quality of civic facilities. The five least desirous needs are leisure, journey, household amenities, personal communication and religious life. The means of desired levels vary from a minimum of 2.83 for leisure to 3.59 for education.

Literature show that separately present and desired levels are important but as an indicator of satisfaction or preferences difference between present and desired levels may be more revealing ~~varies~~. The differences may be many way. It may be more, because present level is low and desired level is high, or because present level is high but desired still too high. It may be less, because present level is high and desired is low, or because present level is low and desired is too low. For example, education is most fulfilled and most desirous necessity of life. whereas, income is least fulfilled and most desirous necessity of life. Five most important necessities in order of maximum differences between present and desired levels seem to be income. security of life and property, education, medical facilities and housing. Five least important necessities in order of minimum differences between present and desired levels are

Table 5.22: Means and Standard Deviations of Present, Desired and their difference levels, Correlation and T - value of Necessities of Life.

Necessities of Life	Present Level		Desired Level		Difference		Correlation	T Value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Clothing	2.526	1.090	3.234	1.144	0.708	0.998	0.602	-15.86
Personal Communication	2.370	1.181	3.208	1.276	0.838	1.199	0.526	-15.62
Mass Communication	2.642	1.275	3.306	1.343	0.664	1.148	0.617	-12.93
Journey for Social purposes	2.192	1.091	3.086	1.230	0.894	1.281	0.395	-15.60
Education	2.552	1.267	3.590	1.446	1.038	1.196	0.618	-19.40
Food	2.628	1.218	3.424	1.334	0.796	1.079	0.646	-16.49
Household Amenities	2.368	1.110	3.144	1.224	0.776	1.215	0.461	-14.28
Housing	2.452	1.087	3.366	1.239	0.914	1.092	0.566	-18.71
Income	2.362	1.100	3.496	1.135	1.134	1.203	0.421	-21.08
Leisure	2.492	1.232	2.834	1.233	0.342	1.357	0.394	-5.64
Medical Facilities	2.406	1.246	3.386	1.413	0.980	1.361	0.482	-16.11
Quality of Civic Facilities	2.648	1.226	3.422	1.322	0.774	1.187	0.568	-14.50
Religious Life	2.508	1.267	3.234	1.352	0.726	1.240	0.553	-13.09
Security of Life and Property	2.470	1.830	3.560	1.353	1.090	1.411	0.387	-17.28
Social Relations	2.682	1.185	3.264	1.278	0.582	1.280	0.462	-10.17
Transport Facilities	2.550	1.120	3.408	1.251	0.858	1.170	0.536	-16.72

leisure, social relations, mass communication, clothing and religious life. Overall, it varies from 0.34 for leisure to 1.13 for income, and signifies the importance of income. Standard deviations of mean differences between present and desired levels are close to 1.2 in most cases, and, they vary from 1.00 for clothing to 1.41 for security of life and property.

Application of T test shows that all the differences between present and desired levels are statistically significant, i.e., they are not the product of sampling fluctuations alone. Income is on the top, followed by security of life and property, and education. Then the needs, which are dependent on income like medical facilities, housing, journey, transport facilities, personal communication, food, household amenities and clothing are followed. The other needs are quality of civic facilities, religious life, social relations and leisure.

In order to unearth the relative hierarchy of needs and wants an attempt is made to arrange the necessities according to their relative positions based on descending order of means of present and desired levels. Figure 5.1 shows the relationship between present and desired levels of necessities of life, arranged in the descending order of magnitude. The figure shows that on the basis of movements of present and desired positions, life necessities can be divided into three broad groups as follows:

- (a) Constant position: There are four necessities of life which do not show any shift in the relative position. They are food, transport facilities, personal communication and household amenities.
- (b) Upward movement: There are six necessities, for which relative positions of the desired levels are higher than the relative positions of the present levels. They are education, journey, income, security of life and property, medical facilities and household amenities.
- (c) Downward movement: Six necessities show downward movement. They are social relations, quality of civic facilities, religious life, clothing, mass communication and leisure.

It may be stated that the shifts in relative positions, as exhibited in figure 5.1, are indicative of the contextual dynamics of value transformation. Values always occur in networks of interdependence. Rise and fall of values are part of general process of transvaluation, i.e., reflection on values leading to change in value structure. Transvaluation is a continuous process. It appears, that at some point of time, there is general equilibrium of values which represent the value structure of society. Processor of socio-economic change leads to changes in levels and actualization of different values, leading to a generalized change in the value structure of society. One can say that social change is always followed by an equilibrium in value system. A deeper understanding of the process of transvaluation can, therefore, help

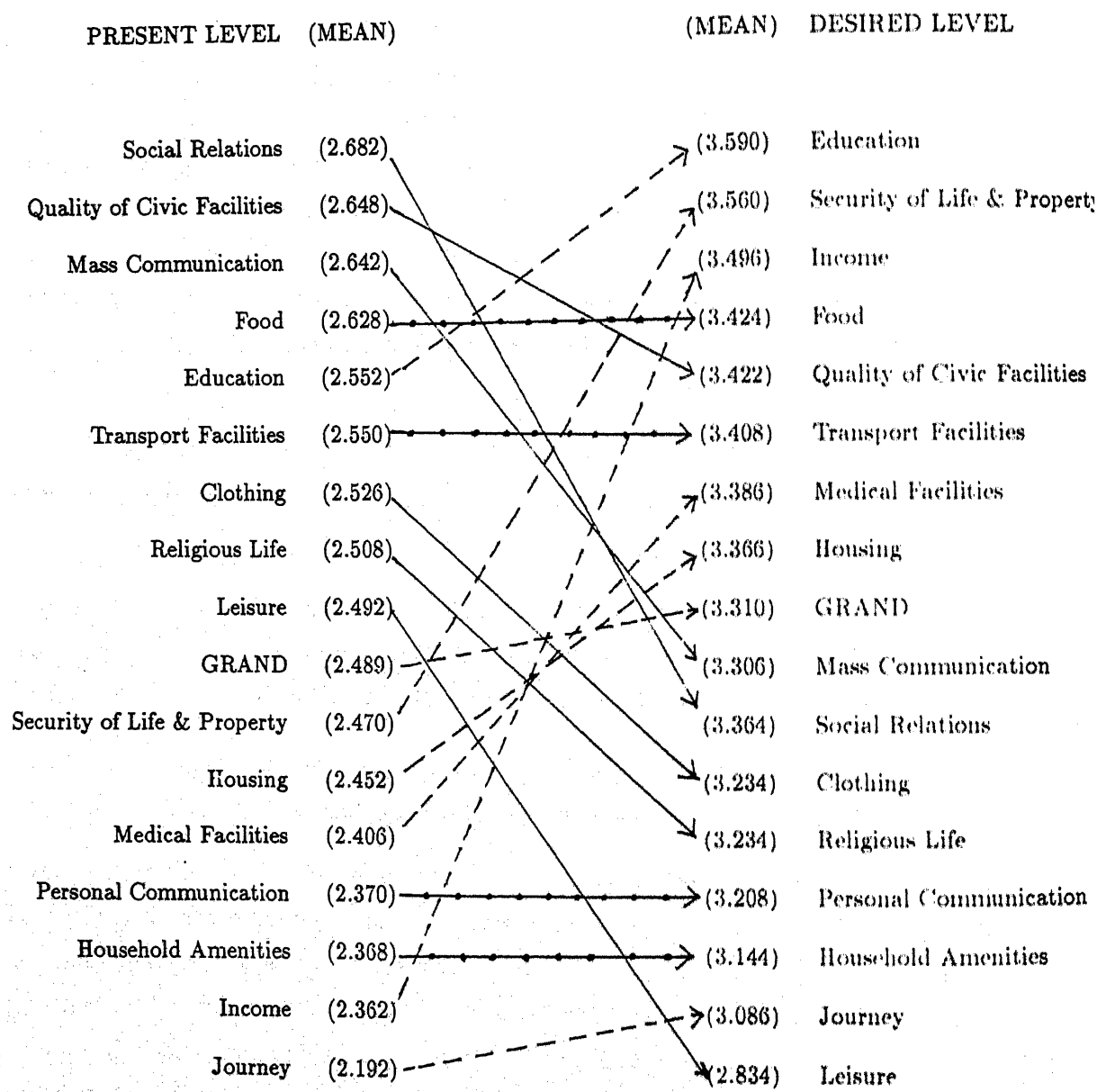


Figure 5.1: Relationship between Present and Desired Levels of Necessities of Life.

greatly in the prognosis of problems that a society after completing a phase of socio-economic change may be widen with.

To examine the relationship, between socio-economic variables and average values of present and desired levels of necessities, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple classification analysis (MCA) techniques were used. ANOVA was used to yield the main effects of socio-economic variables and MCA technique was used to learn about the strength of relationships between socio-economic factors and necessities by separating effects of other socio-economic variables. Table D.1 shows ANOVA for present level of necessities of life. ANOVA reveals that out of 9 variables considered as independent variables, main effects of only three are significant. They are age, perceived social status and education. However, it may be pointed out that F-ratio for age is significant at 5 percent level, while, F-ratios for education and perceived social status are significant at 1 percent. According to the results of the MCA (Table E.1), however, net effects of perceived social status and education seems to be highest giving a Beta value 0.35 and 0.36 respectively. Net effect of age is greatly reduced to 0.10, when indirect effects of other socio-economic variables are eliminated. The value of R^2 is 0.46. Thus the independent variables used in MCA explain 46 percent variations in present level of necessities is quite well established.

Table D.2 shows the ANOVA for average value of desired levels of necessities of life. The results show that the socio-economic variables having significant relationship with desired levels of necessities of life are gender, age, perceived social status and education. The F-ratios of gender and age are significant at 5 percent level, whereas those of education and perceived social status are significant at 1 percent level. Table E.2 reveals the MCA results of socio-economic variables and desired levels of necessities of life. It shows that the net effect of perceived social status seem to be highest giving a Beta value of 0.34. Net effects of gender, age and education are 0.19, 0.10 and 0.01 respectively. The value of R^2 is 0.52. Thus the independent variables used in MCA explain a high percentage of variation in desired level of necessities of life.

Table D.3 shows ANOVA for difference in average of present and desired levels of necessities of life. The results reveal that gender and occupation are the two socio-economic variables having significant relationship ^{with} ~~between~~ average deprivation. Occupation is significant at 5 percent and gender is significant at 1 percent level. Table E.3 shows MCA of difference in present and desired levels of necessities of life and socio-economic variables. The results shows the Beta value for gender and occupation is 0.24. Yet the value of R^2 is only 0.17. This shows that ^{only 17 percent variation in} ~~for~~ differences in present and desired levels of necessities of life

~~are only 17 percent~~ explained by the model.

Table 5.23 shows the factors of present level of necessities of life. Three factors were considered. These factors have been named in consultation with independent social scientists in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences (H.S.S.), I.I.T. Kanpur. The factors are named as factor I – Survival, factor II – Social, and factor III – Modernity. The Table shows that all the three factors have average value above 0.9, and percent variation explained above 63.6 percent. Further, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple classification analysis (MCA) techniques were used for the factors of present level of needs.

Table D.4 reveals the ANOVA for the Survival need at present level. It shows that the perceived social status has significant relationship at 5 percent level. Table E.4 shows the MCA results. The Beta value of perceived social status is quite high (0.33), followed by education (0.19), occupation (0.16) and Caste (0.14). The R^2 value is 0.31, and shows that the explanation of variance of survival need through independent variables is quite satisfactory (30 percent).

Table D.5 shows ANOVA for Social at present level of needs. The results show that the significant socio-economic variables are family type, and perceived social status and education. The socio-economic variables, education and family type, are significant at 5 percent level; and perceived social status is significant at 1 percent level. Table E.5 reveals the MCA results, and shows that the Beta value of Education (0.21) and perceived social status (0.22) are quite good. The Beta value of gender is 0.12, and of caste and family type, each is 0.11. The R^2 value (0.17) explains moderately the percentage of variance of Social.

Table D.6 reveals the ANOVA results of Modernity, the third factor of present level

Table 5.23: Factors of Present level of Necessities of Life.

Factor Number	Factor Name	Variables included	Eigen value	Variation explained(%)
I	Survival	Clothing, education, food, housing, income, medical facilities.	8.8	52.0
II	Social	Quality of civic facilities, religious life, security of life and property, social relations, transport facilities	1.0	6.1
III	Modernity	Personal communication, mass communication, journey for social purposes, household amenities, leisure.	0.9	5.5

of necessities of life. It clearly shows that education and perceived social status, the two socio-economic variables, have significant relationships with Modernity at 1 percent level. Table E.6 shows MCA results. Beta values, of education (0.27) and perceived social status (0.22), are quite good. Beta values of caste and occupation are 0.15 and 0.14 respectively. The value of R^2 is 0.17, explaining 17 percent of variance.

Table 5.24 shows the factors of desired levels of needs. Three factors are taken into consideration, and are named as Factor I – Progress, Factor II – Security, and Factor III – Comfort. Table shows that all the three factors have eigen value above 0.9, and percent variation explained above 70.8 percent.

ANOVA and MCA techniques were used for the factors of desired levels of needs also. Table D.7 explains the ANOVA results for Factor I. It shows that education and perceived social status are two socio-economic variables having significant relationship with Progress at 1 percent level (Table D.7). MCA results (Table E.7) shows, that the Beta values of caste (0.15), education (0.24) and perceived social status (0.32) are quite high. The value of R^2 (0.34) shows that the independent variables explain the variance quite high. *a great part of the dependent variables*

Table D.8 shows the ANOVA of Factor II desired level of needs. The results reveal that only perceived social status has significant relationship with Security at 1 percent level. According to MCA results, Beta value of perceived social status is 0.32 (Table E.8). The Eta value of occupation (0.31), Education (0.32) and Caste (0.31) are quite high, but, as the effect of other socio-economic variables is adjusted they have reduced to Beta values of 0.1, 0.15 and 0.13 respectively. The value of R^2 (0.22) shows that the independent variables explain the variance quite well. *the dependent variable*

Table 5.24: Factors of Desired level of Necessities of Life.

Factor Number	Factor Name	Variables included	Eigen value	Variation explained(%)
I	Progress	Personal communication, clothing, mass communication, journey for social purposes, education, food, housing, income, medical facilities, quality of civic facilities, social relations, transport facilities.	10.1	59.6
II	Security	Religious life, security of life and property	1.1	6.1
III	Comfort	Household amenities, leisure.	0.9	5.1

Table D.9 shows the ANOVA results of factor III of the desired levels of needs. These results show that age, occupation, education and caste are four socio-economic variables, which have significant relationships with Comfort. According to the results of MCA in Table E.9, the Beta values of occupation (0.34) and education (0.26) are quite high. Beta values of age, perceived social status and caste are 0.16 0.15 and 0.18 respectively, and, shows that perhaps they are less important than the other two variables. The value of R^2 is .27, and shows that, the independent variables explain 27 percent variance of Comfort.

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The five most fulfilled necessities of life are social relations, quality of civic facilities, mass communication, food and education. The five least fulfilled necessities of life are journey, income, household amenities, personal communication and medical facilities. The five most desired necessities of life are education, security of life and property, Income, food and quality of civic facilities. The five least desirous necessities of life are leisure, journey, household amenities, personal communication and religious life. The Maximum differences of means, of present and desired levels of needs, show the least satisfaction of income, security of life and property, education, medical facilities and housing. The minimum difference of means, of present and desired levels of necessities of life, show the maximum satisfaction with respect to leisure, social relations, mass communication, clothing and religious life.
- There is gap between present and desired level of necessities of life due to low fulfilment and high desired level like income, security of life and property; low fulfilment and low desired level like journey; high fulfilment and high desired level like education, qualities of civic facilities and food; and high fulfilment and low desired level like social relations, mass communication, leisure, etc. There are needs, without shift in position of present and desired level of necessities of life, e.g. food, transport facilities, personal communication and household amenities; still there is gap in the means at present and desired levels of constantly placed necessities of life. Income and, direct instruments to income are more important than other needs like medical facilities, housing, journey for social purposes, transport facilities, personal communication, food, household amenities, quality of civic facilities, religious life, clothing, mass communication, social relations and leisure. So, it is the desire for income, which is most dissatisfied, instead of basic needs. Development has created a social matrix for earning more and more, instead of living a fulfilled life. Social relations and leisure are most satisfied needs. This is how, the results show that man is sacrificing his social relations and personal

comforts to earn more. Thus, overemphasize on income dissociates the person to have a complete life at personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels. Additionally, income does not assure distribution. There are examples, when man becomes busy with earning and, earnings are spent in status oriented consumption goods instead of improving the status of basic needs, and this leads to deterioration of the Quality of Social Life. No doubt, income is the most flexible tool to fulfil needs and wants.

- Necessities of life were observed at present and desired levels. Three factors were observed at present as well as desired levels. The three factors at present level of necessities of life are Survival, Social and Modernity. The three factors at desired level of necessities of life are Progress, Security and Comfort. The factors show the trend of social change: people are not merely satisfied by survival, social and modernity aspects of necessities of life, but desire progress, security and comfort orientation in the necessities of life. This implies that people want continuity integrity and progress in necessities of life.
- Socio-economic variables affect the human needs and wants. ANOVA and MCA results show that the socio-economic variables, gender, age, perceived social status, occupation and education explain a good part of variance in present, desired and difference between present and desired levels of necessities of life. Factors of present level of necessities of life are explained by family type, perceived social status, occupation, education and caste. Factors of desired levels of necessities of life are explained by age, perceived social status, occupation, education and caste. The relations of human needs and socio-economic variables show that most dynamic socio-economic variables are perceived social status, education and occupation. The less dynamic socio-economic variables are age, gender, caste and family type. The results show that residence, gender, family type, caste, age and political participation are not active variables in today's life. Limitation is the ignorance of income are variable due to limitation of package.

5.4 Personal Qualities

Studies in personal qualities are currently associated with the disciplines of management and psychology. In these disciplines possession, operation and evaluation of personal qualities are done at the personal level, leading to the individualistic image of personal qualities. It simply ignores the social dimension of personal qualities, which operates at two levels. The process of socialization transmits the basic socio-cultural values in the form of personal

the variable income could not be considered.

possession of qualities. In the course of rearing their children, people inculcate in them their most profound values and beliefs, often without explicit intention. The dominant values and norms shared by the members of a society or its segments are, therefore, transmitted to succeeding generations (Blau, 1964). Internalization, habitualization and externalization of the personal qualities are done at individual level, but personal qualities are socio-cultural specific and are rooted historically in socio-cultural milieu. Action and interaction are social. Personal qualities are involved in the context of action and interaction, and thus are social in nature. Personal qualities require social matrix of action and interaction as the essential condition to be possessed, operative and evaluative.

In his pioneering work on values, Rokeach (1968, 1973) identified 18 end-states of existence values and 18 modes of conduct values. According to him, "end-states of existence" refer to "terminal values", and "modes of conduct" to "instrumental values". The latter are divided into two groups: moral values and competence values. Moral values have an interpersonal focus: their violation arouses feelings of guilt, etc. Competence values have personal rather than interpersonal focus; their violation leads to shame about personal inadequacy. The moral and terminal values were further divided into personal and social values. Rokeach (1973) raised question about relationships between instrumental and terminal values of the two kinds. Kohlberg (1971) analyzed reasons, people state for their moral judgements, and theorized that moral development occurs in six stages. These stages are marked by six different orientations: (a) the punishment and obedience orientation; (b) the instrument relativist orientation; (c) the 'good boy-nice girl' orientation; (d) the law and order orientation; (e) the social contract legalistic orientation; (f) the universal ethical principle orientation.

Weber (1993) combined conceptual schemes of Rokeach and Kohlberg. He examined association between value orientations, as defined by Rokeach, and various stages of moral development among managers. He concludes that moral reasoning alone is insufficient in providing a complete understanding and explanation of actual behaviour under various conditions. What will enhance moral development research is the association of reasoning to the underlying belief system^s held by the manager.[↑] Although the personal values orientation as such does not provide the empiricist with an adequate basis to understand, explain, and possibly predict an individual's behaviour, moral reasoning alone is also insufficient. It is by relating personal values and moral reasoning, that the researcher has a more complete representation of the individual's decision making process leading to behaviour.

The quality of social life bases itself at the interface between man and society, and considers interaction as its essential condition. The above findings are related to individual

dimension of personal qualities, but our motto is to consider the social dimension of personal qualities. Here personal qualities are perceived as instruments to attain social action and interaction and its effect on social life and vice versa. In this context we decided to concentrate on the issue of personal qualities and our specific concerns are to know:

1. The thought and practice levels of personal qualities as reported by respondents;
2. The relationship of personal qualities and socio-economic background variables of the respondents.

Analysis and Findings

Personal qualities were kept in opposition to make the understanding of the word clear. The importance at thought level of personal qualities was measured on five point scale of extremely important, very important, important, less important and not important at all. The scale was made as 100; 75, 50; 25; 0 percent of practice of personal qualities. It should be noted that thought and practice levels were marked on a five point scale, on which 1 signifies the maximum value and 5 the minimum. Thus high numerical scores are indicative of low rather than high importance attached to a personal value, and low rather than high degree of practice. This way of scaling was adopted so that there is a congruence between numerical reality and statements. People mostly give rank 1 to the most valued items and higher number to the least valued item.

Table 5.25 shows the means and standard deviations of thought, practice and difference levels of personal qualities. The data show that personal value scores vary within a narrow range of 1.42 (active) to 2.18 (imaginative). The five most important qualities are active, capable, clean, courageous and cultured, whereas the five least important qualities are imaginative, fair, loving, logical and hopeful ^{at the thought level}. Standard deviations of thought level of personal qualities are close to 0.7. They vary from 0.56 for active, to 0.81 for worthwhile. Thus the respondents show greatest heterogeneity with respect to worthwhile and homogeneity with respect to active. The five most important personal qualities are responsible, loyal, honest, economical and organized, and least important qualities are quest for knowledge, idealistic, imaginative, prosperous and ambitious ^{at the practice level}. Practice scores vary within a still narrow range from 2.95 (responsible) to 3.31 (idealistic). The results show a general trend of low mean at practice level as compared to thought level of personal qualities. It may be due to multiplicity of practice values, which do not allow extremistic tendencies in practicing any single quality. In social life, people have mediocrity of value acceptance at practice level and have a balancing aptitude.

**Table 5.25: Means and Standard Deviations of Thought, Practice
and their difference levels of Personal Qualities.**

Personal Qualities	Thought Level		Practice Level		Difference	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Active	1.424	0.559	3.092	0.822	1.668	0.894
Alert	1.654	0.665	3.178	0.817	1.524	0.894
Ambitious	1.838	0.690	3.288	0.866	1.450	1.036
Broad minded	1.716	0.751	3.230	0.891	1.514	1.017
Capable	1.546	0.673	3.264	0.897	1.718	0.982
Charible	1.896	0.768	3.182	0.786	1.286	0.983
Clean	1.570	0.683	3.136	1.069	1.566	1.133
Comfortable	1.932	0.718	3.274	0.863	1.342	1.058
Compassionate	1.708	0.663	3.090	0.885	1.382	0.980
Courageous	1.582	0.701	3.106	0.955	1.524	1.048
Cultured	1.624	0.723	3.162	0.980	1.538	1.021
Determined	1.834	0.712	3.284	0.815	1.450	0.993
Economical	1.900	0.878	3.032	0.899	1.132	1.148
Equality	1.746	0.712	3.156	0.805	1.410	1.049
Fair	2.026	0.763	3.258	0.813	1.232	0.979
Forgiveness	1.874	0.715	3.186	0.835	1.312	1.004
Friendly	1.824	0.801	3.126	0.921	1.302	1.103
Happy	1.788	0.704	3.280	0.841	1.492	0.955
Hard working	1.634	0.790	3.120	0.983	1.486	1.122
Helpful	1.912	0.733	3.224	0.889	1.312	0.996
Honest	1.784	0.786	2.986	0.992	1.202	1.063
Hopeful	1.948	0.794	3.254	0.867	1.306	1.140
Idealistic	1.924	0.703	3.302	0.834	1.378	1.006
Imaginative	2.118	0.762	3.298	0.894	1.180	1.170
Intelligent	1.670	0.744	3.200	0.937	1.530	1.067
Interesting	1.904	0.663	3.278	0.898	1.374	0.980
Logical	1.974	0.725	3.268	0.806	1.294	1.034
Loving	2.004	0.743	3.166	0.844	1.162	0.964
Loyal	1.724	0.762	2.964	1.094	1.240	1.139
Modest	1.910	0.753	3.226	0.901	1.316	1.044
Obedient	1.692	0.758	3.088	0.991	1.396	1.107
Organised	1.626	0.668	3.044	0.925	1.418	0.986
Patient	1.730	0.731	3.188	0.838	1.458	1.015
Peace loving	1.672	0.711	3.086	0.984	1.414	1.077
Polite	1.638	0.762	3.114	0.900	1.476	1.073
Prosperous	1.822	0.729	3.296	0.873	1.474	1.062
Pure	1.636	0.724	3.074	0.956	1.438	1.106
Quest for knowledge	1.706	0.769	3.312	0.966	1.606	1.085
Relaxed	1.866	0.727	3.196	0.883	1.330	1.011
Responsible	1.658	0.739	2.954	1.001	1.296	0.985
Satisfying	1.860	0.708	3.154	0.951	1.294	1.001
Self disciplined	1.718	0.712	3.104	0.889	1.386	0.954
Truthful	1.642	0.742	3.068	1.001	1.426	1.118
Versatile	1.930	0.794	3.174	0.891	1.244	1.130
Worthwhile	1.894	0.810	3.190	0.907	1.296	1.050

Means of thought and practice differences show that five qualities with maximum difference are capable, active, quest for knowledge, clean and cultured; and five qualities with minimum difference are economical, loving, imaginative, honest and fair. Standard deviation is close to 1. The results show that the qualities which have maximum difference of mean between thought and practice levels are either, those aspired at thought level the most, or practiced least.

Figure 5.2 shows the relationship between thought and practice level of personal qualities. The mean values of thought and practice levels were arranged in descending order to know the shift in places. The figure shows that no quality matches its position at thought and practice levels. There are eighteen qualities taking lower position at practice level as compared to thought level, whereas, twenty seven qualities are taking higher position. The figure shows that either way, gap exists in personal qualities at thought and practice level. The gap may find its genesis in personal, institutional and social conditioning of respondents.

The relationship between socio-economic variables and personal qualities at thought, practice and their difference levels was examined through analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple classification analysis (MCA) techniques. ANOVA was used to yield the main-effects of socio-economic variables, and MCA technique to establish strengths of relationships by separating effects of "other" socio-economic variables. Table D.10 shows the ANOVA for overall thought scores of personal qualities. ANOVA reveals that, out of 9 variables considered as independent variables, main-effects of three variables i.e. residence, age and education are significant. Age has significant main effect at 5 percent level only, whereas, residence and education have significant main effects at 1 percent level. Table E.10 shows the MCA for overall thought scores of personal qualities. According to MCA results, net effect of education comes out to be the highest giving a Beta value of 0.30, whereas, net effects of residence and age are greatly reduced when indirect effects of other socio-economic variables are eliminated. It may be noted that two educational categories, illiterate and professional degree holder, have the highest adjusted deviations. In a general sense, more educated people attach greater importance to personal values than the less educated or illiterate people. The reason for this may be twofold: (a) the educated people are more aware of the importance of personal values; and (b) speed of modernization and social change is higher among the more educated people.

Table E.10 shows some other interesting patterns also. For example, members of Jatav caste seem to attach lower importance to qualities than others, but, when deviations are adjusted for other independent variables the difference between Jatavs and others are

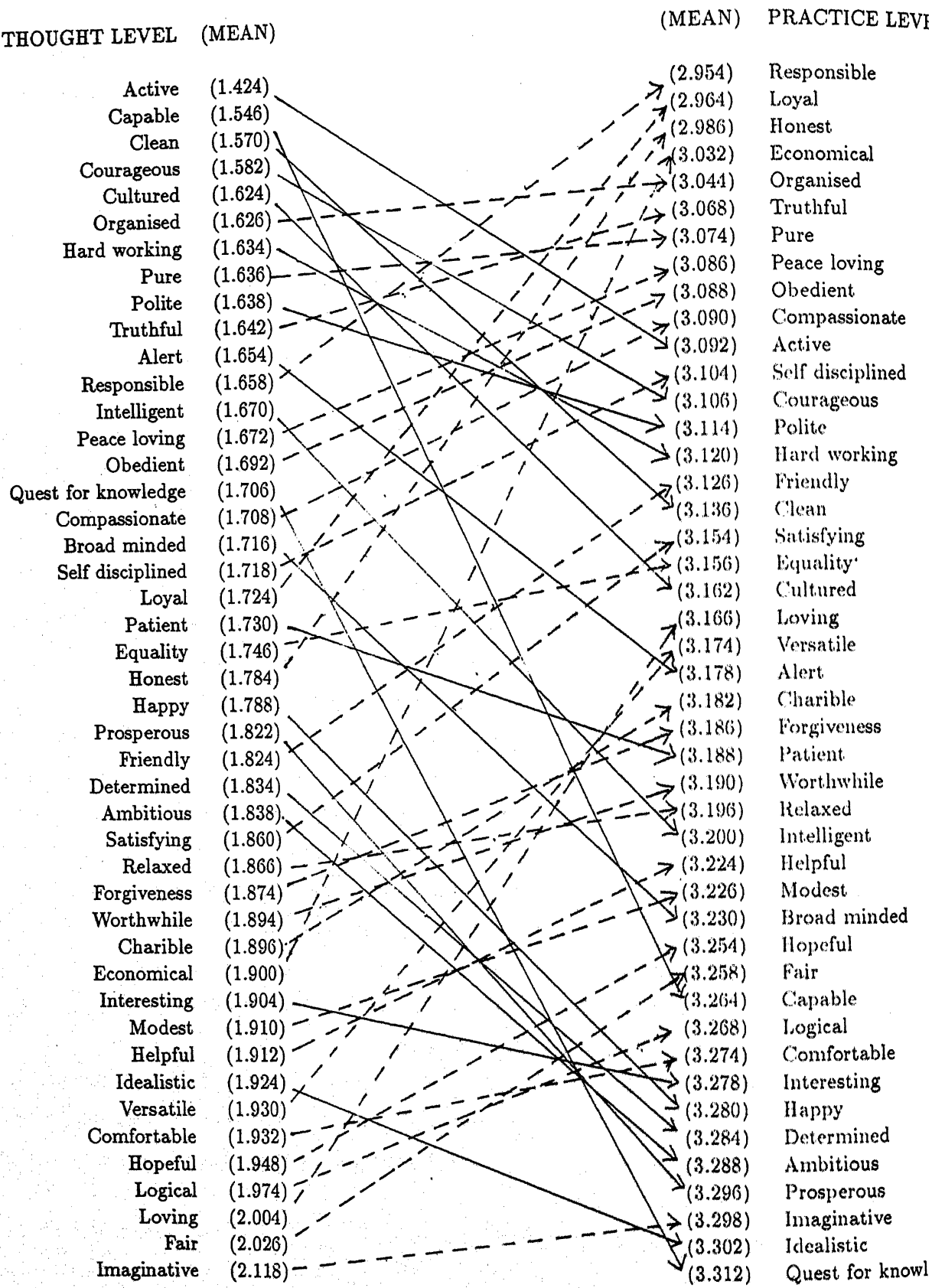


Figure 5.2: Relationship between Thought and Practice Levels of Personal Qualities.

reduced to a very low level; and the sign of deviation reverses. Surprisingly, both those who participate in politics actively and those who do not participate at all, show greater concern for qualities than the others. Yet the overall net effect of political factor is rather low (Beta 0.10). Gender and family type have virtually no effect on personal values. Multiple R^2 for all variables is 0.26, implying that 26 percent variation in values is explained by independent variables.

Table D.11 presents the ANOVA for overall practice scores of personal qualities. It establishes that perceived social status is significant at 1 percent level. Table E.11 shows the MCA results. Perceived social status has a high value of Beta (0.23). It may be noted that people, at the two ends of the perceived social status distribution, adhere to personal values more than, those who are at the middle or higher middle level. The net effects of occupation, education and caste are greatly reduced when the effects of other socio-economic variables were eliminated. Multiple R^2 for all the variables is only 0.16, and shows that only 16 percent variation is explained at practice level of personal qualities.

The difference between values and practice are other important indicators of subjective dimensions of quality of social life. ANOVA Table D.12 shows difference in overall scores of thought and practice level of personal qualities, and reveals that four socio-economic variables, residence, political participation, perceived social status and caste are significant determinants of the differences at 5 percent level. MCA results show that in the case of differences education, caste and perceived social status are the important determinants with Beta values 0.19, 0.18 and 0.17 respectively (Table E.12). Residence and political participation, are other variables which play significant role in determining quality of life. However, these results must be read with caution as the value of R^2 is only 0.14, explaining 14 percent of variance of mean of difference of thought and practice levels.

Table 5.26 shows the factors of thought level of personal qualities. For this purpose principal component method was used and 6 factors were considered. These factors have been named in consultation with independent social scientists working at HSS Department, IIT Kanpur. The six factors have eigen value above 1.2, and explain 56.1 percent of the total variance. The six factors were named as: Factor I – productive, Factor II – balanced, Factor III – universalism, Factor IV – progressive, Factor V – altruism and Factor VI – affection. Among them, productive qualities has distinct importance with eigen value as 17.02, and 37.8 percent variance.

ANOVA and MCA techniques were used on the six factors to know the determining socio-economic variables. Table D.13 shows ANOVA for productive qualities at thought level

of personal qualities. The results show that main effects of residence, perceived social status and caste are significant. Table E.13 shows the relationship of productive qualities at thought level and socio-economic variables. The results show that the net effect of education has been the highest, followed by occupation and residence. The results show that professional degree holders (0.52) and high school (0.29) educated have high adjusted deviation, as compared to respondents belonging to other categories of education. The value of R^2 is 0.21, which shows that all the socio-economic variables explain 21 percent of total variation of productive qualities.

Table D.14 shows the ANOVA for Factor II, i.e. balance qualities at thought level. The main effects of residence, age, perceived social status, education and caste are significant. The MCA results (Table E.14) show that education has highest net effect as its Beta value is 0.28. Caste is another variable with high Beta value (0.22). The other important socio-economic variables are residence (0.14), perceived social status (0.14) and occupation (0.15). The socio-economic variables residence, age, perceived social status and caste are significant

Table 5.26: Factors of Thought level of Personal Qualities.

Factor Number	Factor Name	Variables included	Eigen value	Variation explained(%)
I	Productive	Capable, clean, courageous, cultured, forgiveness, hard working, honest, intelligent, loyal, obedient.	17.0	37.8
II	Balance	Organized, patient, peace loving, polite, prosperous, pure, quest for knowledge, relaxed, responsible, satisfying, self-disciplined, truthful, versatile.	2.4	5.3
III	Universalism	Broad minded, economical, fair, friendly, helpful, hopeful, imaginative, modest, worth-while.	1.8	4.0
IV	Progressive	Ambitious, determined, equality, idealist, interesting, logical.	1.6	3.5
V	Altruism	Active, alert, charitable.	1.3	2.9
VI	Affection	Comfortable, compassionate, happy, loving.	1.2	2.6

at 5 percent level, whereas, education is significant at 1 percent level. The value of R^2 is rather small (0.18).

Table D.15 shows the ANOVA for Factor III, i.e. universalism at thought level. The main effects of residence and perceived social status are significant at 5 percent level, whereas, the main effects of occupation, education and caste are significant at 1 percent level. The MCA results given in Table E.15 show that education is the main source of variation in 'universalism' qualities with Beta value of 0.35. It is followed by caste (0.24), occupation (0.23) and perceived social status (0.19).

ANOVA and MCA techniques were also used on the Factor IV, i.e. 'Progressive'. Table D.16 shows the ANOVA results. The main effects of residence and occupation are significant at 1 percent of progressive qualities. The MCA results (Table E.16) show that net effects of occupation (0.32), residence (0.24) and education (0.17) are quite important. Deviations for categories of residence results show that, rural respondents have noticeable adjusted deviance. In same way, housewives in case of occupation and middle school respondents in case of education have high adjusted deviance. R^2 value is 0.17, explaining 17 percent of variance of progressive qualities.

The ANOVA and MCA results for Factor V, i.e. 'Altruism', are given in Table D.17 and Table E.17 respectively. Table D.17 shows that occupation has significant main effects on 'Altruism' at 5 percent level. The Beta value for occupation is also highest (0.19). The service category of occupation has high adjusted deviance.

Last factor of thought level of necessities of life is 'Affection'. ANOVA results (Table D.18) reveal that residence and education have significant main effects on affection. Residence is significant at 5 percent level, whereas, education is significant at 1 percent level. Table E.18 shows the MCA results. Net effect of education is highest with Beta value as 0.31, followed by caste (0.15). The category of Post-Graduation for education gives maximum adjusted deviance. Multiple R^2 (0.12) is rather low.

Table 5.27 shows the factors for practice level of personal qualities. Six factors were again considered. These factors have been named in consultation with independent social scientists at HSS Department, IIT Kanpur. The table shows that all the six factors have an eigen value above 1.0, and percent variation explained above 2.1 percent. The total variance, explained by the factors, is 65.8 percent. Among them, moral factor is distinct. It has an eigen value of 22.5, and it alone explains 50.1 percent variation.

Socio-economic determinants of the six factors of practice level were analyzed by using ANOVA and MCA techniques. Table D.19 shows the ANOVA results for Factor I,

i.e., 'Moral'. The results show that the main effects of residence, perceived social status, occupation and education are significant at 1 percent level. The main effects of caste are significant at 5 percent level. MCA results shown in Table E.19 reveal that the effects of occupation, perceived social status, education and caste are important having Beta values 0.31, 0.21, 0.21 and 0.18 respectively. The category of lower middle in perceived social status, labour in occupation, Postgraduate in education and Jatav in caste have relatively high adjusted deviance. The value of R^2 is 0.29, explaining 29 percent variance.

Table D.20 shows the results of ANOVA for Factor II, i.e., 'Constructive'. The results show that the main effects of gender and age are significant at 5 percent level. Occupation has significant main effect at 1 percent level. The MCA results (Table E.20) reveals that the effects of occupation, education and gender are important having Beta values 0.35, 0.17 and 0.18 respectively. The value of R^2 is 0.14, explaining 14 percent variance.

Table D.21 shows the ANOVA results for Factor III, i.e., 'Responsible'. It is evident

Table 5.27: Factors of Practice level of Personal Qualities.

Factor Number	Factor Name	Variables included	Eigen value	Variation explained(%)
I	Moral	Capable, clean, comfortable, compassionate, courageous, cultured, determined, happy, helpful, imaginative.	22.5	50.1
II	Constructive	Economical, equality, honest, loving, loyal, obedient, organised, patient, peace, loving, responsible.	2.0	4.4
III	Responsible	Modest, polite, prosperous, relaxed, satisfying, self-disciplined, truthful.	1.7	3.8
IV	Achievement	Intelligent, interesting, logical, pure, quest for knowledge, worthwhile.	1.5	3.3
V	Dynamic	Fair, forgiveness, friendly, hard working, idealistic, versatile.	1.2	2.1
VI	Stimulation	Active, alert, ambitious, broad minded, charitable.	1.0	2.1

from the table that there is significant relationship of 'responsible' factor with family type at 5 percent level among socio-economic variables. Table E.21 shows the MCA results. The net effect of education is important having Beta value as 0.16; the category of professional degree holders has high adjusted deviance. The multiple R^2 value is very low (0.10) indicating a weak explanatory power of socio-economic variables for 'Responsible' factor.

Table D.22 shows, the ANOVA results for 'Achievement' factor. It is found that 'Achievement' has significant relationship with residence, perceived social status and occupation at 1 percent level, and education at 5 percent level. The MCA results in Table E.22 show that the net effects of perceived social status, occupation, education and residence on 'Achievement' factor are notable. The Beta values of residence (0.22), perceived social status (0.24), occupation (0.24), and education (0.24) are quite important. The category of urban in residence, high in perceived social status, farming in occupation, and middle school in education have comparatively higher values of adjusted deviance. ~~The multiple~~ R^2 is 0.25, explaining 25 percent variance of achievement.

Table D.23 shows the ANOVA results for factor V, i.e., 'Dynamic'. The results show that occupation has significant main effect at 1 percent level, and education at 5 percent level. MCA results are shown in Table E.23. The category of farming is having highest adjusted deviance in occupation categories. ~~The multiple~~ R^2 is 0.14, explaining quite low variance.

Table D.24 shows the ANOVA results for Factor VI, i.e., 'Stimulation'. No socio-economic variable has significant relationship with ~~stimulation~~ ^{this} factor. Table E.24 shows the MCA results for 'Stimulation'. It is found that education has the highest Beta value (0.17). ~~The multiple~~ R^2 is very low (.07).

The above findings can be concluded as follows:

- The five most important personal qualities are active, capable, clean, courageous and cultured; while least important qualities are ^{being} imaginative, fair, loving, logical and hopeful at thought level. The five most important personal qualities at practice level are responsible, loyal, ^{being} honest, economical and organized, and least important qualities are quest for knowledge, idealistic, imaginative, prosperous and ambitious. The maximum difference between thought and practice levels are regarding capable, active, quest for knowledge, clean and cultured, and minimum difference regarding economical, loving, imaginative, honest and fair. Overall personal qualities ^{being} regarding action, capability, cultured, clean, responsible, economical and organized are given more importance.
- There is gap between thought and practice level of personal qualities due to high thought and low practice level like ^{being} capable, quest for knowledge; high thought and high prac-

tice level like organized, pure; low thought and high practice level like loyal, honest, economical, loving; and low thought and low practice level like imaginative, idealistic. There is no personal quality without shift in position given by descending order of mean at thought and practice level of personal qualities. Overall practice mean is less than thought mean. It may be due to the fact that multiplicity of values does not allow for extremist tendencies, and people have middle level of acceptance. Results clearly show that the gap between factuality and ideals is not only the characteristic of peoples' views about self and others, but also a constituent of their personality. This can permit us to assert that personal is not different from social. Thus personal is social, and the implications of the gap are also social in nature.

- Factors of thought level of personal qualities are productive, balance, universalism, progressive, altruism and affection. Factors of practice level of personal qualities are moral, constructive, responsible, achievement, dynamic and stimulation. We can say that people emphasize those qualities at thought level which are productive in nature, but want to practice them through 'moral' personal qualities. The factors of the personal qualities at thought and practice level are responding to multidimensionality of social life.
- The relationship between personal qualities and socio-economic variables has been observed through ANOVA and MCA at thought and practice level. The significant socio-economic variables according to descending order of importance are: education, occupation, perceived social status, residence, caste, age, gender, family type and political participation. The socio-economic variables education, occupation, perceived social status, residence and caste are more important in explaining variance of personal qualities.

The major findings of this chapter can be summarized as follows. Bad and good dimensions express multidimensional values as polar opposites. Social values regarding competence, moral, affective, cultural, ethical, purposive, recognition, prosperous, peaceful, patriotism and aesthetic are important. ^{dimensions} The important life goals are patriotism, family responsibility, honesty, peace and self respect. ^{According to mean score} The top ranked life goals are family responsibility, adventurous life, patriotism, honesty and affirmative action. Social values have hierarchy; and are rooted in responsibility, action, moral and affective dimensions. Necessities of life show that people have survival, social and modernity values, and desire for progress, security and comfort values. Desired personal qualities data show importance of productivity, balance,

universalism, progress, altruism and affective values, whereas, present data show importance of moral, constructive, responsible, achievement, dynamic and stimulation values. Gap is a common phenomenon of social values for present and desired, and at thought and practice levels. It provides for continuity, integration and progress of social life. The important socioeconomic variables affecting social values are education, occupation, income and perceived social status.

Chapter 6

Summary and Conclusions

6.1 Research Problem

The purpose of the present study is to arrive at an integrated and balanced concept of development, which puts the question of 'The Quality of Social Life' at the centre stage of the development discourse. An attempt has also been made to suggest indicators of development based on multiplicity of values held in a transitional society. Earlier researches had human development and social transformation as two dissociated concerns. In other words, quality of life and quality of social change posit two opposite images and strategies of development. This thesis argues for attempting integration and balance between the two. In this context, the quality of social life emerges as a middle concept which tries for a balance between the seemingly opposing tendencies. Centrality, balance and equilibrium are the major concerns of the quality of social life. The unit of analysis is man in society. The quality of social life is based on general value framework which accounts parallelly for integration and differentiation. It allows for the possibility of growth, and caters to needs of human autonomy and social order.

6.1.1 Objectives

Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To know socio-economic characteristics, their interrelationships and effect on social life of respondents.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of life.
- To know present and desired dimensions of quality of social change.

- To know bad and good dimensions of social notions.
- To know absolute and relative importance levels of life goals.
- To know present and desired levels of necessities of life.
- To know thought and practice levels of personal qualities.
- To arrive at the formulation, and indicators of the quality of social life.

6.1.2 Hypotheses

The specific hypotheses of the study, based on literature survey and early field experiences, are given below.

1. Man is a socially situated rational being.
2. People have multidimensional individual, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements and responsibilities. They utilize various material and non- material capacities for fulfilling these requirements and responsibilities.
3. People are not satisfied with the present day development based on interest model. They recognize the importance of both, the social environment and personal qualities for more holistic development. People desire to add an ethical dimension to development and have an integrated and balanced growth.
4. Values are social and flexible. They respond to multidimensional situations and guide man's action and interaction.
5. There is a gap between present and desired state of affairs; bad and good; importance and hierarchy; and thought and practice levels of values. The multidimensional roles and rights lead to balancing and middle level acceptance of social values.
6. Social life is the result of various combinations of interpretations of social values and social reality.

6.2 Research design

In order to explore the dimensions of social life as they exist today, a transitional modernizing and economically developing area was selected. The study was conducted in Meerut district.

A quota sample of 500 respondents was selected with four stratification variables: residence,

gender, age and occupation. The other socio-economic variables considered were family type, family size, duration spent at the place of study, political participation, education, income, caste and perceived social status. Data were collected with the help of a structured schedule. This schedule is composed of open and close ended questions, which were arranged from general questions of goals and means to specific questions on personal qualities. Two dimensions of responses, factual and ideal, were covered for comparison and inferences. Gap between the two dimensions was taken as methodological strategy to explore value systems from different vantage points. The field work was done between July to December 1992. The raw data were coded and tabulated. For data from open ended questions, frequency and percentage distributions and their cross-tabulations by socio-economic variables were obtained. The data generated through close ended questions were subjected to mean, standard deviation, factor analysis, analysis of variance, multiple classification analysis, t-test and F-test for statistical inferences.

6.3 Major Findings

Major findings of the study are given below:

6.3.1 Background Characteristics

Man is a socially situated rational being. Socio-economic background characteristics have an effective role to play, in situating man in a social milieu and his understanding of social reality. A sample of 500 respondents with four stratification variables is selected. Urban-rural respondents are selected in the ratio of 60 and 40 percent respectively. Both husband and wife are included. In the sample, Young, middle, old aged respondents are represented in the ratio of 31.6, 35.6 and 32.8 percent respectively. Occupation categories are administration (6.0 percent), business (7.4 percent), farming (6.2 percent), labour (19.0 percent), and service (20.4 percent). Majority of females (40.6 percent) are housewives. Further, the sample consists of nuclear (60 percent) and joint (40 percent) families, whereas family size of 4 to 6 members is represented maximally. Main castes of the area such as Jat, Brahmin, Jatav, Baniya, Yadav, Gujjar and Rajput, are all fairly represented. An overwhelming majority (85.4 percent) of respondents participate merely as voters in politics. Perceived social status falls maximally in middle class (51.2 percent). The determinants of perceived social status in descending order of importance are income, prestige, basic survival needs, social relations, quality of life, education, political links, good behaviour and caste.

Cross-tabulation between socio-economic variables shows that groups can be arranged in descending order of educational achievements as urban males, rural males, urban females and rural females. In terms of caste, Brahmins, Baniyas, Jats, Rajputs, Gujjars, Yadavs and Jatavs exhibit decreasing order of education. The urban respondents have higher income than the rural. Illiterates, labourers and Jatavs constitute the least income group. Male respondents with business occupation, income category of Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-, education higher than high school (except professional degree holders) and castes of Jats and Brahmins are politically more active. Low perceived social status is associated with the categories of rural respondents, labour, Jatavs, illiterates, low income groups and those acting politically as voters only. The results show general pattern of association between background variables.

6.3.2 The Quality of Life

Data reveal that terminal values are personal, institutional, social and transcendental. They are expressed in a range of variation, and are flexible. Primary concern for family shows the primacy of institutionalized social self of man in the area. Instrumental values are material, non-material and a combination of both material and non-material capacities. Non-material means in the form of personal qualities are given more importance. Terminal and instrumental values are socially interactive and provide continuity, integrity and progress to the quality of life. The quality of life constitutes of family responsibility, comfortable happy and meaningful life, social prestige, survival needs, social security, spiritual upliftment, personal autonomy and patriotism. Social environment that consists of social problems, scarcity of finances and facilities, social traditions and customs, degradation of social values, agricultural problems, blind faith, lack of cooperation love and knowledge acts as barrier for attaining quality of life. Personal qualities embodied in personal, institutional, social and transcendental needs act as facilitators for attaining the quality of life. Strengthening of various institutional structures, to improve social environment and inculcate personal qualities, is believed to be needed for the quality of life.

Desired quality of life also recognizes the personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements and responsibilities. Data show that people desire comfortable, happy and healthy family, adventurous life and affirmative action, social recognition, survival needs, inner harmony and spiritual upliftment. People desire to remove selfishness, sadness, mental tension, jealousy, laziness, stubborn behaviour, fear and bad company at the personal level for improving quality of life. Respondents wish to inculcate qualities which add

to the dimensions of action, discipline, cultural, moral, ethical, inner harmony and spiritual upliftment through socialization for attaining desired quality of life. Tra-modernization as synthesis of traditional and modern values, finds expression in the present and desired dimensions of quality of life. Socio- economic variables affect the understanding of present and desired dimensions of quality of life.

6.3.3 The Quality of Social Change

Analysis shows that people are moving toward materialistic goals. Status, power and prestige are the major driving forces in society. Processes of individualization and differentiation are on. Data reveal that monetary and other materialistic gains, comforts, power, social recognition, survival needs and family responsibility have become the main goals in society. It appears dishonesty, honesty, family resources, dualistic, exploitative, disparaging, opportunistic, violent, optimization and showy tendencies are all used, as capacities for attaining goals. Opportunistic combinations of moral and immoral means are used as resources. Resource enhancement and management are the two great concerns of people today. Further, behavioural aspects of personal qualities have been emphasized. Social environment containing social problems, economic deficiencies, social insecurity, moral degradation, poor work ethics, lack of personal qualities and social responsibilities, and fear of social sanctions act as barriers. Facilitators of the quality of social change are corrupt social system, inefficient legal system, hardworking, disciplined and moral persons, purposive social relations, family cooperation, management and optimization of resources, exploitation of powerless poor people and government support. The ineffectiveness of social institutions and effectiveness of personal qualities are the major facilitators.

The data on desired quality of social change stress on two- way intervention. On the one hand, it puts responsibility on the citizens that they should have active, hardworking, alert, disciplined life; social, moral and ethical concerns; civilized and cultured manners. On the other hand, it requires a responsible social order to provide widening infrastructural facilities, satisfying survival needs, social security, general socio-cultural value system, balance and integration among social institutions, and social harmony. Rights and responsibilities, man and society, goals and means are seen as complementary facts of desired quality of life.

Present society is developing with regards to education, infrastructural facilities, hardworking and determined citizen, economic prosperity, increasing secularization and social service organizations. Undesired implications of development are: lack of commitment to social values and social norms, cultural degradation, increase in social insecurity and dishar-

mony; deprofessionalization of political, economic and education institutions; increasing value of money, status, power; and irresponsible, indisciplined and immoral citizen. Respondents from various combinations of socio-economic variables show the similar trend of responses.

6.3.4 Social Notions

Social notions are objects and relations of everyday life. Judgements of bad and good dimensions help people to decide, act and reflect, and thus affect quality of social life. Results show that evaluation of competence, moral, affective, cultural, ethical and purposive dimensions is common to all social notions. Some other values regarding recognition, prosperous, peaceful, patriotism and aesthetic are also considered important. Bad and good seems to be polar opposite expressions of the social values. Cross-tabulation of qualities with socio-economic variables, however, shows that respondents with similar characteristics do not necessarily view bad and good qualities in opposition, but the expressions of polar opposites are the result of overall responses. Values are of course related to socio-economic characteristics, but the nature of relationship between particular values and socio-economic characteristics is far from clear, and is difficult to generalize.

6.3.5 Life Goals

Life goals are the driving forces of quality of social life. The five most important life goals are: patriotism, family responsibility, honesty, peace and self respect. The five least important life goals are comfortable life, world of beauty, pleasure, social recognition and spiritual upliftment. The five top ranked life goals are family responsibility, adventurous life, patriotism, honesty and affirmative action. The five low ranked life goals are world of beauty, spiritual upliftment, wisdom, social recognition and sense of accomplishment. The life goals of patriotism, family responsibility and honesty are given more importance and are also high ranked. The life goals of spiritual upliftment, social recognition and world of beauty are given least importance and are also low ranked. The results show that the goals regarding action, responsibility, moral and affection are given more importance as compared to aesthetic, rights, pleasure and recognition values.

The graphic representation of cross-tabulation of life goals and socio-economic variables shows that males, urbans, nuclear families, young aged, administrators, high income and high education groups give higher importance to goals than others. This is exhibited by both, mean scores and ranks of life goals. F-ratios show that mean scores are more affected by socio-economic variables, as compared to mean ranks. It is also observed that there are

many life goals, and, balance and integration of different goals in practical life provides of great importance. Moreover, due to complex networking of values, variations in ranks are likely to be limited. Hierarchy of life goals should therefore show the property of consistency and slow change. The socio-economic variables, that significantly affect both mean scores and ranks of goals, are found to be education, income, occupation and perceived social status. The other variables that affect mean ranks only are age and caste.

6.3.6 Human Needs

Need structure is an important dimension of quality of social life. The five most fulfilled necessities of life are social relations, quality of civic facilities, mass communication, food and education. The five least fulfilled needs are journey, income, household amenities, personal communication and medical facilities. The five most desired needs are education, security of life and property, income, food and quality of civic facilities. The five least desired needs are leisure, journey, household amenities, personal communication and religious life. The most satisfied necessities are leisure, social relations, mass communication, clothing and religious life. The least satisfied necessities of life are income, security of life and property, education, medical facilities and housing. Overall, desired level of necessities is higher than present level of necessities of life. T-test shows that the difference between present and desired levels are statistically significant. The necessities of life have hierarchy, based on balancing of present and desired levels of needs.

Factors of present levels of needs are survival, social and modernity, and, the factors of desired levels of needs are progress, security and comfort. Thus, continuity, integrity and progress are required at present and desired levels of needs of life. ANOVA and MCA results show that gender, age, perceived social status, occupation and education explain variations in present and desired levels, and their differences, significantly.

6.3.7 Personal Qualities

Personal qualities provide the guiding matrix and instrumental capacity for social action and interaction, and thus relate to quality of social life. The five most important personal qualities at the thought level are active, capable, clean, courageous and cultured; and the five least important qualities are imaginative, fair, loving, logical and hopeful. The five most important personal qualities at practice level are responsible, loyal, honest, economical and organized; the five least important qualities are quest for knowledge, idealistic, imaginative, prosperous and ambitions.

Maximum differences between thought and practice levels are observed regarding qualities such as capable, active, quest for knowledge, clean and cultured. Minimum differences between thought and practice levels are observed regarding qualities: economical, loving, imaginative, honest and fair. Overall, personal qualities like action, capable, cultured, clean, responsible, economical and organized are given more importance than others. Also practice mean is lower than thought mean and shows that people follow middle path in practice. Factors of thought level personal qualities are productive, balance, universalism, progressive, altruism and affection. Factors of qualities at practice level are moral, constructive, responsible, achievement, dynamic, and stimulating. Interestingly, people emphasize productive qualities at thought level and moral qualities at practice level. ANOVA and MCA results show that socio-economic variables, in descending order of importance as determinants of personal qualities, are education, occupation, perceived social status, residence, caste, age, gender, family type and political participation.

6.4 The Quality of Social Life

Social life is a continuously changing phenomenon. However, change is not random, rather it has a reference point. This reference point is not fixed, as it consists of interaction of past and future, tradition and modern, rationality and irrationality, reason and passion. Tra-modernization as a way of life, the synthesis of traditional and modern values, appears to the author a characteristic of present social life. Trend of social change is towards a combination of materialistic modernity and group life: people want to combine family responsibilities and materialistic, comfortable life.

The tra-modernization is, however, not free from problems. If some social problems have arisen due to persistence of traditional structures, some others have arisen due to breakdown of tradition. The latter have emerged not only due to materialistic goal orientation of present day man, but also due to exploitation of social values and relations for materialism. Crisis of social relational, social, moral and ethical values are the obvious facts of social life today.

Gaps and inconsistencies are the common outcomes of responses, when questions are asked from different vantage points to understand social life. This shows the disbelief of people in society and fragmentation of social fabrics. Disbelief in society leads to lack of security and hope, which contradicts the basic function of society and may lead to, what Hobbes said, "War of all against all".

Extremism of family as personal goal and economy as societal goal is understand-

able. Respondents are part and parcel of society, on which they are made to reflect. Extremist tendencies show the strong foundations of interest orientation, and imbalance and disintegration of institutional structure. At the same time, an average man believes in middle-ground of value acceptance, and, his social life is characterized by requirements of continuity, integrity and progress among all institutions. Contradictions, extremism and unidimensional chances can be avoided, if institutional goals are fulfilled by institutional means.

Development, based on individualistic interest model, involves conflict and exploitation. Presence of conflict negates a general value system. Limitless achievement without levels of measurement causes dissatisfaction, and reduces confidence among people. Results show institutionalized social man as the unit of people's development assessment based on value system.

Development segregates needs, goals and rights of people, whereas people consider rights and responsibilities, goals and means as an integrated system. Further, development responds to personal needs, whereas, people want a simultaneity of personal, institutional, social and transcendental needs. Development considers quality of life but not climate of life. Development debate does not consider social environment and personal qualities, whereas people find them as powerful tools for improving social life.

Development debate, thus presents partial reality and, is fashioned by shifts from one concern to another like economic concerns to socio-demographic concerns, from there to cultural, people oriented/specific concerns, and finally to sustainability. All models of development having a basis in interest model will, however, remain problematic. All present constructions of development lack the dimensions of morality, responsibility and consistency. For holistic development, we have to consider social man as the main level of analysis. Morality, culture, responsibility and consistency make sense only at the level of man's action and interaction in their social movements.

Considering the limitation of ongoing development debate and peoples' understanding of development, we propose the quality of social life as a new conceptualization of development. This new approach assumes the following:

- Institutionalized social self should be the unit of analysis.
- Continuity, integrity and progress of personal, institutional, social and transcendental levels of requirements and responsibilities should be considered.
- There should be interaction within and between terminal and instrumental values of social institutions, but unidimensional extremism and conversion should be avoided.

Multidimensionality of social institutions, their balance and integration should be maintained.

- Social environment, value system and personal qualities should be considered for producing, what may be called 'virtuous circle of values'.
- Development at formulation, operation and evaluation levels should be considered as a two way responsible process between man and society.
- Consistent and hopeful man and society are two sides of the quality of social life.

6.5 Limitations of the Study

In the end, it may be noted that this study has some limitations also. They are as follows:

- This study is based on empirical data collected from a district of Uttar Pradesh, which has sizeable Muslim population, but data are obtained only from Hindu respondents.
- categorization of open ended responses is a subjective process. Different observers may categorize similar responses in different (all equally justifiable) categories. The author has made best efforts to evolve such categories (with the help of academicians and aware respondents), which destroy the respondents' meanings least.
- Although, some studies in the past have applied MCA technique to data from small scale surveys, this technique in fact requires data from a large sample. In this study, the size of sample is only 500 and there are several categories of most socio-economic variables. Thus the results have to be accepted with caution.
- The author has suggested general conceptual indicators of development, in the framework of quality of social life, based on analysis of data gathered through several tools. Yet, she has not attempted to operationalize or standardize them. Operationalization of development indicators is, of course, very crucial for planners but that is beyond the scope of this work. She has only stressed the need to redefine social agent beyond the limitations of methodological individualism and structuralism, and look at the meso-dimension of social decision processes.

6.6 Problems for the Future Research

Search and research are continuous never ending activities. In the end, this study raises a number of new questions. Some important ones are as follows:

- The proposal of quality of social life provides us the basis for assessing development from a new holistic perspective. Future research on development may use this perspective and reveal hidden dimensions of development not explored here.
- Researches are needed on standardization and operationalization of indicators of development in quality of social life perspective.
- Inconsistencies of responses from two or more angles are required to be looked into more carefully as methodological strategy to understand social reality.
- The potential of examining development in horizontal cross- section society perspective, rather than vertical perspective (of growth and class), requires deeper examination.

secondary
life and
innovations
not used
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Appendix A

Schedule

Quality of Life and Social Development

PURPOSE

The following Schedule is a part of our ongoing research on Social Development. The present research aims at exploration of social values which affect individual behaviour and societal processes. It is aimed at the understanding of quantum and directionality of social change in an economically developed area. We want to give suggestions to solve value problems, prevalent in present society. Replies to questions in this schedule will be kept confidential, and will be used only for research purpose.

Mrs. Manju Singh

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Kanpur -208016 (U.P.) INDIA

PART I: GOALS AND MEANS

Given below are questions related to your life goals. Usually, every person has atleast one major goal in life, and our question is related to that goal. However, if you have more than one major goal, then please mention them. Maximum three important responses can be given. You are requested to answer these questions according to your life experiences.

[1] What is your major goal(s) in life?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[2] How can this(these) goal(s) be realized?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[3] Why is it important to attain this(these) goal(s)?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[4] What prevents you from attaining this(these) goal(s)?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[5] what support do you have to attain this(these) goal(s)?

(a)

(b)

(c)

[6] What kind of additional support do you want for attaining this(these) goal(s)?

(a)

(b)

(c)

[7] If suddenly God manifests himself before you and grants you a boon, What will you ask for?

(A): What would you demand to have in your life?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(B): Also, may demand to remove something from your life, What would be that?

(a)

(b)

(c)

[8] Can you recall, whether you were taught any moral values by your parents, in your childhood?

Yes

No

If yes, what are they?

(a)

(b)

(c)

[9] Are/Will any kind of moral values be taught by you, as a parent to your children, as life values?

Yes

No

If yes, what are they?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[10] In your views, what are the major goals of people, in general, in our society?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[11] In your views, what kind of means do usually people use for realizing these goals?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[12] Why do people think, that it is important to realize these goals?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[13] What generally prevents people from realizing these goals?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[14] What generally facilitates people to realize these goals?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[15] What according to you are the characteristics of a developed society?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[16] What, in your opinion, should be the goals of people in a developed society?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

[17] Is our society moving towards that?

Yes

No

If yes, then how?

If no, then why not?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

PART II: PREFERENCES AND VALUES

[1] Given below are some of the notions related to everyday life. You are requested to respond according to your perception of badness and goodness, regarding these notions.

S.No	Concepts	Bad Qualities	Good Qualities
0	Songs (example)	Meaningless, Romantic, etc.	Religious, Patriotic, etc.
1	Career		
2	Child		
3	Citizen		
4	Friend		
5	Leisure Activity		
6	Life		
7	Life Partner		
8	Magazine		
9	Man		
10	Movie		
11	Nation		
12	Neighbour		
13	Parent		
14	Relative		
15	Safety Measure		
16	Teacher		
17	Woman		
18	Any other, if any		

[2] Given below are 20 life values. You are requested to classify them into Very Important(VI), Important(I) or Not Important(NI) by putting a \checkmark in appropriate column. You are also requested to rank them according to your views.

S.No	Life Value	VI	I	NI	Rank
0	Violence (example)		\checkmark		21
1	Adventurous Life: active, exciting, stimulating, interesting.				
2	Affirmative Action: loving others, considerate.				
3	Comfortable Life: prosperous, rich, can afford better things.				
4	Environmental Consciousness: afforestation, cleanliness, population control.				
5	Equality: of opportunities, protection from law, equality before law.				
6	Family Responsibility: security, education and development of children and family members				
7	Freedom: self reliance, self sufficient, freedom of election.				
8	Friendship: helpful, reliable, mutual esteem, thoughtful partner.				
9	Honesty: sincerity, courage, truthful, trustworthy.				
10	Inner Harmony: free from internal conflict, satisfied, happy, mental peace.				
11	Justice: nondiscriminatory on the basis of age, sex, caste and class.				
12	Patriotism: respect, love, regard for nation and citizens.				
13	Peace: nonviolence, free from caste, class and communal conflicts.				
14	Pleasure: delightful, entertainment, hospitality, free time activities.				

S.No	Life Value	VI	I	NI	Rank
15	Self Respect: self esteem, self disciplined and self control.				
16	Sense of Accomplishment: doing a good job, lasting contribution, succesful career.				
17	Spiritual Upliftment: moral development and eternal life.				
18	Social Recognition: rewarding, social respect and social participation.				
19	Wisdom: a progressive etho and a mature understanding.				
20	World of Beauty: of nature. art, music, literature, sense of beauty, originality and emotionality				

[4] Given below are 45 bipolar characteristics, usually found in our life. How important do you think(T) them in your life, and how far you are able to practice them. Please mark a ✓ in appropriate column.

[T] - Usually, I think that this characteristic for life is Very Important(VI)/ Important(I)/ Medium(M).

[P] - Usually, I am able to practice it to the 100%/75%/50%.

S.No	Character 'A'	T	VI	I	M	I	VI	Character 'B'
		P	100%	75%	50%	75%	100%	
0	Altruistic (example)	T		✓				Selfish
		P			✓			
1	Active	T						Slow
		P						
2	Alert	T						Sleepy
		P						
3	Ambitious	T						Not Ambitious
		P						
4	Broad minded	T						Narrow Minded
		P						
5	Capable	T						Incompetent
		P						
6	Charible	T						Selfish
		P						
7	Clean	T						Dirty
		P						
8	Comfortable	T						Not Comfortable
		P						
9	Compassionate	T						Cruel
		P						
10	Courageous	T						Timid
		P						
11	Cultured	T						Uncultured
		P						
12	Determined	T						Wavey
		P						
13	Economical	T						Extravagant
		P						
14	Equality	T						Disparity
		P						
15	Fair	T						Unfair
		P						

S.No	Character 'A'	T	VI	I	M	I	VI	Character 'B'
		P	100%	75%	50%	75%	100%	
16	Forgiveness	T						Punishment
		P						
17	Friendly	T						Hostile
		P						
18	Happy	T						Sorrowful
		P						
19	Hard working	T						Easy going
		P						
20	Helpful	T						Unhelpful
		P						
21	Honest	T						Dishonest
		P						
22	Hopeful	T						Despairing
		P						
23	Idealistic	T						Realistic
		P						
24	Imaginative	T						Prosaic
		P						
25	Intelligent	T						Dull
		P						
26	Interesting	T						Boring
		P						
27	Logical	T						Illogical
		P						
28	Loving	T						Unloving
		P						
29	Loyal	T						Trecherous
		P						
30	Modest	T						Arrogant
		P						
31	Obedient	T						Disobedient
		P						
32	Organised	T						Unorganised
		P						
33	Patient	T						Impatient
		P						
34	Peace loving	T						Quarrelsome
		P						
35	Polite	T						Rude
		P						
36	Prosperous	T						Poor
		P						
37	Pure	T						Corrupted
		P						

S.No	Character 'A'	T	VI	I	M	I	VI	Character 'B'
		P	100%	75%	50%	75%	100%	
38	Quest for knowledge	T						No Interest in Knowledge
		P						
39	Relaxed	T						Tense
		P						
40	Responsible	T						Irresponsible
		P						
41	Satisfying	T						Unsatisfying
		P						
42	Self disciplined	T						Self indulgent
		P						
43	Truthful	T						Deceitful
		P						
44	Versatile	T						Limited
		P						
45	Worthwhile	T						Worthless
		P						

[5] Any other information or experience, which you think may be important for this work.
Please mention,

Scholar's Experience:

Biodata of Respondent

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Caste:
4. Sex:
5. Education:
6. Duration Spent:
7. Family Type:
8. Family Size:
9. Occupation (main):
10. Other sources of income, if any

Yes

No

If yes, then what are they:

Source

Income

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....

11. Income (monthly):

12. Political Participation -

- (a) Participates actively as a member of a political party.
- (b) Participates actively during elections/canvassing.
- (c) Participates in elections as a voter.
- (d) No political participation.

13. In your perception, what is your social status -

Low

Lower middle

Middle

Higher middle

High

14. On what basis do you think so?

1.
2.

Thank you very much.

Appendix B

Crosstabulation of Social Notions

This appendix contains tables of crosstabulation of Social Notions, referred to in chapter 5, section 5.1. Tables B.1 to B.17 have response categories as A, B, C, D etc. These reference categories are the same as used in the corresponding table of section 5.1. For example, bad categories in Table B.1 (A, B, C, D, and E) have the same meaning as referred to in Table 5.1 under Response Categories (BAD). Similarly, good categories of Table B.1 (A, B, C, D, E) have the same meaning as in Table 5.1 under Response Categories (GOOD).

In the same way, Table B.2 have the same meaning of categories as the Table 5.2, Table B.3 the same as Table 5.3, and so on.

Table B.1: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Career" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.1)					Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.1)				
A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E
56.7	35.0	20.0	17.3	11.7	Urban	49.7	42.7	35.7	9.0	11.7
66.5	72.0	30.5	11.0	15.5	Rural	63.5	69.0	32.0	22.0	11.0
65.2	50.0	19.6	16.4	12.4	Male	57.2	55.6	30.8	9.2	15.6
56.0	49.6	28.8	13.2	14.0	Female	53.2	50.8	37.6	19.2	7.2
59.7	51.7	22.8	15.1	11.7	Nuclear	51.0	50.3	36.9	15.1	13.4
61.9	47.0	26.2	14.4	15.3	Joint	61.4	57.4	30.2	12.9	8.4
59.3	50.5	22.7	15.7	14.0	10 years and more	53.3	54.0	35.3	14.5	11.7
68.1	45.8	33.3	9.7	8.3	Less than 10 years	66.7	48.6	27.8	12.5	9.7
65.2	51.9	31.0	5.1	13.3	21 - 35 years	62.7	46.8	32.3	13.3	12.7
59.0	53.9	21.9	14.0	10.7	36 - 50 years	48.9	55.1	32.0	17.4	12.9
57.9	43.3	20.1	25.0	15.9	51 - 65 years	54.9	57.3	38.4	11.6	8.5
59.3	51.1	25.1	15.7	13.8	As a voter	54.8	52.0	36.1	15.2	11.2
80.5	39.0	22.0	9.8	7.3	Voter and canvasser	68.3	73.2	14.6	9.8	7.3
61.1	55.6	16.7	11.1	5.6	Active member	44.4	55.6	22.2	5.6	27.8
42.9	35.7	14.3	7.1	21.4	No participation	42.9	28.6	50.0	7.1	7.1
71.8	53.8	29.5	5.1	7.7	2 - 4 members	53.8	53.8	35.9	16.7	7.7
49.1	52.1	23.9	12.8	12.4	4 - 6 members	45.3	45.3	38.9	14.5	16.7
73.0	42.6	21.3	18.0	18.0	6 - 8 members	69.7	57.4	28.7	11.5	7.4
62.5	47.5	17.5	27.5	20.0	8 - 10 members	70.0	70.0	22.5	7.5	7.5
69.2	53.8	34.6	26.9	3.8	Above 10 members	57.7	76.9	30.8	26.9	0.0
57.5	60.9	21.8	33.3	6.9	Low	54.0	81.6	25.3	19.5	4.6
57.1	50.6	31.2	10.4	15.6	Lower middle	44.2	50.6	45.5	15.6	9.1
63.3	50.8	24.6	10.2	14.5	Middle	57.8	49.6	35.2	12.9	15.2
65.2	30.4	17.4	11.6	15.9	Higher middle	59.4	34.8	33.3	11.6	7.2
18.2	54.5	27.3	27.3	0.0	High	54.5	45.5	9.1	9.1	18.2
76.7	23.3	10.0	13.3	20.0	Administration	36.7	43.3	40.0	13.3	20.0
43.2	62.2	18.9	5.4	2.7	Business	51.4	32.4	24.3	8.1	27.0
100.0	51.6	16.1	3.2	16.1	Farming	71.0	74.2	35.5	12.9	3.2
54.6	64.9	20.6	27.8	9.3	Labour	51.5	81.4	22.7	17.5	9.3
64.7	43.1	23.5	15.7	11.8	Service	59.8	49.0	34.3	4.9	14.7
54.7	47.3	30.5	11.8	16.3	Housewife	55.7	43.8	40.4	18.7	7.9
53.8	78.5	13.8	32.3	4.6	Upto Rs. 999/-	49.2	96.9	15.4	21.5	6.2
75.0	42.2	25.0	9.4	17.2	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	62.5	51.6	39.1	9.4	10.9
66.2	50.7	18.3	16.9	11.3	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	60.6	49.3	29.6	12.7	11.3
66.7	42.7	22.7	9.3	9.3	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	54.7	50.7	28.0	4.0	22.7
54.5	31.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	31.8	36.4	54.5	4.5	22.7
54.7	47.3	30.5	11.8	16.3	No income	55.7	43.8	40.4	18.7	7.9
60.6	72.3	21.3	28.7	7.4	Illiterate	59.6	83.0	24.5	23.4	3.2
64.3	38.1	31.0	14.3	19.0	Primary School	45.2	47.6	47.6	19.0	9.5
48.5	42.4	30.3	24.2	21.2	Middle School	60.6	45.5	45.5	18.2	9.1
64.5	43.5	30.6	9.7	17.7	High School	61.3	38.7	40.3	12.9	12.9
63.1	50.8	27.7	6.2	12.3	Intermediate	58.5	53.8	35.4	10.8	7.7
46.6	58.0	18.2	15.9	12.5	Graduate	52.3	44.3	31.8	12.5	14.8
66.7	33.3	21.6	8.8	13.7	Post Graduate	50.0	48.0	32.4	6.9	18.6
92.9	42.9	21.4	0.0	0.0	Professional Degree	57.1	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3
58.3	53.9	23.3	13.3	15.0	Jat	59.4	41.7	35.6	19.4	10.6
75.5	41.8	26.4	10.0	15.5	Brahmin	63.6	59.1	29.1	12.7	10.0
57.1	65.5	14.3	27.4	13.1	Jatav	56.0	91.7	17.9	14.3	2.4
42.6	44.4	18.5	13.0	13.0	Baniya	44.4	35.2	50.0	3.7	16.7
75.0	33.3	37.5	25.0	0.0	Yadav	54.2	50.0	37.5	16.7	20.8
50.0	56.3	37.5	6.3	12.5	Gujjar	50.0	18.8	62.5	18.8	18.8
75.0	18.8	37.5	6.3	12.5	Rajput	31.3	50.0	56.3	6.3	12.5
37.5	43.8	43.8	6.3	0.0	Other castes	12.5	43.8	31.3	0.0	37.5

Table B.2: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Child" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.2)					Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.2)					
A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E	F
62.0	48.3	29.7	17.0	9.7	Urban	56.3	26.3	24.0	24.3	28.3	16.7
47.5	54.0	42.0	32.0	20.0	Rural	38.5	42.5	44.5	33.5	23.5	16.5
58.0	44.8	35.2	25.6	14.0	Male	44.4	35.6	30.4	31.6	28.4	18.0
54.4	6.4	34.0	20.4	13.6	Female	54.0	30.0	34.0	24.4	24.4	15.2
54.0	47.7	37.2	24.5	13.1	Nuclear	51.3	32.9	30.2	25.2	26.8	17.4
59.4	55.0	30.7	20.8	14.9	Joint	46.0	32.7	35.1	32.2	25.7	15.3
55.1	48.1	36.0	23.6	13.8	10 years and more	46.7	35.0	33.9	28.0	25.0	16.8
62.5	65.3	26.4	19.4	13.9	Less than 10 years	63.9	19.4	22.2	27.8	34.7	15.3
60.8	67.1	25.3	21.5	13.9	21 - 35 years	53.8	27.2	29.7	36.1	27.2	11.4
49.4	42.7	42.1	20.8	18.5	36 - 50 years	59.0	38.2	25.3	16.9	27.5	14.6
59.1	43.3	35.4	26.8	8.5	51 - 65 years	34.1	32.3	42.1	32.3	24.4	23.8
54.1	52.7	36.1	23.9	12.2	As a voter	48.9	33.3	35.6	26.7	25.1	16.9
56.1	43.9	29.3	26.8	19.5	Voter and canvasser	46.3	22.0	19.5	39.0	34.1	19.5
83.3	38.9	5.6	5.6	44.4	Active member	55.6	55.6	0.0	44.4	33.3	0.0
85.7	21.4	42.9	7.1	7.1	No participation	57.1	21.4	7.1	14.3	35.7	21.4
60.3	69.2	26.9	21.8	5.1	2 - 4 members	64.1	25.6	23.1	28.2	38.5	9.0
58.1	43.6	40.6	17.9	16.7	4 - 6 members	55.6	32.1	25.6	25.2	24.8	18.8
54.1	58.2	27.0	24.6	13.1	6 - 8 members	32.8	32.0	44.3	31.1	28.7	17.2
45.0	45.0	32.5	42.5	10.0	8 - 10 members	27.5	50.0	47.5	32.5	17.5	17.5
53.8	30.8	42.3	34.6	23.1	Above 10 members	57.7	38.5	38.5	30.8	7.7	15.4
40.2	43.7	27.6	49.4	6.9	Low	35.6	51.7	64.4	11.5	19.5	12.6
50.6	61.0	36.4	19.5	15.6	Lower middle	48.1	36.4	35.1	32.5	15.6	20.8
59.4	47.7	39.1	19.9	17.2	Middle	52.3	28.9	28.1	30.9	28.1	15.6
68.1	59.4	26.1	8.7	7.2	Higher middle	55.1	21.7	8.7	34.8	36.2	21.7
72.7	45.5	27.3	0.0	18.2	High	54.5	18.2	0.0	18.2	54.5	9.1
76.7	43.3	40.0	10.0	0.0	Administration	83.3	10.0	0.0	20.0	36.7	30.0
73.0	54.1	13.5	8.1	21.6	Business	45.9	35.1	16.2	40.5	29.7	13.5
67.7	38.7	54.8	16.1	19.4	Farming	54.8	51.6	16.1	48.4	22.6	6.5
39.2	46.4	28.9	52.6	8.2	Labour	32.0	52.6	66.0	15.5	16.5	14.4
53.9	50.0	35.3	18.6	18.6	Service	42.2	22.5	29.4	33.3	35.3	17.6
57.6	55.2	36.9	16.7	13.8	Housewife	55.7	28.6	27.6	27.1	25.1	17.2
24.6	46.2	27.7	61.5	9.2	Upto Rs. 999/-	20.0	67.7	70.8	9.2	16.9	13.8
62.5	46.9	35.9	28.1	9.4	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	57.8	26.6	40.6	32.8	18.8	12.5
66.2	46.5	39.4	15.5	14.1	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	47.9	22.5	32.4	29.6	42.3	14.1
62.7	54.7	24.0	12.0	22.7	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	48.0	32.0	12.0	38.7	29.3	20.0
63.6	31.8	50.0	13.6	9.1	Rs. 8,000/- and above	59.1	22.7	4.5	36.4	27.3	27.3
57.6	55.2	36.9	16.7	13.8	No income	55.7	28.6	27.6	27.1	25.1	17.2
33.0	48.9	28.7	51.1	13.8	Illiterate	31.9	55.3	63.8	16.0	16.0	10.6
59.5	52.4	45.2	21.4	4.8	Primary School	52.4	14.3	38.1	33.3	26.2	19.0
66.7	45.5	33.3	12.1	15.2	Middle School	42.4	24.2	51.5	27.3	21.2	18.2
66.1	62.9	29.0	16.1	16.1	High School	59.7	27.4	17.7	40.3	24.2	21.0
63.1	47.7	40.0	16.9	16.9	Intermediate	44.6	38.5	27.7	32.3	29.2	16.9
52.3	47.7	40.9	17.0	14.8	Graduate	55.7	34.1	23.9	25.0	29.5	10.2
61.8	48.0	32.4	17.6	13.7	Post Graduate	56.9	22.5	17.6	28.4	31.4	21.6
85.7	64.3	21.4	0.0	7.1	Professional Degree	50.0	21.4	0.0	35.7	50.0	28.6
58.3	44.4	44.4	20.0	18.3	Jat	48.9	32.2	24.4	33.9	28.9	17.8
62.7	60.0	27.3	17.3	12.7	Brahmin	54.5	22.7	29.1	26.4	31.8	18.2
34.5	53.6	19.0	48.8	13.1	Jatav	31.0	58.3	59.5	16.7	19.0	10.7
68.5	44.4	38.9	7.4	3.7	Baniya	48.1	24.1	20.4	35.2	29.6	18.5
62.5	29.2	37.5	37.5	4.2	Yadav	62.5	37.5	50.0	16.7	12.5	8.3
18.8	87.5	50.0	18.8	6.3	Gujjar	50.0	6.3	37.5	31.3	12.5	43.8
62.6	75.0	25.0	0.0	18.8	Rajput	75.0	31.3	18.8	25.0	37.5	0.0
81.3	31.3	31.3	18.8	25.0	Other castes	68.8	25.0	18.8	25.0	12.5	18.8

Table B.3: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Citizen" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.3)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.3)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
45.7	30.7	23.3	33.3	17.0	13.3	Urban	51.3	37.3	39.7	27.3	12.7	8.7
43.5	34.0	28.5	8.5	31.5	24.5	Rural	42.0	56.5	25.0	34.5	34.5	7.5
46.4	30.0	23.6	23.6	22.0	19.6	Male	43.6	41.2	35.6	34.4	20.4	8.4
43.2	34.0	27.2	23.2	23.6	16.0	Female	51.6	48.8	32.0	26.0	22.4	8.0
47.0	30.2	25.8	25.2	19.5	15.4	Nuclear	49.0	45.3	34.6	29.2	17.8	8.4
41.6	34.7	24.8	20.8	27.7	21.3	Joint	45.5	44.6	32.7	31.7	26.7	7.9
45.3	31.5	25.0	23.1	21.7	18.9	10 years and more	46.5	44.2	33.9	31.3	22.0	8.6
41.7	34.7	27.8	25.0	29.2	11.1	Less than 10 years	54.2	50.0	33.3	23.6	18.1	5.6
41.1	23.4	34.8	24.1	25.9	23.4	21 - 35 years	54.4	46.8	39.2	27.8	17.1	4.4
46.1	29.8	21.9	23.6	16.9	15.7	36 - 50 years	40.4	50.0	31.5	24.2	25.8	8.4
47.0	42.7	20.1	22.6	26.2	14.6	51 - 65 years	48.8	37.8	31.1	39.0	20.7	11.6
43.6	33.3	26.7	24.6	22.5	17.6	As a voter	46.4	46.8	31.9	31.4	22.2	8.9
48.8	29.3	17.1	12.2	17.1	24.4	Voter and canvasser	46.3	41.5	34.1	29.3	17.1	7.3
66.7	11.1	27.8	11.1	33.3	16.7	Active member	83.3	33.3	55.6	5.6	11.1	0.0
42.9	28.6	7.1	35.7	35.7	7.1	No participation	42.9	14.3	64.3	28.6	21.4	0.0
53.8	24.4	23.1	30.8	23.1	17.9	2 - 4 members	65.4	47.4	34.6	28.2	10.3	0.0
47.9	28.6	19.2	24.8	24.4	13.2	4 - 6 members	47.4	46.6	39.3	23.1	20.5	4.7
36.9	32.8	39.3	19.7	18.9	25.4	6 - 8 members	45.1	45.1	27.0	31.1	27.9	14.8
32.5	52.5	27.5	17.5	25.0	22.5	8 - 10 members	35.0	30.0	22.5	60.0	25.0	22.5
46.2	50.0	19.2	15.4	23.1	15.4	Above 10 members	26.9	46.2	30.8	50.0	26.9	11.5
29.9	50.6	46.0	18.4	20.7	19.5	Low	29.9	40.2	13.8	58.6	24.1	27.6
35.1	36.4	26.0	29.9	19.5	31.2	Lower middle	49.4	33.8	32.5	42.9	26.0	7.8
50.4	27.3	18.8	21.5	25.8	15.2	Middle	48.0	52.3	39.5	22.7	20.3	3.1
50.7	23.2	27.5	29.0	15.9	11.6	Higher middle	62.3	40.6	31.9	13.0	20.3	4.3
63.6	18.2	0.0	27.3	36.4	9.1	High	72.7	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
73.3	10.0	30.0	23.3	30.0	0.0	Administration	43.3	53.3	33.3	33.3	6.7	0.0
64.9	16.2	10.8	18.9	27.0	24.3	Business	59.5	40.5	51.4	8.1	10.8	0.0
41.9	38.7	35.5	3.2	19.4	25.8	Farming	35.5	51.6	22.6	22.6	61.3	3.2
33.0	47.4	35.1	21.6	24.7	25.8	Labour	32.0	40.2	16.5	63.9	17.5	24.7
44.1	32.4	15.7	30.4	12.7	14.7	Service	52.9	39.2	46.1	20.6	16.7	4.9
43.3	29.6	26.1	24.6	25.6	15.8	Housewife	52.7	48.8	34.5	23.6	23.6	5.4
27.7	53.8	41.5	13.8	24.6	27.7	Upto Rs. 999/-	26.2	40.0	6.2	73.8	16.9	33.8
48.4	29.7	25.0	32.8	15.6	20.3	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	46.9	42.2	45.3	26.6	28.1	3.1
46.5	31.0	22.5	22.5	18.3	16.9	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	40.8	47.9	38.0	26.8	23.9	4.2
54.7	26.7	18.7	18.7	20.0	17.3	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	58.7	37.3	40.0	18.7	17.3	4.0
59.1	18.2	4.5	31.8	36.4	4.5	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	50.0	40.9	22.7	0.0	0.0
43.3	29.6	26.1	24.6	25.6	15.8	No income	52.7	48.8	34.5	23.6	23.6	5.4
42.6	48.9	34.0	18.1	21.3	18.1	Illiterate	39.4	46.8	16.0	52.1	18.1	25.5
38.1	33.3	21.4	21.4	31.0	21.4	Primary School	54.8	50.0	16.7	31.0	38.1	2.4
27.3	39.4	30.3	21.2	24.2	30.3	Middle School	51.5	42.4	24.2	36.4	24.2	9.1
33.9	32.3	24.2	27.4	24.2	22.6	High School	41.9	45.2	40.3	25.8	30.6	4.8
50.8	21.5	24.6	30.8	23.1	16.9	Intermediate	50.8	41.5	40.0	29.2	24.6	3.1
50.0	18.2	22.7	21.6	25.0	20.5	Graduate	42.0	45.5	45.5	22.7	21.6	3.4
51.0	34.3	19.6	25.5	19.6	8.8	Post Graduate	52.0	45.1	43.1	19.6	11.8	4.9
64.3	14.3	35.7	14.3	7.1	7.1	Professional Degree	85.7	35.7	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0
46.7	31.7	20.0	20.6	21.7	16.1	Jat	45.0	47.8	39.4	22.8	27.8	3.3
45.5	37.3	25.5	28.2	16.4	16.4	Brahmin	57.3	45.5	34.5	20.0	23.6	4.5
35.7	47.6	40.5	7.1	23.8	27.4	Jatav	31.0	41.7	13.1	61.9	19.0	28.6
51.9	14.8	18.5	38.9	25.9	14.8	Baniya	55.6	46.3	46.3	20.4	11.1	0.0
20.8	29.2	25.0	58.3	25.0	8.3	Yadav	41.7	37.5	37.5	37.5	8.3	16.7
37.5	18.8	37.5	18.8	50.0	25.0	Gujjar	62.5	31.3	43.8	37.5	12.5	0.0
87.5	0.0	6.3	12.5	31.3	6.3	Rajput	68.8	62.5	25.0	18.8	6.3	0.0
43.8	25.0	37.5	18.8	25.0	25.0	Other castes	43.8	31.3	25.0	43.8	25.0	12.5

Table B.4: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Friend" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.4)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.4)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
74.0	54.0	35.0	7.7	4.7	3.0	Urban	73.3	82.0	10.0	5.7	4.7	3.3
73.5	44.0	37.0	12.5	12.0	12.5	Rural	83.0	63.5	15.5	10.5	12.0	13.0
73.6	47.2	32.4	10.8	8.0	9.2	Male	80.4	69.2	13.6	8.4	8.0	5.6
74.0	52.8	39.2	8.4	7.2	4.4	Female	74.0	80.0	10.8	6.8	7.2	8.8
80.9	52.0	31.2	9.4	5.0	4.7	Nuclear	76.8	74.5	11.7	8.7	5.7	8.1
63.4	47.0	42.6	9.9	11.4	9.9	Joint	77.7	74.8	12.9	5.9	10.4	5.9
71.3	50.5	37.6	9.3	8.2	6.5	10 years and more	79.7	72.0	11.9	7.5	7.7	7.5
88.9	47.2	25.0	11.1	4.2	8.3	Less than 10 years	62.5	90.3	13.9	8.3	6.9	5.6
92.4	43.7	28.5	12.7	3.8	8.2	21 - 35 years	75.3	82.3	15.2	6.3	7.0	3.8
67.4	54.5	33.1	10.7	6.2	9.0	36 - 50 years	75.8	64.6	11.2	12.4	7.9	11.2
62.8	51.2	45.7	5.5	12.8	3.0	51 - 65 years	80.5	78.0	10.4	3.7	7.9	6.1
74.0	51.5	36.3	9.6	7.7	5.4	As a voter	75.4	77.3	12.6	8.2	6.8	7.7
82.9	29.3	31.7	9.8	2.4	19.5	Voter and canvasser	90.2	53.7	9.8	2.4	17.1	2.4
72.2	55.6	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	Active member	83.3	72.2	16.7	11.1	5.6	0.0
42.9	57.1	50.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	No participation	85.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.3
100.0	44.9	25.6	7.7	2.6	3.8	2 - 4 members	71.8	84.6	14.1	9.0	5.1	1.3
74.8	48.3	34.6	10.7	4.7	6.4	4 - 6 members	73.1	68.4	12.8	9.4	7.3	11.1
62.3	57.4	36.1	9.0	13.9	9.8	6 - 8 members	83.6	82.0	7.4	4.9	6.6	6.6
50.0	57.5	57.5	10.0	15.0	2.5	8 - 10 members	85.0	80.0	20.0	2.5	10.0	0.0
76.9	34.6	42.3	7.7	7.7	11.5	Above 10 members	88.5	57.7	11.5	7.7	19.2	3.8
58.6	66.7	51.7	8.0	8.0	2.3	Low	79.3	80.5	17.2	8.0	3.4	4.6
71.4	46.8	33.8	11.7	11.7	5.2	Lower middle	71.4	75.3	14.3	14.3	7.8	6.5
75.0	46.5	33.2	9.4	7.0	9.4	Middle	83.6	66.0	9.4	6.3	10.2	9.4
92.8	49.3	24.6	8.7	4.3	5.8	Higher middle	60.9	95.7	11.6	5.8	4.3	4.3
63.6	27.3	54.5	18.2	9.1	0.0	High	54.5	90.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
86.7	53.3	30.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	Administration	66.7	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
70.3	59.5	32.4	8.1	5.4	8.1	Business	86.5	73.0	13.5	5.4	2.7	0.0
93.5	51.6	19.4	12.9	9.7	9.7	Farming	93.5	54.8	9.7	22.6	3.2	16.1
57.7	55.7	55.7	6.2	8.2	7.2	Labour	80.4	74.2	21.6	12.4	4.1	1.0
75.5	38.2	22.5	16.7	7.8	11.8	Service	73.5	66.7	9.8	5.9	17.6	7.8
76.4	50.7	36.9	8.4	8.4	4.4	Housewife	74.9	79.8	9.4	5.4	6.9	9.9
55.4	55.4	67.7	9.2	6.2	1.5	Upto Rs. 999/-	86.2	72.3	27.7	6.2	4.6	0.0
71.9	65.6	20.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	65.6	81.3	9.4	18.8	3.1	9.4
74.6	38.0	33.8	9.9	5.6	12.7	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	73.2	67.6	14.1	7.0	12.7	8.5
80.0	44.0	21.3	13.3	9.3	9.3	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	85.3	66.7	9.3	6.7	9.3	2.7
86.4	40.9	31.8	13.6	0.0	4.5	Rs. 8,000/- and above	90.9	63.6	4.5	4.5	13.6	9.1
76.4	50.7	36.9	8.4	8.4	4.4	No income	74.9	79.8	9.4	5.4	6.9	9.9
56.4	59.6	57.4	6.4	11.7	3.2	Illiterate	83.0	70.2	19.1	7.4	7.4	8.5
69.0	50.0	33.3	7.1	16.7	7.1	Primary School	76.2	95.2	7.1	7.1	2.4	7.1
78.8	48.5	30.3	12.1	3.0	9.1	Middle School	78.8	69.7	9.1	9.1	12.1	6.1
82.3	58.1	19.4	11.3	8.1	8.1	High School	72.6	85.5	6.5	11.3	3.2	9.7
72.3	52.3	40.0	7.7	6.2	9.2	Intermediate	78.5	63.1	13.8	12.3	12.3	4.6
78.4	52.3	30.7	6.8	5.7	6.8	Graduate	72.7	76.1	14.8	5.7	6.8	8.0
76.5	35.3	33.3	15.7	4.9	7.8	Post Graduate	80.4	65.7	9.8	4.9	9.8	6.9
100.0	35.7	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	Professional Degree	57.1	100.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
76.1	47.2	29.4	10.6	7.8	10.6	Jat	77.2	73.9	8.3	6.1	8.3	12.2
78.2	49.1	30.9	9.1	9.1	5.5	Brahmin	65.5	79.1	12.7	11.8	10.0	5.5
50.0	60.7	59.5	10.7	10.7	0.0	Jatav	86.9	73.8	21.4	6.0	7.1	0.0
87.0	42.6	40.7	9.3	0.0	1.9	Baniya	77.8	83.3	16.7	1.9	1.9	3.7
83.3	75.0	37.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	Yadav	79.2	91.7	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0
93.8	43.8	31.3	6.3	0.0	12.5	Gujjar	75.0	62.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
68.8	43.8	12.5	6.3	25.0	18.8	Rajput	87.5	50.0	6.3	12.5	6.3	18.8
68.8	31.3	25.0	18.8	0.0	18.8	Other castes	93.8	37.5	6.3	12.5	12.5	6.3

Table B.5: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Leisure Activity" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.5)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.5)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
67.3	45.0	27.7	21.3	10.7	4.7	Urban	50.0	37.0	22.3	15.0	18.3	17.0
39.5	41.5	44.5	29.5	15.5	17.0	Rural	40.0	31.0	27.5	27.5	21.5	12.5
55.2	42.4	31.2	24.0	15.2	11.2	Male	44.0	38.8	22.0	22.0	11.6	18.4
57.2	44.8	37.6	25.2	10.0	8.0	Female	48.0	30.4	26.8	18.0	27.6	12.0
58.1	42.6	36.6	25.5	12.8	6.4	Nuclear	47.3	38.6	24.5	15.4	18.8	18.1
53.5	45.0	31.2	23.3	12.4	14.4	Joint	44.1	28.7	24.3	26.7	20.8	10.9
54.4	44.6	35.0	25.2	12.1	9.3	10 years and more	46.0	33.9	23.1	20.8	19.4	14.7
66.7	37.5	30.6	20.8	15.3	11.1	Less than 10 years	45.8	38.9	31.9	15.3	20.8	18.1
67.1	36.7	32.3	17.7	15.2	13.3	21 - 35 years	44.9	35.4	24.7	19.0	19.0	19.6
47.2	45.5	37.1	31.5	10.7	5.1	36 - 50 years	46.6	31.5	25.8	18.5	21.3	18.0
55.5	48.2	33.5	23.8	12.2	11.0	51 - 65 years	46.3	37.2	22.6	22.6	18.3	7.9
56.0	43.8	35.8	25.1	12.2	9.1	As a voter	46.6	33.7	25.1	18.5	21.3	15.7
56.1	36.6	34.1	19.5	14.6	14.6	Voter and canvasser	46.3	31.7	22.0	26.8	9.8	14.6
66.7	38.9	16.7	22.2	27.8	16.7	Active member	44.4	61.1	16.7	27.8	0.0	5.6
50.0	64.3	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	No participation	28.6	35.7	21.4	35.7	21.4	14.3
70.5	30.8	42.3	20.5	15.4	2.6	2 - 4 members	47.4	52.6	15.4	11.5	17.9	12.8
56.4	44.4	29.5	27.4	11.1	11.5	4 - 6 members	46.2	31.2	21.8	20.9	20.1	18.8
56.6	46.7	28.7	18.9	14.8	10.7	6 - 8 members	38.5	36.9	33.6	21.3	18.9	13.9
40.0	55.0	47.5	27.5	15.0	10.0	8 - 10 members	65.0	22.5	32.5	20.0	22.5	10.0
34.6	42.3	61.5	34.6	3.8	7.7	Above 10 members	46.2	19.2	19.2	30.8	19.2	3.8
26.4	58.6	58.6	27.6	3.4	8.0	Low	57.5	14.9	41.4	10.3	23.0	12.6
61.0	51.9	31.2	20.8	15.6	1.3	Lower middle	48.1	29.9	20.8	18.2	39.0	6.5
63.7	37.9	30.1	23.4	12.9	13.7	Middle	44.9	37.1	24.6	21.9	12.5	17.6
62.3	36.2	24.6	27.5	20.3	4.3	Higher middle	31.9	52.2	8.7	27.5	15.9	21.7
45.5	45.5	27.3	36.4	9.1	18.2	High	54.5	54.5	9.1	18.2	45.5	0.0
76.7	33.3	40.0	23.3	6.7	0.0	Administration	66.7	56.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	46.7
64.9	45.9	16.2	24.3	13.5	13.5	Business	45.9	37.8	18.9	24.3	16.2	13.5
38.7	41.9	25.8	29.0	25.8	25.8	Farming	22.6	41.9	32.3	54.8	6.5	16.1
38.1	59.8	53.6	23.7	4.1	3.1	Labour	54.6	20.6	30.9	12.4	26.8	13.4
57.8	26.5	25.5	27.5	22.5	14.7	Service	42.2	42.2	21.6	20.6	11.8	14.7
62.1	45.8	33.5	23.2	10.3	8.4	Housewife	44.3	32.5	26.1	19.7	25.6	11.8
24.6	60.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	3.1	Upto Rs. 999/-	64.6	12.3	41.5	9.2	30.8	7.7
60.9	45.3	21.9	17.2	17.2	12.5	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	34.4	37.5	14.1	31.3	14.1	25.0
60.6	31.0	32.4	19.7	21.1	9.9	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	40.8	46.5	21.1	19.7	16.9	15.5
60.0	36.0	22.7	26.7	16.0	16.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	48.0	42.7	17.3	21.3	5.3	18.7
54.5	36.4	18.2	54.5	18.2	9.1	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	45.5	22.7	18.2	4.5	27.3
62.1	45.8	33.5	23.2	10.3	8.4	No income	44.3	32.5	26.1	19.7	25.6	11.8
36.2	57.4	60.6	24.5	3.2	3.2	Illiterate	57.4	23.4	36.2	9.6	26.6	7.4
54.8	42.9	33.3	23.8	16.7	14.3	Primary School	50.0	21.4	21.4	31.0	35.7	11.9
54.5	51.5	33.3	27.3	9.1	6.1	Middle School	42.4	27.3	39.4	21.2	18.2	6.1
56.5	41.9	25.8	29.0	11.3	14.5	High School	32.3	38.7	17.7	33.9	22.6	17.7
64.6	36.9	27.7	27.7	16.9	10.8	Intermediate	40.0	38.5	33.8	21.5	12.3	13.8
59.1	44.3	25.0	21.6	14.8	12.5	Graduate	39.8	37.5	18.2	23.9	17.0	18.2
65.7	37.3	28.4	21.6	16.7	9.8	Post Graduate	49.0	39.2	16.7	14.7	14.7	22.5
71.4	14.3	35.7	28.6	14.3	0.0	Professional Degree	71.4	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
58.9	43.9	28.3	26.1	13.9	12.8	Jat	40.6	35.6	20.0	25.6	16.7	14.4
60.0	36.4	33.6	22.7	19.1	9.1	Brahmin	37.3	41.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	18.2
32.1	53.6	63.1	26.2	4.8	4.8	Jatav	65.5	14.3	42.9	8.3	28.6	7.1
63.0	50.0	16.7	25.9	11.1	13.0	Baniya	51.9	42.6	13.0	22.2	16.7	18.5
58.3	37.5	45.8	20.8	8.3	4.2	Yadav	62.5	29.2	29.2	8.3	12.5	37.5
81.3	50.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	6.3	Gujjar	37.5	56.3	37.5	12.5	18.8	0.0
87.5	31.3	12.5	12.5	31.3	6.3	Rajput	43.8	43.8	18.8	12.5	18.8	12.5
43.8	31.3	43.8	25.0	0.0	6.3	Other castes	31.3	31.3	18.8	31.3	12.5	18.8

Table B.6: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Life" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.6)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.6)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
43.3	32.7	37.0	26.3	29.0	15.7	Urban	58.0	52.7	32.3	18.7	11.0	9.7
39.5	49.5	38.5	38.0	14.5	15.5	Rural	67.0	52.5	21.5	21.5	14.5	11.0
42.4	36.0	31.2	33.6	28.8	16.0	Male	61.6	50.8	31.2	20.8	14.0	7.2
41.2	42.8	44.0	28.4	17.6	15.2	Female	61.6	54.4	24.8	18.8	10.8	13.2
40.9	40.6	37.6	27.5	22.8	17.4	Nuclear	60.1	56.7	24.8	18.8	13.8	7.0
43.1	37.6	37.6	36.1	23.8	12.9	Joint	63.9	46.5	32.7	21.3	10.4	14.9
43.0	39.7	35.7	30.6	24.1	15.2	10 years and more	61.9	50.2	30.4	19.6	12.1	10.7
34.7	37.5	48.6	33.3	18.1	18.1	Less than 10 years	59.7	66.7	13.9	20.8	13.9	6.9
34.8	39.2	45.6	32.9	22.8	17.1	21 - 35 years	60.1	54.4	25.9	27.8	10.1	10.8
36.5	49.4	31.5	25.8	20.2	21.9	36 - 50 years	61.8	47.8	26.4	15.2	16.9	10.1
54.3	28.7	36.6	34.8	26.8	7.3	51 - 65 years	62.8	56.1	31.7	17.1	9.8	9.8
42.4	40.0	37.9	31.4	22.5	15.5	As a voter	61.8	52.5	28.3	19.9	12.6	10.3
46.3	48.8	26.8	29.3	19.5	12.2	Voter and canvasser	70.7	53.7	29.3	9.8	12.2	7.3
22.2	16.7	55.6	33.3	38.9	27.8	Active member	38.9	61.1	16.7	38.9	16.7	11.1
35.7	21.4	35.7	21.4	35.7	14.3	No participation	57.1	42.9	28.6	21.4	0.0	14.3
43.6	53.8	44.9	25.6	17.9	6.4	2 - 4 members	64.1	67.9	17.9	20.5	7.7	7.7
36.3	39.7	35.5	29.1	21.8	20.5	4 - 6 members	55.6	53.8	23.1	20.1	16.7	10.3
46.7	32.0	40.2	32.0	27.9	15.6	6 - 8 members	62.3	42.6	41.8	18.0	9.8	14.8
47.5	25.0	40.0	47.5	27.5	7.5	8 - 10 members	80.0	47.5	30.0	30.0	7.5	0.0
53.8	50.0	19.2	34.6	23.1	11.5	Above 10 members	76.9	50.0	34.6	7.7	7.7	11.5
57.5	26.4	31.0	32.2	35.6	11.5	Low	87.4	37.9	41.4	13.8	8.0	6.9
48.1	35.1	41.6	29.9	22.1	7.8	Lower middle	66.2	46.8	27.3	24.7	14.3	7.8
35.5	43.0	40.2	30.9	20.3	17.2	Middle	55.9	55.5	22.7	21.1	13.7	12.1
36.2	50.7	36.2	34.8	13.0	20.3	Higher middle	49.3	66.7	30.4	17.4	8.7	10.1
54.5	18.2	9.1	9.1	63.6	36.4	High	36.4	54.5	36.4	18.2	27.3	9.1
16.7	43.3	43.3	26.7	23.3	23.3	Administration	40.0	73.3	30.0	20.0	3.3	10.0
35.1	24.3	32.4	32.4	40.5	24.3	Business	45.9	67.6	29.7	24.3	8.1	13.5
51.6	32.3	38.7	51.6	12.9	12.9	Farming	51.6	58.1	16.1	29.0	9.7	9.7
54.6	34.0	29.9	34.0	32.0	8.2	Labour	84.5	35.1	37.1	19.6	14.4	6.2
39.2	44.1	27.5	26.5	27.5	19.6	Service	63.7	50.0	29.4	10.8	22.5	5.9
40.4	42.9	46.3	29.1	15.3	14.8	Housewife	57.1	55.7	24.1	22.2	8.9	13.8
63.1	35.4	23.1	29.2	36.9	6.2	Upto Rs. 999/-	90.8	30.8	44.6	16.9	10.8	3.1
46.9	25.0	35.9	42.2	25.0	14.1	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	59.4	56.3	29.7	20.3	15.6	6.3
40.8	50.7	33.8	19.7	21.1	21.1	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	59.2	52.1	19.7	19.7	14.1	14.1
28.0	37.3	36.0	36.0	30.7	16.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	61.3	56.0	26.7	17.3	18.7	4.0
27.3	31.8	22.7	40.9	31.8	36.4	Rs. 8,000/- and above	31.8	68.2	40.9	13.6	13.6	18.2
40.4	42.9	46.3	29.1	15.3	14.8	No income	57.1	55.7	24.1	22.2	8.9	13.8
59.6	39.4	35.1	24.5	31.9	6.4	Illiterate	79.8	39.4	38.3	17.0	6.4	11.7
42.9	28.6	47.6	52.4	11.9	7.1	Primary School	71.4	66.7	19.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
42.4	42.4	47.6	52.4	11.9	7.1	Middle School	51.5	48.5	30.3	27.3	21.2	9.1
45.2	33.9	46.8	40.3	14.5	12.9	High School	50.0	64.5	21.0	30.6	4.8	14.5
35.4	43.1	40.0	38.5	16.9	13.8	Intermediate	55.4	52.3	27.7	29.2	15.4	6.2
36.4	39.8	36.4	28.4	20.5	22.7	Graduate	56.8	48.9	27.3	20.5	15.9	9.1
34.3	39.2	28.4	23.5	33.3	24.5	Post Graduate	58.8	52.9	26.5	12.7	17.6	10.8
21.4	71.4	42.9	14.3	21.4	14.3	Professional Degree	64.3	78.6	28.6	7.1	0.0	7.1
41.1	38.9	39.4	35.0	17.2	17.2	Jat	52.8	63.9	22.8	23.3	7.8	8.3
35.5	47.3	40.0	28.2	21.8	16.4	Brahmin	59.1	51.8	19.1	19.1	15.5	17.3
54.8	39.3	26.2	31.0	32.1	8.3	Jatav	88.1	38.1	39.3	14.3	14.3	3.6
35.2	35.2	33.3	29.6	29.6	22.2	Baniya	50.0	57.4	35.2	29.6	9.3	7.4
50.0	33.3	41.7	20.8	37.5	16.7	Yadav	79.2	45.8	41.7	12.5	4.2	8.3
37.5	25.0	37.5	31.3	31.3	18.8	Gujjar	56.3	50.0	43.8	6.3	25.0	6.3
37.5	31.3	56.3	31.3	18.8	12.5	Rajput	68.8	31.3	18.8	0.0	37.5	25.0
43.8	37.5	50.0	25.0	6.3	6.3	Other castes	50.0	25.0	37.5	25.0	18.8	18.8

Table B.7: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Life Partner" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.7)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.7)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
61.3	37.7	40.0	25.0	13.3	11.0	Urban	65.0	37.0	30.3	26.0	19.7	11.3
54.0	60.0	20.5	34.5	14.0	15.0	Rural	69.0	36.0	24.5	29.0	22.0	17.5
59.2	44.8	28.0	29.2	13.2	16.0	Male	70.0	34.0	22.4	30.0	20.4	15.2
57.6	48.4	36.4	28.4	14.0	9.2	Female	63.2	39.2	33.6	24.4	20.8	12.4
56.7	46.6	34.2	27.9	12.8	13.1	Nuclear	69.5	37.2	32.9	23.8	18.1	11.1
60.9	46.5	29.2	30.2	14.9	11.9	Joint	62.4	35.6	20.8	32.2	24.3	17.8
57.0	46.5	33.6	28.5	14.0	13.1	10 years and more	69.4	36.9	26.9	28.3	18.0	14.5
66.7	47.2	23.6	30.6	11.1	9.7	Less than 10 years	50.0	34.7	34.7	20.8	36.1	9.7
70.9	46.2	33.5	20.9	13.9	7.6	21 - 35 years	55.7	38.6	29.7	24.7	28.5	15.8
53.4	47.2	30.3	35.4	11.2	13.5	36 - 50 years	78.7	34.8	21.3	28.7	15.7	11.2
51.8	46.3	32.9	29.3	15.9	16.5	51 - 65 years	64.0	36.6	33.5	28.0	18.3	14.6
56.7	49.4	30.2	30.2	13.8	11.9	As a voter	67.2	38.4	28.1	26.0	20.8	13.3
63.4	41.5	26.8	22.0	14.6	24.4	Voter and canvasser	53.7	29.3	34.1	39.0	19.5	14.6
83.3	22.2	50.0	22.2	11.1	5.6	Active member	88.9	11.1	11.1	22.2	33.3	22.2
64.3	7.1	85.7	14.3	7.1	7.1	No participation	57.1	35.7	28.6	35.7	0.0	14.3
70.5	44.9	34.6	17.9	12.8	14.1	2 - 4 members	59.0	28.2	43.6	24.4	25.6	10.3
62.8	39.3	38.5	26.9	10.7	10.7	4 - 6 members	64.1	34.6	29.9	29.9	20.1	11.1
43.4	55.7	22.1	37.7	21.3	13.1	6 - 8 members	77.9	45.9	18.9	19.7	15.6	18.9
52.5	60.0	27.5	32.5	12.5	12.5	8 - 10 members	67.5	35.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	17.5
61.5	53.8	23.1	30.8	7.7	23.1	Above 10 members	57.7	38.5	19.2	42.3	19.2	19.2
47.1	65.5	24.1	40.2	8.0	10.3	Low	81.6	46.0	20.7	26.4	12.6	9.2
49.4	48.1	29.9	26.0	15.6	19.5	Lower middle	68.8	31.2	24.7	24.7	23.4	20.8
59.0	43.0	35.2	28.1	15.6	12.5	Middle	62.5	35.9	28.5	30.9	21.1	14.5
75.4	40.6	34.8	20.3	10.1	8.7	Higher middle	62.3	33.3	40.6	20.3	24.6	7.2
90.9	9.1	27.3	27.3	18.2	9.1	High	54.5	36.4	18.2	9.1	27.3	27.3
43.3	53.3	40.0	13.3	3.3	23.3	Administration	40.0	23.3	40.0	26.7	36.7	10.0
94.6	18.9	43.2	18.9	13.5	5.4	Business	81.1	24.3	27.0	24.3	16.2	21.6
61.3	38.7	29.0	41.9	9.7	19.4	Farming	74.2	48.4	6.5	29.0	19.4	22.6
51.5	64.9	20.6	26.8	10.3	19.6	Labour	74.2	38.1	25.8	30.9	13.4	12.4
54.9	40.2	30.4	33.3	19.6	9.8	Service	67.6	33.3	28.4	30.4	21.6	9.8
58.6	46.3	36.0	29.6	14.3	9.4	Housewife	62.6	39.9	30.5	24.1	22.2	14.3
46.2	73.8	21.5	35.4	3.1	16.9	Upto Rs. 999/-	83.1	40.0	23.1	32.3	10.8	7.7
56.3	45.3	29.7	21.9	21.9	17.2	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	65.6	32.8	32.8	25.0	14.1	21.9
63.4	39.4	28.2	31.0	14.1	9.9	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	66.2	36.6	26.8	26.8	25.4	7.0
65.3	32.0	36.0	29.3	13.3	14.7	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	69.3	30.7	22.7	29.3	24.0	16.0
59.1	45.5	36.4	13.6	13.6	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	27.3	27.3	40.9	27.3	18.2
58.6	46.3	36.0	29.6	14.3	9.4	No income	62.6	39.9	30.5	24.1	22.2	14.3
35.1	73.4	29.8	35.1	14.9	10.6	Illiterate	81.9	40.4	28.7	27.7	8.5	11.7
73.8	47.6	21.4	21.4	14.3	16.7	Primary School	59.5	45.2	16.7	28.6	23.8	26.2
42.4	54.5	33.3	36.4	12.1	12.1	Middle School	57.6	39.4	30.3	27.3	27.3	9.1
69.4	41.9	29.0	21.0	14.5	16.1	High School	75.8	35.5	27.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
63.1	32.3	35.4	35.4	13.8	13.8	Intermediate	58.5	44.6	32.3	32.3	16.9	7.7
63.6	35.2	38.6	29.5	15.9	9.1	Graduate	64.8	34.1	26.1	27.3	19.3	15.9
59.8	41.2	35.3	25.5	10.8	13.7	Post Graduate	61.8	28.4	28.4	29.4	30.4	10.8
92.9	42.9	14.3	14.3	7.1	7.1	Professional Degree	50.0	21.4	42.9	14.3	35.7	14.3
65.0	40.0	36.7	28.3	12.2	11.1	Jat	67.2	39.4	22.2	26.7	17.8	20.0
56.4	40.9	29.1	26.4	22.7	18.2	Brahmin	65.5	26.4	31.8	28.2	30.0	10.9
47.6	64.3	20.2	38.1	11.9	13.1	Jatav	78.6	39.3	22.6	31.0	16.7	7.1
64.8	46.3	42.6	22.2	3.7	5.6	Baniya	55.6	37.0	50.0	18.5	24.1	5.6
45.8	62.5	25.0	37.5	16.7	8.3	Yadav	66.7	50.0	29.2	25.0	12.5	12.5
68.8	50.0	25.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	Gujjar	75.0	50.0	31.3	12.5	12.5	18.8
31.3	56.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	Rajput	43.8	31.3	25.0	37.5	25.0	18.8
68.8	31.3	56.3	6.3	6.3	18.8	Other castes	56.3	31.3	18.8	43.8	12.5	18.8

Table B.8: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Magazine" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.8)					Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.8)					
A	B	C	D	E		A	B	C	D	E	F
60.0	49.0	32.7	22.7	26.7	Urban	55.7	30.7	41.0	26.0	14.0	17.7
55.5	59.0	30.0	33.0	20.5	Rural	66.5	47.5	28.5	21.0	19.5	2.5
56.4	60.8	30.4	25.6	23.2	Male	58.8	34.4	32.4	27.6	19.6	14.0
60.0	45.2	32.8	28.0	25.2	Female	61.2	40.4	39.6	20.4	12.8	9.2
55.7	52.0	32.9	28.2	24.8	Nuclear	55.7	33.6	36.9	25.2	19.1	13.8
61.9	54.5	29.7	24.8	23.3	Joint	66.3	43.1	34.7	22.3	11.9	8.4
57.9	52.6	30.8	28.5	23.6	10 years and more	59.8	39.3	35.0	22.4	17.8	10.5
59.7	55.6	36.1	16.7	27.8	Less than 10 years	61.1	26.4	41.7	33.3	6.9	18.1
62.0	53.8	32.3	22.2	22.2	21 - 35 years	63.3	38.0	31.6	25.9	11.4	11.4
51.1	56.7	28.7	29.8	24.7	36 - 50 years	60.1	27.0	33.1	27.0	21.3	11.8
62.2	48.2	34.1	28.0	25.6	51 - 65 years	56.7	48.2	43.3	18.9	15.2	11.6
57.8	52.5	31.9	28.1	23.7	As a voter	59.7	39.1	37.0	23.0	16.4	10.3
53.7	58.5	24.4	26.8	29.3	Voter and canvasser	63.4	26.8	22.0	34.1	19.5	17.1
77.8	55.6	44.4	5.6	16.7	Active member	72.2	33.3	38.9	11.1	11.1	27.8
57.1	50.0	28.6	14.3	35.7	No participation	42.9	21.4	42.9	42.9	7.1	14.3
57.7	57.7	30.8	23.1	26.9	2 - 4 members	57.7	38.5	30.8	24.4	14.1	23.1
54.3	53.0	32.9	24.4	26.5	4 - 6 members	58.5	29.5	32.1	29.1	21.4	12.0
63.1	50.0	33.6	32.0	15.6	6 - 8 members	59.8	38.5	50.0	18.9	10.7	7.4
67.5	47.5	25.0	35.0	25.0	8 - 10 members	67.5	62.5	40.0	12.5	5.0	5.0
57.7	61.5	23.1	23.1	34.6	Above 10 members	69.2	61.5	15.4	19.2	19.2	3.8
74.7	44.8	19.5	44.8	13.8	Low	51.7	56.3	59.8	12.6	6.9	3.4
54.5	51.9	29.9	37.7	19.5	Lower middle	61.0	42.9	41.6	15.6	10.4	5.2
56.3	56.3	32.8	19.1	27.3	Middle	62.9	33.6	27.0	28.5	23.0	9.8
46.4	52.2	44.9	24.6	27.5	Higher middle	58.0	20.3	31.9	33.3	8.7	34.8
72.7	54.5	27.3	0.0	45.5	High	63.6	45.5	45.5	9.1	18.2	18.2
36.7	70.0	36.7	6.7	50.0	Administration	46.7	13.3	23.3	40.0	16.7	36.7
45.9	51.4	43.2	29.7	16.2	Business	67.6	35.1	29.7	27.0	10.8	21.6
48.4	67.7	32.3	38.7	12.9	Farming	58.1	48.4	16.1	29.0	25.8	6.5
70.1	48.5	19.6	41.2	16.5	Labour	58.8	52.6	57.7	10.3	8.2	2.1
54.9	58.8	32.4	20.6	28.4	Service	57.8	23.5	25.5	35.3	26.5	14.7
61.1	47.8	34.0	23.6	25.1	Housewife	62.6	39.4	36.9	21.2	14.3	9.9
72.3	44.6	12.3	50.8	13.8	Upto Rs. 999/-	53.8	61.5	58.5	7.7	6.2	0.0
60.9	62.5	35.9	23.4	15.6	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	59.4	31.3	45.3	21.9	18.8	9.4
50.7	63.4	29.6	22.5	26.8	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	60.6	40.8	22.5	25.4	19.7	16.9
53.0	60.0	29.3	25.3	28.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	60.0	20.0	26.7	37.3	22.7	18.7
27.3	40.9	68.2	13.6	50.0	Rs. 8,000/- and above	54.5	13.6	9.1	54.5	22.7	27.3
61.1	47.8	34.0	23.6	25.1	No income	62.6	39.4	36.9	21.2	14.3	9.9
74.5	45.7	26.6	41.5	9.6	Illiterate	59.6	61.7	53.2	6.4	11.7	0.0
66.7	47.6	33.3	21.4	28.6	Primary School	61.9	40.5	47.6	19.0	16.7	7.1
48.5	45.5	33.3	39.4	21.2	Middle School	57.6	39.4	45.5	6.1	12.1	9.1
62.9	54.8	40.3	25.8	14.5	High School	67.7	38.7	41.9	24.2	11.3	8.1
49.2	55.4	24.6	30.8	30.8	Intermediate	58.5	38.5	20.0	27.7	24.6	13.8
53.4	58.0	29.5	20.5	31.8	Graduate	55.7	30.7	35.2	30.7	17.0	10.2
52.9	56.9	34.3	15.7	29.4	Post Graduate	60.8	21.6	22.5	38.2	18.6	21.6
35.7	57.1	42.9	21.4	42.9	Professional Degree	57.1	7.1	14.3	35.7	14.3	50.0
55.6	51.1	36.7	28.3	21.1	Jat	58.9	42.8	31.1	23.3	20.0	8.9
60.0	59.1	34.5	15.5	26.4	Brahmin	76.4	27.3	23.6	23.6	15.5	19.1
66.7	44.0	17.9	46.4	20.2	Jatav	57.1	57.1	47.6	13.1	6.0	7.1
38.9	59.3	33.3	20.4	38.9	Baniya	51.9	24.1	31.5	35.2	22.2	16.7
54.2	54.2	29.2	33.3	20.8	Yadav	62.5	33.3	66.7	8.3	25.0	0.0
81.3	81.3	31.3	0.0	6.3	Gujjar	25.0	18.8	75.0	37.5	6.3	12.5
75.0	6.3	37.5	25.0	43.8	Rajput	50.0	6.3	37.5	43.8	12.5	25.0
62.5	75.0	18.8	25.0	18.8	Other castes	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	12.5	0.0

Table B.9: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Man" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.9)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.9)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
42.0	44.3	34.7	27.7	22.0	15.0	Urban	62.3	52.0	26.7	20.7	13.3	22.7
41.0	36.0	32.5	36.0	23.0	16.0	Rural	53.5	55.0	41.0	20.0	21.0	5.5
45.2	42.4	35.2	30.4	23.2	11.6	Male	61.2	52.8	32.8	16.4	19.6	14.8
38.0	39.6	32.4	31.6	21.6	19.2	Female	56.4	53.6	32.0	24.4	13.2	16.8
41.3	40.6	32.3	30.9	23.8	15.8	Nuclear	57.0	51.0	33.9	20.5	16.4	18.1
42.1	41.6	36.1	31.2	20.3	14.9	Joint	61.4	56.4	30.2	20.3	16.3	12.4
40.2	40.2	34.3	30.1	23.4	16.6	10 years and more	58.6	55.6	31.1	19.2	17.8	14.7
50.0	45.8	30.6	36.1	16.7	8.3	Less than 10 years	59.7	38.9	40.3	27.8	8.3	22.2
40.5	52.5	25.9	26.6	31.0	10.1	21 - 35 years	61.4	57.0	27.8	25.3	9.5	16.5
33.7	45.5	32.0	36.0	17.4	15.2	36 - 50 years	53.9	52.8	39.9	19.1	20.2	10.1
51.2	25.0	43.3	29.9	19.5	20.7	51 - 65 years	61.6	50.0	28.7	17.1	18.9	21.3
41.2	40.3	33.3	30.7	23.0	17.3	As a voter	58.8	54.1	32.1	21.1	15.0	16.2
39.0	43.9	36.6	34.1	22.0	0.0	Voter and canvasser	68.3	48.8	31.7	7.3	26.8	9.8
55.6	55.6	44.4	22.2	11.1	5.6	Active member	50.0	55.6	61.1	5.6	27.8	0.0
42.9	35.7	28.6	42.9	21.4	14.3	No participation	42.9	35.7	7.1	57.1	14.3	42.9
41.0	46.2	37.2	23.1	28.2	12.8	2 - 4 members	64.1	42.3	28.2	23.1	19.2	21.8
44.9	45.7	33.8	34.2	15.0	9.4	4 - 6 members	51.7	50.9	37.6	21.4	18.4	17.1
36.1	37.7	28.7	30.3	28.7	24.6	6 - 8 members	65.6	62.3	27.0	19.7	8.2	13.1
45.0	25.0	35.0	25.0	35.0	27.5	8 - 10 members	62.5	65.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.0
34.6	23.1	46.2	38.5	23.1	15.4	Above 10 members	69.2	46.2	42.3	7.7	26.9	0.0
33.3	32.2	36.8	17.2	34.5	42.5	Low	64.4	67.8	25.3	18.4	20.7	3.4
36.4	36.4	40.3	36.4	18.2	16.9	Lower middle	50.6	63.6	26.0	15.6	19.5	22.1
41.4	48.0	31.6	31.6	21.1	10.2	Middle	58.6	49.6	36.3	21.9	13.7	15.2
52.2	29.0	29.0	43.5	20.3	1.4	Higher middle	62.3	36.2	34.8	23.2	13.0	29.0
81.8	54.5	45.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	High	54.5	54.5	27.3	18.2	45.5	0.0
56.7	50.0	30.0	26.7	26.7	3.3	Administration	60.0	36.7	16.7	33.3	6.7	46.7
54.1	54.1	37.8	32.4	5.4	0.0	Business	54.1	64.9	45.9	8.1	21.6	5.4
41.9	38.7	12.9	51.6	29.0	0.0	Farming	41.9	77.4	32.3	12.9	12.9	9.7
37.1	27.8	45.4	15.5	36.1	33.0	Labour	63.9	63.9	25.8	10.3	33.0	1.0
40.2	45.1	30.4	34.3	20.6	10.8	Service	60.8	38.2	40.2	23.5	12.7	21.6
39.9	41.9	33.0	34.0	18.2	16.3	Housewife	58.6	52.2	31.5	25.1	11.3	18.2
33.8	21.5	40.0	10.8	43.1	1.5	Upto Rs. 999/-	63.1	67.7	18.5	12.3	35.4	0.0
45.3	43.8	37.5	32.8	18.8	10.9	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	54.7	57.8	39.1	17.2	17.2	10.9
39.4	49.3	28.2	31.0	26.8	7.0	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	59.2	54.9	33.8	16.9	11.3	19.7
42.7	44.0	34.7	37.3	18.7	5.3	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	64.0	42.7	36.0	20.0	16.0	18.7
72.7	45.5	27.3	36.4	9.1	0.0	Rs. 8,000/- and above	40.9	36.4	45.5	22.7	22.7	31.8
39.9	41.9	33.0	34.0	18.2	16.3	No income	58.6	52.2	31.5	25.1	11.3	18.2
34.0	22.3	40.4	18.1	33.0	44.7	Illiterate	63.8	62.8	28.7	11.7	27.7	4.3
54.8	38.1	40.5	28.6	16.7	9.5	Primary School	61.9	59.5	31.0	21.4	14.3	7.1
27.3	33.3	36.4	33.3	18.2	24.2	Middle School	45.5	66.7	30.3	24.2	9.1	18.2
45.2	32.3	43.5	40.3	17.7	4.8	High School	59.7	53.2	30.6	19.4	19.4	12.9
33.8	49.2	30.8	44.6	20.0	10.8	Intermediate	60.0	46.2	43.1	24.6	13.8	10.8
44.3	53.4	28.4	25.0	23.9	6.8	Graduate	56.8	50.0	28.4	27.3	12.5	21.6
46.1	52.0	24.5	36.3	17.6	6.9	Post Graduate	57.8	47.1	34.3	17.6	13.7	26.5
57.1	35.7	35.7	14.3	35.7	0.0	Professional Degree	57.1	35.7	35.7	28.6	7.1	35.7
41.7	40.0	30.0	38.3	21.7	10.0	Jat	52.8	53.3	38.3	23.3	12.8	15.0
35.5	44.5	33.6	35.5	20.9	8.2	Brahmin	62.7	49.1	36.4	15.5	18.2	14.5
38.1	27.4	35.7	15.5	38.1	40.5	Jatav	59.5	65.5	23.8	15.5	27.4	6.0
55.6	50.0	35.2	29.6	13.0	5.6	Baniya	48.1	38.9	25.9	33.3	14.8	38.9
25.0	45.8	50.0	16.7	29.2	29.2	Yadav	83.3	62.5	25.0	16.7	8.3	4.2
62.5	43.8	12.5	43.8	6.3	12.5	Gujjar	56.3	50.0	31.3	31.3	18.8	12.5
62.5	56.3	31.3	12.5	0.0	12.5	Rajput	93.8	50.0	31.3	6.3	0.0	12.5
37.5	43.8	56.3	31.3	18.8	12.5	Other castes	62.5	56.3	18.8	12.5	18.8	31.3

Table B.10: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Movie" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.10)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.10)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
39.0	43.0	43.3	39.7	19.7	11.7	Urban	46.7	35.0	38.3	25.0	22.7	18.3
60.5	42.5	41.0	29.0	16.0	9.0	Rural	66.5	44.5	28.5	17.5	19.0	7.0
54.0	46.8	38.0	34.0	16.0	10.4	Male	54.8	36.4	30.0	27.6	25.2	15.2
41.2	38.8	46.8	36.8	20.4	10.8	Female	54.4	41.2	38.8	16.4	17.2	12.4
44.6	44.3	45.6	31.9	19.8	9.4	Nuclear	52.3	38.9	37.2	22.8	19.5	15.1
52.0	40.6	37.6	40.6	15.8	12.4	Joint	57.9	38.6	30.2	20.8	23.8	11.9
47.2	43.2	42.1	33.9	19.6	11.0	10 years and more	55.1	37.6	34.3	21.5	22.2	14.7
50.0	40.3	44.4	44.4	9.7	8.3	Less than 10 years	51.4	45.8	34.7	25.0	15.3	8.3
55.7	46.2	35.4	39.9	12.7	7.0	21 - 35 years	56.3	41.8	31.6	20.9	23.4	11.4
46.6	48.3	46.6	27.0	16.9	9.0	36 - 50 years	53.4	42.7	31.5	21.3	19.7	16.3
40.9	33.5	44.5	40.2	25.0	15.9	51 - 65 years	54.3	31.7	40.2	23.8	20.7	13.4
47.5	41.9	42.6	34.7	19.2	10.8	As a voter	55.3	39.6	35.4	22.0	19.7	12.9
53.7	43.9	36.6	43.9	7.3	12.2	Voter and canvasser	51.2	39.0	31.7	24.4	29.3	14.6
61.1	44.4	33.3	44.4	16.7	0.0	Active member	61.1	33.3	27.8	16.7	38.9	11.1
14.3	64.3	64.3	21.4	21.4	14.3	No participation	35.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	42.9
52.6	46.2	30.8	42.3	17.9	9.0	2 - 4 members	34.6	46.2	41.0	32.1	20.5	15.4
41.5	45.7	53.4	28.6	16.2	10.3	4 - 6 members	53.4	41.0	29.5	21.4	22.2	17.1
50.0	41.8	32.0	41.0	21.3	10.7	6 - 8 members	63.9	32.0	35.2	16.4	24.6	10.7
60.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	8 - 10 members	70.0	30.0	45.0	17.5	10.0	7.5
57.7	30.8	38.5	50.0	11.5	11.5	Above 10 members	57.7	42.3	38.5	30.8	15.4	3.8
70.1	34.5	20.7	29.9	34.5	8.0	Low	59.8	34.5	52.9	18.4	17.2	5.7
49.4	36.4	41.6	39.0	15.6	15.6	Lower middle	62.3	24.7	35.1	19.5	19.5	16.9
42.6	46.1	45.3	35.2	17.6	9.8	Middle	56.6	46.5	23.8	25.8	23.4	10.9
31.9	52.2	56.5	39.1	5.8	11.6	Higher middle	34.8	31.9	47.8	15.9	18.8	31.9
72.7	18.2	63.6	36.4	0.0	9.1	High	36.4	36.4	45.5	18.2	27.3	9.1
10.0	43.3	76.7	30.0	26.7	13.3	Administration	26.7	53.3	26.7	30.0	16.7	33.3
64.9	40.5	24.3	48.6	10.8	10.8	Business	54.1	29.7	27.0	16.2	48.6	21.6
54.8	54.8	25.8	38.7	12.9	12.9	Farming	77.4	41.9	19.4	12.9	22.6	9.7
63.9	32.0	21.6	36.1	29.9	12.4	Labour	53.6	39.2	54.6	23.7	12.4	5.2
46.1	49.0	46.1	32.4	12.7	9.8	Service	52.9	34.3	23.5	31.4	30.4	13.7
41.9	43.3	51.2	34.5	16.3	9.4	Housewife	56.7	39.9	35.0	17.7	16.3	14.3
63.1	26.2	23.1	30.8	41.5	10.8	Upto Rs. 999/-	50.8	40.0	63.1	20.0	15.4	3.1
53.1	46.9	31.3	37.5	10.9	17.2	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	65.6	34.4	29.7	28.1	15.6	10.9
47.9	52.1	38.0	33.8	15.5	11.3	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	50.7	42.3	26.8	31.0	25.4	12.7
48.0	45.3	44.0	42.7	12.0	5.3	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	45.3	41.3	24.0	21.3	36.0	20.0
36.4	36.4	59.1	31.8	18.2	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	59.1	18.2	18.2	22.7	36.4	31.8
41.9	43.3	51.2	34.5	16.3	9.4	No income	56.7	39.9	35.0	17.7	16.3	14.3
57.4	29.8	27.7	33.0	40.4	9.6	Illiterate	59.6	48.9	55.3	17.0	14.9	1.1
50.0	40.5	35.7	47.6	11.9	14.3	Primary School	61.9	31.0	35.7	21.4	16.7	14.3
45.5	39.4	36.4	33.3	18.2	15.2	Middle School	60.6	30.3	27.3	18.2	24.2	9.1
41.9	48.4	51.6	35.5	9.7	11.3	High School	59.7	40.3	33.9	17.7	9.7	17.7
44.6	44.6	50.8	33.8	15.4	9.2	Intermediate	58.5	40.0	23.1	18.5	26.2	15.4
55.7	54.5	38.6	28.4	10.2	8.0	Graduate	54.5	34.1	28.4	23.9	25.0	14.8
39.2	42.2	51.0	37.3	15.7	11.8	Post Graduate	44.1	37.3	24.5	32.4	28.4	20.6
28.6	42.9	57.1	57.1	7.1	7.1	Professional Degree	21.4	42.9	71.4	14.3	21.4	28.6
48.3	50.0	45.6	33.9	10.0	9.4	Jat	57.8	39.4	28.3	21.7	22.2	15.6
44.5	40.9	41.8	46.4	10.9	10.9	Brahmin	54.5	42.7	29.1	21.8	15.5	17.3
57.1	28.6	28.6	34.5	36.9	10.7	Jatav	51.2	42.9	54.8	22.6	16.7	2.4
31.5	48.1	57.4	25.9	20.4	16.7	Baniya	46.3	25.9	29.6	27.8	25.9	22.2
66.7	20.8	25.0	20.8	45.8	16.7	Yadav	62.5	33.3	37.5	16.7	25.0	16.7
62.5	43.8	37.5	43.8	12.5	0.0	Gujjar	62.5	25.0	31.3	18.8	37.5	0.0
50.0	50.0	43.8	18.8	25.0	6.3	Rajput	50.0	31.3	50.0	18.8	31.3	6.3
18.8	56.3	62.5	43.8	12.5	6.3	Other castes	50.0	56.3	31.3	18.8	25.0	18.8

Table B.11: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Nation" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.11)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.11)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
60.0	49.3	28.7	28.0	15.0	13.3	Urban	45.0	34.7	23.7	29.0	27.7	17.7
50.0	57.0	32.0	20.5	21.5	17.0	Rural	44.5	32.0	26.5	17.5	16.0	24.5
54.8	56.0	30.4	22.4	16.8	16.0	Male	47.2	31.6	25.6	20.4	26.8	20.4
57.2	48.8	29.6	27.6	18.4	13.6	Female	42.4	35.6	24.0	28.4	19.2	20.4
61.4	55.0	27.5	21.8	12.4	16.1	Nuclear	44.0	29.2	20.5	26.5	25.5	21.5
48.0	48.5	33.7	29.7	25.2	12.9	Joint	46.0	40.1	31.2	21.3	19.3	18.8
58.2	53.0	28.5	25.0	16.8	14.3	10 years and more	46.0	34.6	24.1	23.8	23.6	20.1
43.1	48.6	38.9	25.0	22.2	18.1	Less than 10 years	37.5	27.8	29.2	27.8	19.4	22.2
40.5	51.9	42.4	27.2	21.5	12.7	21 - 35 years	39.9	32.3	33.5	22.8	18.4	17.7
65.2	50.6	26.4	21.3	13.5	15.2	36 - 50 years	50.0	27.5	19.1	28.7	21.9	23.0
61.0	54.9	22.0	26.8	18.3	16.5	51 - 65 years	43.9	41.5	22.6	21.3	28.7	20.1
54.3	53.6	29.7	25.1	19.2	13.8	As a voter	43.1	34.7	24.4	24.6	24.6	19.0
61.0	53.7	22.0	29.3	9.8	19.5	Voter and canvasser	63.4	24.4	14.6	17.1	14.6	31.7
55.6	33.3	66.7	11.1	5.6	27.8	Active member	33.3	33.3	44.4	38.9	11.1	16.1
92.9	35.7	14.3	28.6	7.1	14.3	No participation	57.1	28.6	42.9	21.4	14.3	35.7
52.6	53.8	30.8	30.8	11.5	16.7	2 - 4 members	43.6	26.9	20.5	25.6	24.4	21.8
58.5	48.7	28.6	23.1	16.2	18.8	4 - 6 members	47.9	28.2	23.5	28.2	20.1	20.9
50.8	54.9	36.1	21.3	25.4	8.2	6 - 8 members	43.4	37.7	24.6	24.6	26.2	19.7
62.5	57.5	22.5	30.0	17.5	10.0	8 - 10 members	32.5	57.5	40.0	10.0	27.5	12.5
57.7	61.5	23.1	34.6	11.5	11.5	Above 10 members	46.2	46.2	26.9	7.7	23.1	26.9
77.0	66.7	18.4	11.5	12.6	13.8	Low	39.1	54.0	18.4	10.3	42.5	14.9
53.2	39.0	19.5	39.0	32.5	11.7	Lower middle	46.8	49.4	24.7	18.2	16.9	10.4
52.3	53.1	34.0	27.3	14.5	13.7	Middle	50.0	24.6	25.0	25.8	17.2	24.2
50.7	49.3	33.3	18.8	18.8	23.2	Higher middle	33.3	24.6	30.4	36.2	29.0	26.1
27.3	36.4	81.8	18.2	18.2	18.2	High	27.3	27.3	36.4	72.7	9.1	9.1
66.7	60.0	23.3	23.3	16.7	0.0	Administration	40.0	16.7	36.7	23.3	40.0	16.7
35.1	37.8	59.5	21.6	27.0	18.9	Business	43.2	27.0	40.5	37.8	8.1	24.3
29.0	74.2	45.2	16.1	19.4	16.1	Farming	35.5	12.9	29.0	12.9	16.1	38.7
75.3	59.8	17.5	20.6	8.2	16.5	Labour	48.5	51.5	18.6	10.3	32.0	11.3
56.9	54.9	20.6	23.5	15.7	20.6	Service	51.0	24.5	17.6	25.5	25.5	25.5
52.7	45.8	34.0	30.0	21.2	12.3	Housewife	42.4	36.5	26.1	30.0	18.7	19.2
81.5	66.2	12.3	13.8	4.6	18.5	Upto Rs. 999/-	43.1	58.5	13.8	3.1	40.0	15.4
59.4	59.4	29.7	18.8	20.3	10.9	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	54.7	31.3	23.4	25.0	18.8	12.5
46.5	53.5	40.8	25.4	15.5	11.3	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	43.7	25.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	29.6
48.0	53.3	28.0	26.7	16.0	24.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	44.0	17.3	29.3	24.0	24.0	29.3
59.1	45.5	18.2	22.7	27.3	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	50.0	22.7	40.9	40.9	22.7	9.1
52.7	45.8	34.0	30.0	21.2	12.3	No income	42.4	36.5	26.1	30.0	18.7	19.2
72.3	63.8	23.4	17.0	9.6	12.8	Illiterate	42.6	50.0	19.1	16.0	29.8	19.1
57.1	45.2	31.0	40.5	16.7	9.5	Primary School	40.5	47.6	21.4	23.8	16.7	16.7
57.6	36.4	12.1	33.3	30.3	21.2	Middle School	45.5	54.5	21.2	21.2	15.2	12.1
50.0	50.0	32.3	22.6	27.4	14.5	High School	41.9	24.2	29.0	30.6	29.0	21.0
56.9	55.4	27.7	26.2	21.5	10.8	Intermediate	46.2	26.2	35.4	20.0	15.4	23.1
51.1	47.7	44.3	22.7	13.6	15.9	Graduate	47.4	23.9	29.5	30.7	15.9	21.6
52.9	51.0	25.5	26.5	16.7	18.6	Post Graduate	49.0	27.5	20.6	25.5	26.5	21.6
14.3	71.4	57.1	21.4	14.3	14.3	Professional Degree	28.6	14.3	14.3	35.7	42.9	28.6
46.7	55.0	35.6	27.2	17.8	12.8	Jat	41.1	29.4	31.7	28.3	17.2	25.0
53.6	47.3	27.3	27.3	23.6	16.4	Brahmin	55.5	30.9	15.5	25.5	19.1	19.1
72.6	56.0	19.0	19.0	14.3	16.7	Jatav	39.3	53.6	17.9	3.6	38.1	16.7
50.0	50.0	31.5	22.2	20.4	22.2	Baniya	42.6	27.8	29.6	31.5	27.8	20.4
79.2	58.3	20.8	29.2	4.2	8.3	Yadav	37.5	50.0	20.8	16.7	37.5	16.7
56.3	68.8	37.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	Gujjar	50.0	18.8	18.8	56.3	12.5	18.8
56.3	37.5	43.8	18.8	25.0	12.5	Rajput	37.5	25.0	12.5	43.8	31.3	0.0
75.0	37.5	31.3	37.5	0.0	6.3	Other castes	62.5	12.5	56.3	18.8	0.0	25.0

Table B.12: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Neighbour" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.12)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.12)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
38.7	32.0	32.3	20.3	28.0	9.7	Urban	74.7	41.7	34.3	25.3	16.7	4.0
31.5	41.0	30.0	28.0	35.0	19.0	Rural	69.5	50.0	49.5	15.0	8.5	5.0
36.8	36.0	30.0	31.2	28.0	23.6	Male	73.6	46.4	41.6	20.4	12.4	4.4
34.8	35.2	32.8	30.0	24.4	25.2	Female	71.6	43.6	39.2	22.0	14.4	4.4
35.6	32.2	30.9	34.9	24.5	25.2	Nuclear	71.8	46.3	40.3	21.1	12.8	4.4
36.1	40.6	32.2	24.3	28.7	23.3	Joint	73.8	43.1	40.6	21.3	14.4	4.5
35.7	36.7	30.6	31.5	27.3	23.4	10 years and more	72.7	48.1	39.3	19.9	12.4	4.7
36.1	29.2	36.1	25.0	19.4	30.6	Less than 10 years	72.2	26.4	47.2	29.2	19.4	2.8
45.6	29.1	31.6	29.1	19.6	29.7	21 - 35 years	74.1	31.6	46.8	19.6	19.6	4.4
30.3	41.6	30.9	37.1	20.2	21.9	36 - 50 years	68.5	43.8	37.6	25.8	12.4	7.3
32.3	35.4	31.7	25.0	39.0	22.0	51 - 65 years	75.6	59.1	37.2	17.7	8.5	1.2
34.4	34.9	32.6	31.9	25.5	24.4	As a voter	73.1	46.1	39.3	21.5	13.1	4.2
34.1	41.5	17.1	31.7	39.0	24.4	Voter and canvasser	70.7	43.9	41.5	19.5	12.2	7.3
66.7	50.0	27.8	11.1	22.2	16.7	Active member	66.7	44.4	55.6	22.2	5.6	0.0
42.9	21.4	42.9	14.3	14.3	35.7	No participation	71.4	14.3	50.0	14.3	35.7	7.1
44.9	28.2	26.9	29.5	32.1	19.2	2 - 4 members	75.6	46.2	34.6	20.5	16.7	5.1
37.6	36.3	35.9	31.6	14.1	29.9	4 - 6 members	67.9	38.0	46.6	25.2	13.7	4.7
28.7	38.5	31.1	30.3	33.6	20.5	6 - 8 members	78.7	50.0	32.0	15.6	13.9	5.7
35.0	27.5	17.5	27.5	50.0	25.0	8 - 10 members	80.0	62.5	40.0	15.0	2.5	0.0
26.9	50.0	26.9	30.8	46.2	7.7	Above 10 members	65.4	53.8	42.3	23.1	15.4	0.0
23.0	34.5	18.4	43.7	52.9	13.8	Low	74.7	57.5	35.6	20.7	9.2	2.3
28.6	24.7	39.0	31.2	18.2	23.4	Lower middle	66.2	46.8	35.1	22.1	16.9	10.4
40.6	37.9	34.4	26.2	20.7	28.1	Middle	71.9	43.4	45.3	18.8	12.9	4.3
43.5	39.1	26.1	30.4	26.1	20.3	Higher middle	81.2	39.1	27.5	27.5	17.4	1.4
27.3	45.5	45.5	27.3	0.0	54.5	High	63.6	9.1	81.8	36.4	9.1	0.0
40.0	20.0	43.3	33.3	20.0	30.0	Administration	83.3	36.7	43.3	16.7	20.0	0.0
51.4	51.4	27.0	29.7	13.5	21.6	Business	73.0	29.7	43.2	35.1	5.4	10.8
35.5	45.2	25.8	22.6	45.2	19.4	Farming	67.7	48.4	29.0	19.4	16.1	16.1
18.6	38.1	16.5	40.2	50.5	15.5	Labour	73.2	63.9	38.1	7.2	15.5	0.0
40.2	36.3	37.3	26.5	18.6	24.5	Service	70.6	41.2	43.1	28.4	10.8	2.9
38.4	32.0	35.5	29.1	18.7	29.1	Housewife	72.4	41.4	40.9	22.7	13.8	4.9
15.4	36.9	7.7	41.5	69.2	7.7	Upto Rs. 999/-	70.8	70.8	38.5	6.2	10.8	0.0
37.5	42.2	40.6	28.1	14.1	26.6	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	79.7	40.6	34.4	18.8	21.9	4.7
36.6	38.0	31.0	32.4	26.8	18.3	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	66.2	42.3	46.5	18.3	11.3	9.9
44.0	36.0	30.7	30.7	26.7	22.7	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	74.7	42.7	37.3	29.3	12.0	2.7
36.4	36.4	40.9	13.6	0.0	50.0	Rs. 8,000/- and above	72.7	31.8	50.0	40.9	4.5	0.0
38.4	32.0	35.5	29.1	18.7	29.1	No income	72.4	41.4	40.9	22.7	13.8	4.9
27.7	39.4	18.1	36.2	57.4	9.6	Illiterate	75.5	64.9	37.2	12.8	8.5	0.0
33.3	28.6	26.2	28.6	38.1	31.0	Primary School	78.6	69.0	35.7	9.5	2.4	2.4
21.2	30.3	45.5	27.3	18.2	21.2	Middle School	60.6	27.3	33.3	45.5	18.2	9.1
30.6	32.3	38.7	24.2	16.1	33.9	High School	77.4	41.9	40.3	16.1	14.5	6.5
50.8	36.9	29.2	27.7	15.4	26.2	Intermediate	75.4	36.9	43.1	18.5	18.5	4.6
46.6	43.2	30.7	28.4	12.5	26.1	Graduate	63.6	31.8	50.0	22.7	18.2	9.1
34.3	34.3	39.2	30.4	17.6	29.4	Post Graduate	73.5	40.2	41.2	26.5	12.7	2.9
28.6	14.3	28.6	64.3	42.9	14.3	Professional Degree	78.6	50.0	14.3	42.9	14.3	0.0
44.4	33.9	37.8	27.2	19.4	25.0	Jat	71.7	38.9	48.9	21.7	9.4	5.0
36.4	43.6	28.2	34.5	21.8	24.5	Brahmin	75.5	48.2	32.7	21.8	14.5	5.5
17.9	36.9	13.1	42.9	61.9	8.3	Jatav	72.6	66.7	35.7	10.7	10.7	1.2
38.9	27.8	38.9	20.4	16.7	38.9	Baniya	70.4	29.6	38.9	35.2	18.5	5.6
37.5	20.8	29.2	37.5	29.2	37.5	Yadav	87.5	54.2	20.8	16.7	20.8	0.0
43.8	31.3	50.0	12.5	6.3	31.3	Gujjar	56.3	25.0	62.5	50.0	6.3	0.0
18.8	50.0	43.8	12.5	12.5	25.0	Rajput	68.8	68.8	43.8	0.0	12.5	0.0
25.0	31.3	25.0	37.5	6.3	25.0	Other castes	68.8	12.5	31.3	18.8	43.8	18.8

Table B.13: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Parent" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.13)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.13)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
54.7	39.0	32.0	16.3	24.7	18.0	Urban	78.3	34.3	32.0	29.3	13.7	8.3
36.0	43.0	22.5	44.0	27.5	19.0	Rural	80.5	45.0	33.0	23.0	4.5	12.0
57.6	44.0	23.6	22.0	22.0	18.8	Male	79.2	37.6	29.2	29.2	9.2	12.8
36.8	37.2	32.8	32.8	29.6	18.0	Female	79.2	39.6	35.6	24.4	10.8	6.8
49.0	40.6	28.9	25.5	26.2	17.1	Nuclear	79.5	37.2	31.9	27.9	10.1	9.4
44.6	40.6	27.2	30.2	25.2	20.3	Joint	78.7	40.6	33.2	25.2	9.9	10.4
45.6	39.5	29.7	28.0	25.9	19.2	10 years and more	78.3	37.9	31.8	29.0	10.0	10.0
56.9	47.2	19.4	23.6	25.0	13.9	Less than 10 years	84.7	43.1	36.1	13.9	9.7	8.3
58.2	48.1	25.9	22.8	20.9	15.8	21 - 35 years	81.6	32.9	38.6	20.9	12.0	9.5
42.7	39.3	29.2	28.1	28.1	16.9	36 - 50 years	78.1	49.4	22.5	25.3	10.1	9.6
41.5	34.8	29.3	31.1	28.0	22.6	51 - 65 years	78.0	32.3	37.2	34.1	7.9	10.4
45.0	40.3	29.0	27.4	27.9	17.8	As a voter	78.7	38.6	34.0	25.8	10.3	9.6
61.0	43.9	17.1	29.3	12.2	22.0	Voter and canvasser	90.2	39.0	17.1	36.6	4.9	7.3
72.2	55.6	22.2	16.7	16.7	16.7	Active member	66.7	38.9	27.8	38.9	16.7	11.1
42.9	21.4	42.9	35.7	14.3	28.6	No participation	78.6	35.7	35.7	14.3	7.1	21.4
53.8	52.6	29.5	19.2	11.5	23.1	2 - 4 members	83.3	33.3	39.7	24.4	11.5	5.1
50.4	39.3	22.6	27.4	27.4	18.8	4 - 6 members	79.5	41.9	27.4	23.5	12.4	11.1
47.5	36.9	33.6	27.9	27.9	13.1	6 - 8 members	73.8	41.0	38.5	26.2	8.2	9.0
30.0	37.5	40.0	32.5	32.5	20.0	8 - 10 members	77.5	25.0	32.5	47.5	2.5	15.0
23.1	38.5	30.8	42.3	34.6	23.1	Above 10 members	92.3	34.6	26.9	34.6	3.8	7.7
34.5	36.8	40.2	23.0	42.5	16.1	Low	83.9	41.4	21.8	39.1	4.6	9.2
46.8	39.0	29.9	23.4	18.2	23.4	Lower middle	81.8	28.6	39.0	31.2	9.1	5.2
47.7	39.1	26.6	31.6	25.8	18.4	Middle	75.4	40.2	34.0	22.7	11.3	12.1
62.3	46.4	17.4	26.1	17.4	14.5	Higher middle	82.6	40.6	36.2	18.8	11.6	8.7
45.5	81.8	27.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	High	90.9	36.4	9.1	45.5	18.2	0.0
70.0	50.0	3.3	26.7	23.3	0.0	Administration	73.3	3.3	50.0	23.3	20.0	20.0
59.5	56.8	27.0	13.5	5.4	21.6	Business	94.6	40.5	24.3	29.7	8.1	2.7
51.6	51.6	16.1	45.2	22.6	12.9	Farming	54.8	45.2	38.7	35.5	12.9	12.9
36.1	42.3	39.2	17.5	30.9	22.7	Labour	87.6	41.2	14.4	42.3	7.2	5.2
60.8	32.4	24.5	22.5	25.5	20.6	Service	78.4	43.1	31.4	19.6	5.9	16.7
39.4	37.9	30.5	34.5	28.1	18.2	Housewife	77.3	38.9	39.4	21.7	11.8	7.9
20.0	41.5	46.2	21.5	36.9	21.5	Upto Rs. 999/-	90.8	35.4	9.2	52.3	6.2	3.1
67.2	40.6	20.3	25.0	18.8	21.9	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	70.3	46.9	35.9	23.4	10.9	12.5
57.7	47.9	21.1	25.4	22.5	15.5	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	80.3	43.7	26.8	26.8	7.0	11.3
60.0	42.7	24.0	21.3	17.3	14.7	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	82.7	30.7	33.3	24.0	8.0	16.0
63.6	31.8	13.6	13.6	31.8	22.7	Rs. 8,000/- and above	72.7	31.8	40.9	18.2	18.2	13.6
39.4	37.9	30.5	34.5	28.1	18.2	No income	77.3	38.9	39.4	21.7	11.8	7.9
23.4	34.0	45.7	34.0	37.2	20.2	Illiterate	80.9	38.3	29.8	41.5	3.2	5.3
40.5	40.5	26.2	33.3	28.6	19.0	Primary School	76.2	52.4	28.6	31.0	7.1	4.8
48.5	15.2	24.2	24.2	30.3	30.3	Middle School	87.9	39.4	39.4	9.1	12.1	6.1
51.6	38.7	22.6	32.3	25.8	16.1	High School	69.4	43.5	38.7	22.6	16.1	8.1
49.2	49.2	27.7	35.4	18.5	10.8	Intermediate	76.9	35.4	30.8	20.0	15.4	20.0
53.4	43.2	27.3	21.6	20.5	26.1	Graduate	80.7	38.6	30.7	27.3	11.4	8.0
57.8	47.1	18.6	20.6	23.5	14.7	Post Graduate	80.4	34.3	31.4	23.5	9.8	14.7
78.6	50.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	Professional Degree	92.9	21.4	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0
46.7	40.6	27.2	35.6	21.7	19.4	Jat	75.6	40.6	38.9	22.8	7.8	11.1
48.2	48.2	25.5	27.3	18.2	15.5	Brahmin	84.5	37.3	34.5	20.9	9.1	10.0
28.6	42.9	41.7	20.2	38.1	16.7	Jatav	83.3	38.1	20.2	44.0	6.0	6.0
68.5	40.7	13.0	18.5	27.8	20.4	Baniya	79.6	24.1	33.3	27.8	20.4	11.1
45.8	16.7	50.0	20.8	41.7	25.0	Yadav	75.0	29.2	29.2	41.7	16.7	8.3
56.3	25.0	6.3	37.5	37.5	12.5	Gujjar	87.5	62.5	12.5	6.3	12.5	18.8
50.0	37.5	25.0	18.8	25.0	12.5	Rajput	50.0	81.3	31.3	18.8	6.3	0.0
62.5	31.3	31.3	12.5	18.8	31.3	Other castes	87.5	25.0	31.3	25.0	18.8	12.5

Table B.14: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Relative" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.14)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.14)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
39.3	45.7	34.3	17.0	24.3	10.7	Urban	75.3	44.3	19.0	22.0	18.7	5.7
54.0	33.5	31.0	31.5	16.5	13.5	Rural	65.0	45.5	21.0	16.0	8.0	25.5
45.6	42.0	35.2	21.2	21.2	10.0	Male	72.8	46.8	16.8	19.6	16.8	14.4
44.8	39.6	30.8	24.4	21.2	13.6	Female	69.6	42.8	22.8	19.6	12.0	12.8
43.3	42.6	33.9	23.2	19.8	10.7	Nuclear	71.8	45.0	19.5	19.1	13.8	12.4
48.0	38.1	31.7	22.3	23.3	13.4	Joint	70.3	44.6	20.3	20.3	15.3	15.3
45.8	43.0	31.8	22.4	22.2	10.7	10 years and more	71.0	44.6	20.3	19.4	15.0	12.9
41.7	27.8	40.3	25.0	15.3	18.1	Less than 10 years	72.2	45.8	16.7	20.8	11.1	18.1
47.5	34.2	32.3	25.9	15.8	16.5	21 - 35 years	69.6	43.7	24.1	19.6	15.2	13.9
41.0	46.1	39.3	20.2	16.9	8.4	36 - 50 years	67.4	39.9	13.5	22.5	15.7	18.0
47.6	41.5	26.8	22.6	31.1	11.0	51 - 65 years	76.8	51.2	22.6	16.5	12.2	8.5
43.1	41.7	33.3	21.5	23.2	12.4	As a voter	71.9	45.4	18.7	18.5	14.1	14.3
63.4	29.3	24.4	34.1	7.3	9.8	Voter and canvasser	70.7	46.3	19.5	24.4	14.6	12.2
44.4	55.6	33.3	38.9	5.6	5.6	Active member	61.1	33.3	44.4	22.2	11.1	11.1
57.1	28.6	50.0	7.1	21.4	7.1	No participation	64.3	35.7	21.4	35.7	28.6	0.0
47.4	35.9	28.2	20.5	19.2	20.5	2 - 4 members	73.1	44.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	10.3
48.7	40.2	36.8	23.9	12.8	9.0	4 - 6 members	70.1	40.2	19.2	21.4	15.4	12.4
37.7	37.7	35.2	21.3	35.2	12.3	6 - 8 members	69.7	50.8	21.3	16.4	14.8	16.4
37.5	52.5	25.0	22.5	32.5	12.5	8 - 10 members	85.0	52.5	22.5	15.0	5.0	12.5
53.8	57.7	15.4	26.9	19.2	7.7	Above 10 members	61.5	46.2	19.2	30.8	7.7	23.1
27.6	56.3	24.1	19.5	39.1	18.4	Low	72.4	63.2	10.3	20.7	12.6	10.3
37.7	32.5	28.6	13.0	24.7	15.6	Lower middle	74.0	27.3	22.1	28.6	16.9	11.7
54.7	38.3	32.8	25.0	14.8	10.2	Middle	68.0	44.1	21.9	15.6	13.7	17.2
44.9	36.2	49.3	26.1	17.4	7.2	Higher middle	81.2	44.9	17.4	18.8	15.9	8.7
18.2	63.6	36.4	45.5	27.3	0.0	High	54.5	36.4	45.5	45.5	18.2	0.0
46.7	30.0	60.0	16.7	13.3	3.3	Administration	86.7	60.0	3.3	6.7	20.0	0.0
43.2	54.1	27.0	29.7	13.5	10.8	Business	67.6	48.6	32.4	24.3	13.5	0.0
67.7	9.7	38.7	25.8	16.1	16.1	Farming	48.4	29.0	22.6	19.4	3.2	54.8
29.9	52.6	21.6	16.5	37.1	18.6	Labour	64.9	57.7	16.5	21.6	13.4	9.3
47.1	42.2	34.3	30.4	14.7	5.9	Service	77.5	39.2	17.6	19.6	17.6	16.7
48.3	38.4	34.0	21.2	20.2	12.3	Housewife	72.9	40.9	22.2	19.7	14.3	12.3
29.2	56.9	18.5	21.5	38.5	15.4	Upto Rs. 999/-	64.6	64.6	13.8	18.5	13.8	7.7
31.3	37.5	31.3	17.2	32.8	25.0	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	70.3	43.8	20.3	20.3	14.1	15.6
63.4	35.2	32.4	29.6	12.7	2.8	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	70.4	40.8	16.9	19.7	14.1	26.8
50.7	34.7	36.0	30.7	9.3	8.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	69.3	42.7	24.0	22.7	12.0	10.7
27.3	63.6	63.6	9.1	13.6	0.0	Rs. 8,000/- and above	86.4	45.5	9.1	9.1	27.3	4.5
48.3	38.4	34.0	21.2	20.2	12.3	No income	72.9	40.9	22.2	19.7	14.3	12.3
28.7	56.4	18.1	23.4	37.2	21.3	Illiterate	67.0	59.6	14.9	14.9	13.8	10.6
59.5	40.5	21.4	19.0	16.7	14.3	Primary School	73.8	57.1	19.0	16.7	7.1	19.0
48.5	36.4	36.4	18.2	18.2	6.1	Middle School	69.7	39.4	21.2	27.3	3.0	21.2
48.4	25.8	40.3	22.6	27.4	8.1	High School	74.2	43.5	17.7	16.1	17.7	12.9
43.1	33.8	43.1	15.4	18.5	16.9	Intermediate	78.5	36.9	20.0	15.4	15.4	18.5
44.3	45.5	36.4	25.0	17.0	10.2	Graduate	65.9	31.8	30.7	25.0	12.5	12.5
50.0	39.2	38.2	26.5	13.7	4.9	Post Graduate	71.6	43.1	16.7	22.5	21.6	10.8
71.4	28.6	21.4	35.7	0.0	7.1	Professional Degree	78.6	57.1	14.3	21.4	7.1	7.1
49.4	39.4	38.3	26.1	16.7	7.8	Jat	71.7	37.8	21.7	18.3	13.9	18.9
47.3	26.4	30.0	21.8	20.9	14.5	Brahmin	72.7	39.1	21.8	18.2	17.3	11.8
35.7	56.0	19.0	22.6	34.5	10.7	Jatav	67.9	64.3	14.3	14.3	10.7	8.3
46.3	48.1	48.1	20.4	14.8	9.3	Baniya	74.1	44.4	22.2	27.8	18.5	3.7
37.5	58.3	29.2	8.3	33.3	25.0	Yadav	91.7	75.0	4.2	4.2	12.5	12.5
37.5	50.0	18.8	18.8	12.5	25.0	Gujjar	50.0	37.5	25.0	37.5	12.5	37.5
43.8	31.3	31.3	25.0	25.0	12.5	Rajput	56.3	37.5	31.3	31.3	6.3	18.8
50.0	25.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	18.8	Other castes	68.8	31.3	12.5	37.5	18.8	0.0

Table B.15: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Safety Measure" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.15)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.15)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
45.3	35.0	33.7	39.3	23.0	20.3	Urban	34.7	35.0	16.0	38.7	25.3	13.0
57.5	49.5	37.5	21.0	26.5	6.0	Rural	28.0	23.5	50.5	10.0	20.0	31.0
50.8	42.8	37.2	33.6	20.4	13.2	Male	36.4	32.8	26.8	22.4	27.2	17.6
49.6	38.8	33.2	30.4	28.4	16.0	Female	27.6	28.0	32.8	32.0	19.2	22.8
46.3	46.3	36.9	31.2	21.1	14.8	Nuclear	29.9	29.2	27.5	29.9	26.2	16.1
55.9	32.7	32.7	33.2	29.2	14.4	Joint	35.1	32.2	33.2	23.3	18.8	26.2
51.4	40.2	36.2	30.6	24.5	14.5	10 years and more	31.5	30.4	30.1	26.9	22.7	21.0
43.1	44.4	29.2	40.3	23.6	15.3	Less than 10 years	34.7	30.6	27.8	29.2	26.4	15.3
53.2	46.2	27.8	31.0	24.1	14.6	21 - 35 years	31.6	31.6	32.3	24.7	24.7	17.1
38.8	42.1	40.4	35.4	25.3	13.5	36 - 50 years	26.4	1.5	29.2	28.7	25.8	15.7
59.8	34.1	36.6	29.3	23.8	15.9	51 - 65 years	38.4	28.0	28.0	28.0	18.9	28.0
52.0	41.9	35.4	29.3	24.8	14.6	As a voter	30.2	30.0	29.0	28.6	23.9	20.1
53.7	34.1	41.5	34.1	26.8	7.3	Voter and canvasser	36.6	24.4	41.5	12.2	24.4	22.0
22.2	44.4	27.8	66.7	16.7	22.2	Active member	50.0	55.6	33.3	5.6	5.6	33.3
21.4	21.4	21.4	64.3	14.3	42.9	No participation	50.0	28.6	14.3	57.1	21.4	0.0
59.0	51.3	26.9	21.8	24.4	15.4	2 - 4 members	37.2	29.5	25.6	28.2	28.2	16.7
38.0	38.5	34.2	40.6	26.5	18.8	4 - 6 members	33.8	33.8	28.2	27.8	18.4	15.0
54.1	41.0	41.0	27.9	20.5	11.5	6 - 8 members	27.9	28.7	29.5	24.6	28.7	26.2
77.5	35.0	35.0	20.0	25.0	7.5	8 - 10 members	22.5	20.0	35.0	35.0	27.5	32.5
73.1	38.5	42.3	23.1	23.1	0.0	Above 10 members	34.6	26.9	50.0	19.2	19.2	30.8
71.3	36.8	43.7	23.0	19.5	4.6	Low	28.7	21.8	23.0	44.8	39.1	13.8
61.0	49.4	27.3	22.1	31.2	6.5	Lower middle	11.7	31.2	33.8	37.7	23.4	20.8
45.3	39.8	35.9	32.4	26.2	16.4	Middle	35.2	30.9	35.9	19.1	14.8	24.6
34.8	42.0	33.3	44.9	18.8	24.6	Higher middle	46.4	34.8	14.5	23.2	34.8	8.7
18.2	27.3	18.2	81.8	9.1	45.5	High	36.4	54.5	9.1	27.3	18.2	36.4
30.0	50.0	53.3	40.0	13.3	13.3	Administration	60.0	33.3	13.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
29.7	35.1	27.0	59.5	21.6	27.0	Business	54.1	48.6	10.8	13.5	29.7	10.8
58.1	48.4	29.0	19.4	38.7	6.5	Farming	16.1	19.4	67.7	0.0	29.0	32.3
74.2	40.2	36.1	17.5	24.7	4.1	Labour	26.8	30.9	19.6	39.2	37.1	15.5
44.1	37.3	40.2	35.3	19.6	18.6	Service	33.3	27.5	30.4	20.6	14.7	26.5
47.3	41.4	32.0	33.0	26.2	16.7	Housewife	28.1	29.6	34.5	30.5	17.2	22.2
81.5	36.9	36.9	16.9	23.1	1.5	Upto Rs. 999/-	29.2	24.6	15.4	44.6	41.5	12.3
43.8	43.8	40.6	31.3	25.0	14.1	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	21.9	35.9	29.7	21.9	25.0	23.4
57.7	39.4	35.2	26.8	25.4	11.3	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	36.6	31.0	38.0	19.7	22.5	22.5
37.3	38.7	33.3	41.3	22.7	24.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	45.3	29.3	28.0	14.7	21.3	21.3
22.7	50.0	50.0	54.5	9.1	13.6	Rs. 8,000/- and above	45.5	40.9	9.1	27.3	27.3	4.5
47.3	41.4	32.0	33.0	26.6	16.7	No income	28.1	29.6	34.5	30.5	17.2	22.2
72.3	39.4	42.6	14.9	27.7	2.1	Illiterate	26.6	21.3	30.9	37.2	28.7	25.5
59.5	31.0	40.5	35.7	23.8	9.5	Primary School	23.8	45.2	38.1	26.2	19.0	26.2
60.6	33.3	36.4	21.2	36.4	6.1	Middle School	18.2	21.2	36.4	42.4	21.2	15.2
41.9	40.3	38.7	37.1	19.4	21.0	High School	27.4	35.5	37.1	21.0	12.9	25.8
47.7	53.8	24.6	33.8	23.1	15.4	Intermediate	23.1	24.6	32.3	23.1	23.1	23.1
37.5	40.9	31.8	34.1	25.0	26.1	Graduate	35.2	29.5	27.3	23.9	26.1	21.6
38.2	38.2	35.3	44.1	21.6	17.6	Post Graduate	47.1	38.2	21.6	24.5	19.6	9.8
64.3	57.1	21.4	28.6	21.4	7.1	Professional Degree	57.1	21.4	14.3	14.3	57.1	7.1
41.7	47.2	36.7	32.2	22.2	16.1	Jat	25.6	28.9	40.6	20.0	17.2	24.4
50.0	40.0	28.2	35.5	30.0	13.6	Brahmin	32.7	37.3	28.2	21.8	17.3	21.8
73.8	38.1	36.9	17.9	23.8	7.1	Jatav	34.5	22.6	17.9	39.3	38.1	16.7
35.2	40.7	35.1	48.1	18.5	22.2	Baniya	53.7	25.9	16.7	25.9	31.5	13.0
66.7	29.2	62.5	20.8	8.3	8.3	Yadav	16.7	29.2	33.3	50.0	25.0	20.8
50.0	37.5	25.0	56.3	18.8	12.5	Gujjar	43.8	25.0	31.3	31.3	12.5	18.8
56.3	31.3	31.3	18.8	43.8	12.5	Rajput	25.0	43.8	37.5	18.8	25.0	25.0
43.8	18.8	31.3	31.3	43.8	31.3	Other castes	31.3	50.0	12.5	56.3	31.3	0.0

Table B.16: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Teacher" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.16)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.16)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
44.7	43.7	30.3	15.3	28.0	20.0	Urban	63.0	39.3	38.0	30.3	10.7	7.0
58.5	31.5	38.5	41.5	10.5	10.0	Rural	85.0	48.0	34.5	14.5	11.5	3.5
49.6	42.0	38.0	18.8	24.8	14.0	Male	69.6	41.6	38.0	22.0	14.4	6.0
50.8	35.6	29.2	32.8	17.2	18.0	Female	74.0	44.0	35.2	26.0	7.6	5.2
47.7	40.6	34.2	23.2	22.8	16.8	Nuclear	72.5	44.0	37.2	22.5	9.4	5.7
54.0	36.1	32.7	29.7	18.3	14.9	Joint	70.8	41.1	35.6	26.2	13.4	5.4
53.0	40.7	32.5	24.3	19.2	16.4	10 years and more	71.3	44.2	37.1	23.8	10.7	6.1
33.3	27.8	40.3	34.7	31.9	13.9	Less than 10 years	75.0	34.7	33.3	25.0	12.5	2.8
40.5	38.6	33.5	29.7	23.4	15.2	21 - 35 years	67.1	39.9	36.1	24.7	13.3	5.1
47.2	37.1	34.8	26.4	23.0	17.4	36 - 50 years	67.4	42.1	41.0	29.2	7.9	8.4
62.8	40.9	32.3	21.3	16.5	15.2	51 - 65 years	81.1	46.3	32.3	17.7	12.2	3.0
50.4	39.3	31.6	26.5	20.4	17.1	As a voter	71.7	43.3	37.5	24.6	10.3	5.2
43.9	34.1	56.1	26.8	22.0	7.3	Voter and canvasser	80.5	39.0	26.8	29.3	9.8	7.3
72.2	16.7	44.4	5.6	27.8	5.6	Active member	72.2	33.3	33.3	0.0	27.8	11.1
35.7	64.3	14.3	28.6	28.6	21.4	No participation	50.0	50.0	42.9	21.4	14.3	7.1
42.3	39.7	42.3	12.8	28.2	17.9	2 - 4 members	71.8	41.0	41.0	23.1	10.3	5.1
47.4	38.0	30.8	30.3	25.6	15.0	4 - 6 members	68.8	39.3	38.0	28.6	11.1	4.7
50.0	36.9	35.2	26.2	13.1	17.2	6 - 8 members	73.8	46.7	38.5	15.6	9.0	8.2
70.0	47.5	32.5	20.0	10.0	10.0	8 - 10 members	75.0	50.0	22.5	22.5	20.0	2.5
69.2	38.5	26.9	30.8	11.5	23.1	Above 10 members	84.6	50.0	23.1	26.9	7.7	7.7
62.1	51.7	27.6	18.4	16.1	11.5	Low	79.3	44.8	35.6	17.2	11.5	5.7
44.2	44.2	29.9	22.1	28.6	19.5	Lower middle	55.8	44.2	35.1	33.8	14.3	6.5
50.8	36.3	31.6	32.8	18.4	16.0	Middle	71.1	44.5	35.9	24.2	10.2	5.1
37.7	31.9	52.2	13.0	27.5	15.9	Higher middle	81.2	36.2	44.9	17.4	8.7	7.2
63.6	0.0	36.4	27.3	27.3	27.3	High	81.8	18.2	18.2	45.5	18.2	0.0
60.0	36.7	26.7	13.3	33.3	10.0	Administration	83.3	30.0	53.3	10.0	10.0	6.7
54.1	32.4	40.5	8.1	16.2	21.6	Business	56.8	43.2	37.8	27.0	16.2	2.7
45.2	22.6	54.8	45.2	22.6	3.2	Farming	87.1	38.7	45.2	6.5	9.7	9.7
59.8	52.6	30.9	15.5	17.5	9.3	Labour	74.2	37.1	43.3	19.6	12.4	8.2
38.2	44.1	40.2	20.6	28.4	17.6	Service	65.7	43.1	28.4	31.4	12.7	6.9
50.2	33.5	28.1	35.5	17.7	20.2	Housewife	72.4	47.8	33.5	26.6	8.9	3.4
72.3	55.4	33.8	10.8	9.2	3.1	Upto Rs. 999/-	78.5	43.1	40.0	16.9	10.8	6.2
35.9	46.9	32.8	23.4	23.4	23.4	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	62.5	37.5	48.4	18.8	14.1	12.5
46.5	31.6	36.6	29.6	28.2	14.1	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	73.2	40.8	31.0	23.9	14.1	4.2
44.0	58.7	49.3	14.7	26.7	10.7	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	70.7	38.7	34.7	25.3	13.3	6.7
59.1	40.9	22.7	13.6	36.4	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	72.7	31.8	45.5	31.8	4.5	4.5
50.2	33.5	28.1	35.5	17.4	20.2	No income	72.4	47.8	33.5	26.6	8.9	3.4
71.3	50.0	27.7	21.3	9.6	10.6	Illiterate	77.7	55.3	37.2	12.8	7.4	7.4
50.0	28.6	42.9	35.7	14.3	16.7	Primary School	76.2	45.2	35.7	33.3	4.8	4.8
51.5	45.5	15.2	27.3	24.2	21.2	Middle School	72.7	30.3	33.3	24.2	15.2	6.1
43.5	32.3	30.6	30.6	21.0	24.2	High School	77.4	46.8	41.9	16.1	8.1	3.2
46.2	41.5	38.5	26.2	16.9	18.5	Intermediate	61.5	47.7	41.5	29.2	12.3	4.6
43.2	35.2	33.0	27.3	23.9	15.9	Graduate	65.9	35.2	34.1	23.9	20.5	5.7
42.2	35.3	38.2	23.5	33.3	13.7	Post Graduate	72.5	33.3	35.3	31.4	8.8	6.9
57.1	42.9	50.0	7.1	21.4	7.1	Professional Degree	71.4	57.1	21.4	28.6	7.1	0.0
46.1	38.3	32.8	35.0	16.7	16.1	Jat	73.3	46.1	37.8	22.2	10.0	2.8
47.3	28.2	30.0	28.2	30.0	18.2	Brahmin	71.8	40.9	30.9	28.2	14.5	9.1
66.7	51.2	32.1	11.9	9.5	11.9	Jatav	71.4	48.8	39.3	17.9	11.9	7.1
50.0	38.9	37.0	18.5	25.9	20.4	Baniya	70.4	27.8	46.3	31.5	5.6	5.6
41.7	54.2	25.0	12.5	33.3	25.0	Yadav	75.0	50.0	37.5	20.8	4.2	4.2
56.3	25.0	62.5	12.5	37.5	0.0	Gujjar	75.0	25.0	31.3	12.5	31.3	0.0
50.0	18.8	56.3	25.0	18.8	12.5	Rajput	75.0	37.5	43.8	18.8	6.3	0.0
37.5	62.5	25.0	37.5	18.8	12.5	Other castes	50.0	50.0	12.5	43.8	6.3	18.8

Table B.17: Distribution of respondents by Bad and Good qualities of "Woman" and Socio-Economic variables (percentages).

Response Categories (BAD) (same as in table 5.17)						Socio-Economic Variables	Response Categories (GOOD) (same as in table 5.17)					
A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F
51.0	40.0	25.0	21.7	29.3	14.7	Urban	59.0	34.3	35.3	30.7	31.7	6.3
47.5	35.5	27.5	32.0	20.5	17.0	Rural	71.5	62.0	16.0	22.0	19.5	5.0
44.0	35.2	29.2	22.4	29.6	16.8	Male	64.8	44.0	28.8	30.8	23.6	5.6
55.2	41.2	22.8	29.2	22.0	14.4	Female	63.2	46.8	26.4	23.6	30.0	6.0
47.3	41.9	25.2	24.8	27.9	16.1	Nuclear	68.5	43.3	28.2	26.8	24.5	5.0
53.0	32.7	27.2	27.2	22.8	14.9	Joint	57.4	48.5	26.7	27.7	30.2	6.9
50.0	38.8	27.6	24.1	24.3	16.1	10 years and more	64.5	44.9	27.3	28.7	25.5	5.8
47.2	34.7	16.7	36.1	34.7	12.5	Less than 10 years	61.1	48.6	29.2	18.1	34.7	5.6
50.6	29.7	15.8	35.4	32.9	14.6	21 - 35 years	61.4	48.1	30.4	17.7	31.6	7.6
46.1	38.8	26.4	27.0	28.1	9.6	36 - 50 years	59.6	42.1	28.1	36.0	23.0	6.2
52.4	45.7	35.4	15.2	16.5	23.2	51 - 65 years	71.3	46.3	24.4	26.8	26.2	3.7
52.0	39.3	26.0	25.1	23.4	16.4	As a voter	65.3	45.2	27.2	26.5	26.7	6.1
36.6	31.7	29.3	39.0	31.7	4.9	Voter and canvasser	61.0	46.3	24.4	31.7	26.8	2.4
22.2	44.4	16.7	16.7	38.9	33.3	Active member	50.0	55.6	33.3	33.3	27.8	0.0
50.0	14.3	28.6	21.4	64.3	0.0	No participation	50.0	35.7	42.9	28.6	28.6	14.3
57.7	42.3	20.5	23.1	34.6	9.0	2 - 4 members	67.9	48.7	33.3	17.9	26.9	3.8
49.6	32.9	30.8	29.9	26.9	9.4	4 - 6 members	62.0	43.2	28.6	27.8	28.2	6.0
42.6	45.9	19.7	24.6	19.7	25.4	6 - 8 members	62.3	47.5	29.5	27.0	25.4	5.7
47.5	42.5	25.0	15.0	22.5	32.5	8 - 10 members	67.5	42.5	17.5	40.0	22.5	7.5
61.5	30.8	30.8	19.2	23.1	19.2	Above 10 members	73.1	50.0	7.7	30.8	26.9	7.7
44.8	58.6	29.9	12.6	8.0	32.3	Low	69.0	40.2	23.0	39.1	20.7	6.9
68.8	42.9	19.5	18.2	16.9	15.6	Lower middle	61.0	37.7	41.6	22.1	27.3	6.5
48.4	28.5	25.8	33.2	31.3	10.5	Middle	64.8	49.2	22.7	26.2	27.3	6.3
40.6	40.6	30.4	24.6	40.6	11.6	Higher middle	62.3	42.0	37.7	21.7	30.4	2.9
36.4	54.5	18.2	18.2	9.1	27.3	High	36.4	72.7	18.2	27.3	36.4	0.0
43.3	23.3	43.3	26.7	43.3	3.3	Administration	60.0	56.7	46.7	13.3	16.7	6.7
37.8	37.8	13.5	24.3	21.6	29.7	Business	48.6	56.8	37.8	21.6	27.0	8.1
71.0	29.0	16.1	29.0	22.6	6.5	Farming	87.1	51.6	12.9	22.6	6.5	16.1
50.5	55.7	35.1	11.3	10.3	23.7	Labour	70.1	42.3	23.7	40.2	15.5	4.1
35.3	30.4	30.4	25.5	38.2	13.7	Service	62.7	34.3	30.4	30.4	34.3	2.9
56.2	37.4	20.7	32.5	25.6	13.3	Housewife	61.6	47.8	25.6	22.7	33.0	5.9
44.6	61.5	32.3	6.2	4.6	32.3	Upto Rs. 999/-	67.7	47.7	21.5	46.2	7.7	3.1
59.4	40.6	28.1	25.0	20.3	10.9	Rs. 1,000 to 1,999/-	75.0	35.9	32.8	20.3	26.6	7.8
40.8	22.5	25.4	31.0	39.4	14.1	Rs. 2,000 to 3,999/-	57.7	49.3	23.9	22.5	36.6	8.5
36.0	33.3	29.3	24.0	38.7	12.0	Rs. 4,000 to 7,999/-	66.7	41.3	33.3	32.0	20.0	2.7
50.0	36.4	40.9	13.6	18.2	18.2	Rs. 8,000/- and above	54.5	45.5	40.9	31.8	18.2	9.1
56.2	37.4	20.7	32.5	25.6	13.3	No income	61.6	47.8	25.6	22.7	33.0	5.9
44.7	54.3	27.7	19.1	10.6	29.8	Illiterate	71.3	52.1	20.2	36.2	13.8	3.2
71.4	47.6	23.8	23.8	14.3	14.3	Primary School	71.4	57.1	16.7	16.7	35.7	2.4
54.5	27.3	36.4	24.2	12.1	27.3	Middle School	57.6	27.3	36.4	30.3	36.4	6.1
64.5	50.0	17.7	22.6	29.0	9.7	High School	69.4	51.6	27.4	19.4	25.8	6.5
49.2	32.3	21.5	27.7	33.8	10.8	Intermediate	64.6	36.9	27.7	20.0	38.5	9.2
44.3	31.8	21.6	25.0	35.2	8.0	Graduate	54.5	39.8	34.1	25.0	30.7	11.4
40.2	27.5	36.3	33.3	29.4	11.8	Post Graduate	59.8	44.1	31.4	32.4	24.5	2.9
42.9	21.4	7.1	35.7	57.1	21.4	Professional Degree	71.4	64.3	21.4	35.7	7.1	0.0
52.2	31.1	21.7	26.1	33.3	13.9	Jat	65.6	51.7	23.3	17.8	28.9	9.4
47.3	34.5	26.4	34.5	30.0	9.1	Brahmin	65.5	47.3	20.9	31.8	27.3	3.6
47.6	56.0	25.0	13.1	9.5	29.8	Jatav	64.3	42.9	21.4	46.4	15.5	4.8
50.0	33.3	38.9	27.8	20.4	13.0	Baniya	55.6	33.3	53.7	24.1	27.8	3.7
41.7	54.2	12.5	29.2	33.3	16.7	Yadav	79.2	33.3	16.7	41.7	20.8	8.3
18.8	68.8	50.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	Gujjar	75.0	56.3	31.3	18.8	18.8	0.0
56.3	43.8	25.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	Rajput	50.0	37.5	50.0	12.5	43.8	0.0
81.3	6.3	31.3	18.8	43.8	6.3	Other castes	43.8	31.3	56.3	12.5	56.3	0.0

Appendix C

Figures

This appendix carries figures for section 5.2 in chapter 5. The mean scores, mean ranks and significant relationships are presented in graphical form. For all graphic presentations in this appendix, life goals are taken on X- coordinates. Mean score varies from 1.10 to 2.40 and mean ranks from 3.50 to 18.50 on Y-axis. Life goals have been given serial numbers from 1 to 20, as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Adventurous Life | 2 Affirmative Action |
| 3 Comfortable Life | 4 Environmental Consciousness |
| 5 Equality | 6 Family Responsibility |
| 7 Freedom | 8 Friendship |
| 9 Honesty | 10 Inner Harmony |
| 11 Justice | 12 Patriotism |
| 13 Peace | 14 Pleasure |
| 15 Self Respect | 16 Sense of Accomplishment |
| 17 Spiritual Upliftment | 18 Social Recognition |
| 19 Wisdom | 20 World of Beauty |

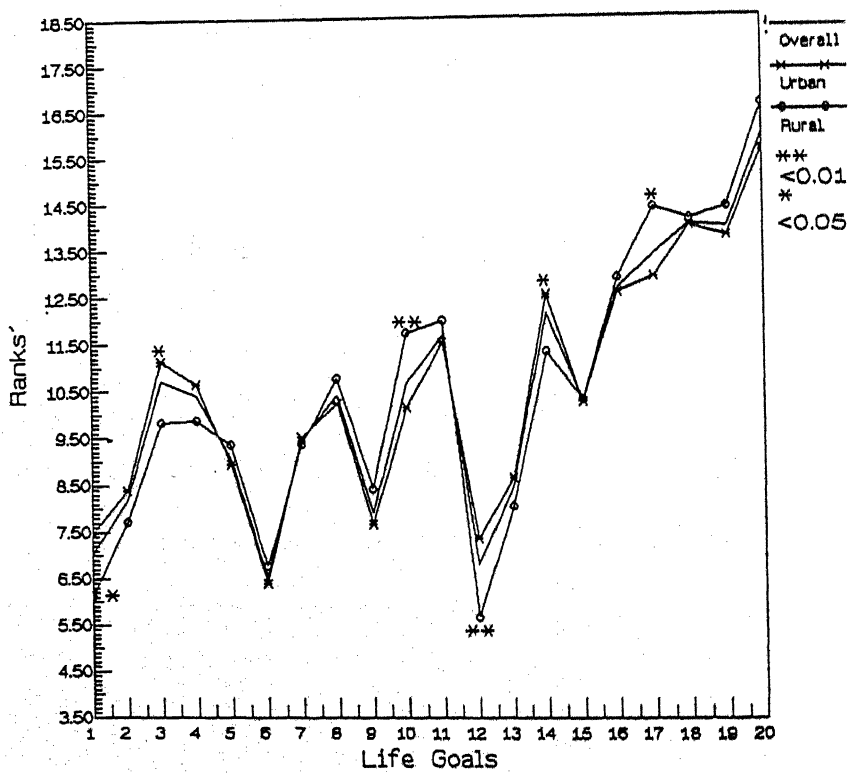
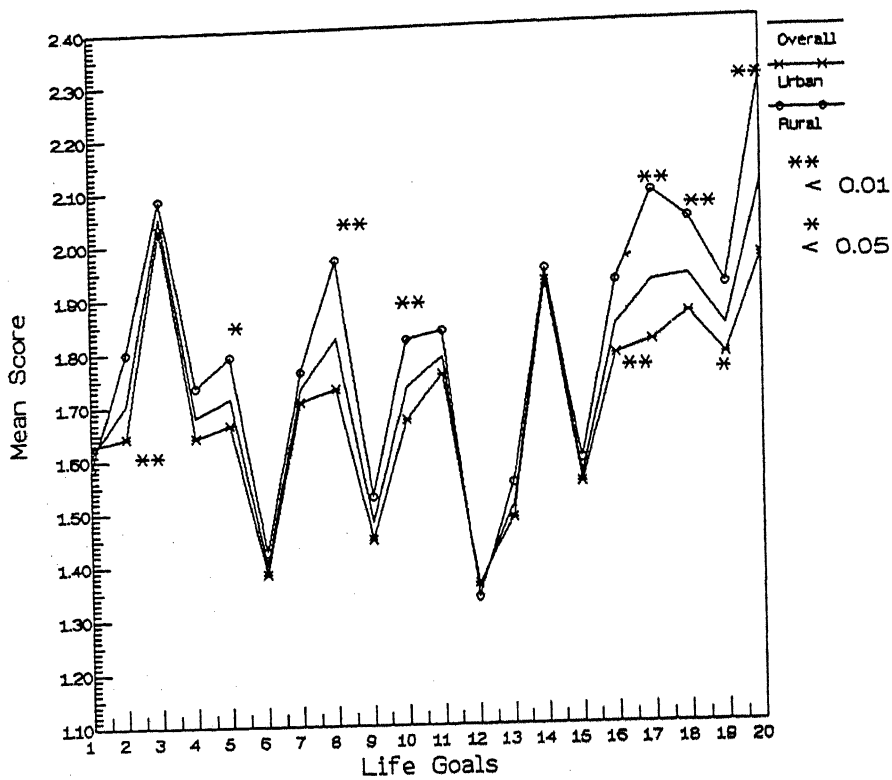


Figure C.1: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Residence.

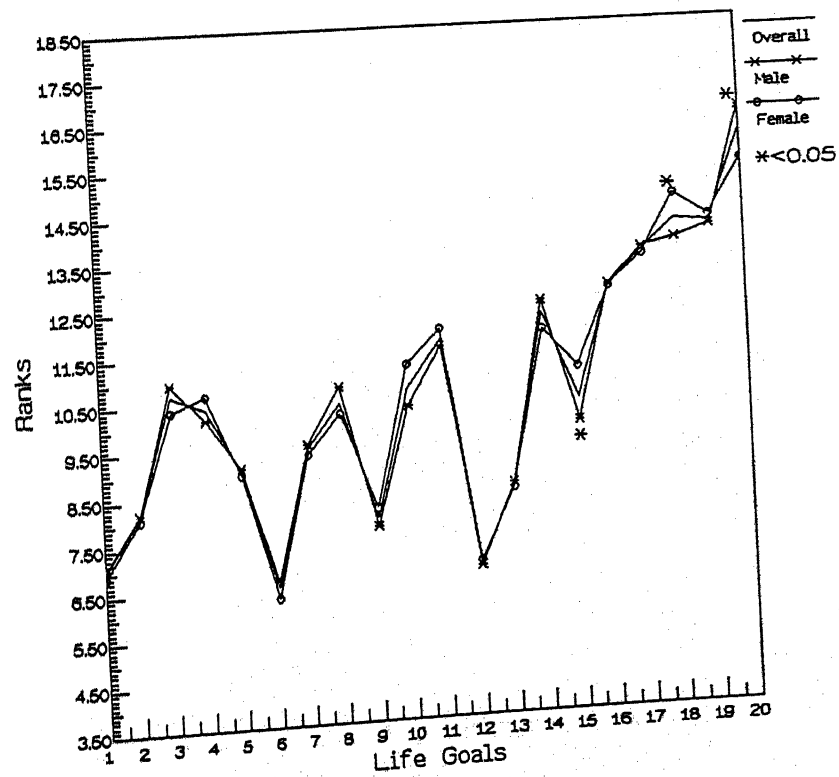
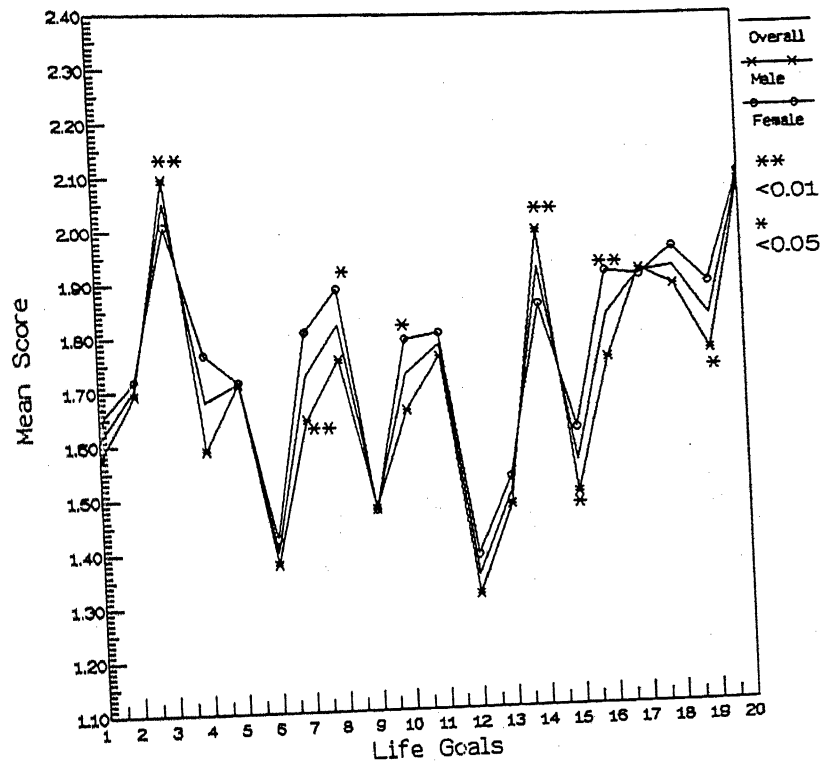


Figure C.2: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Gender.

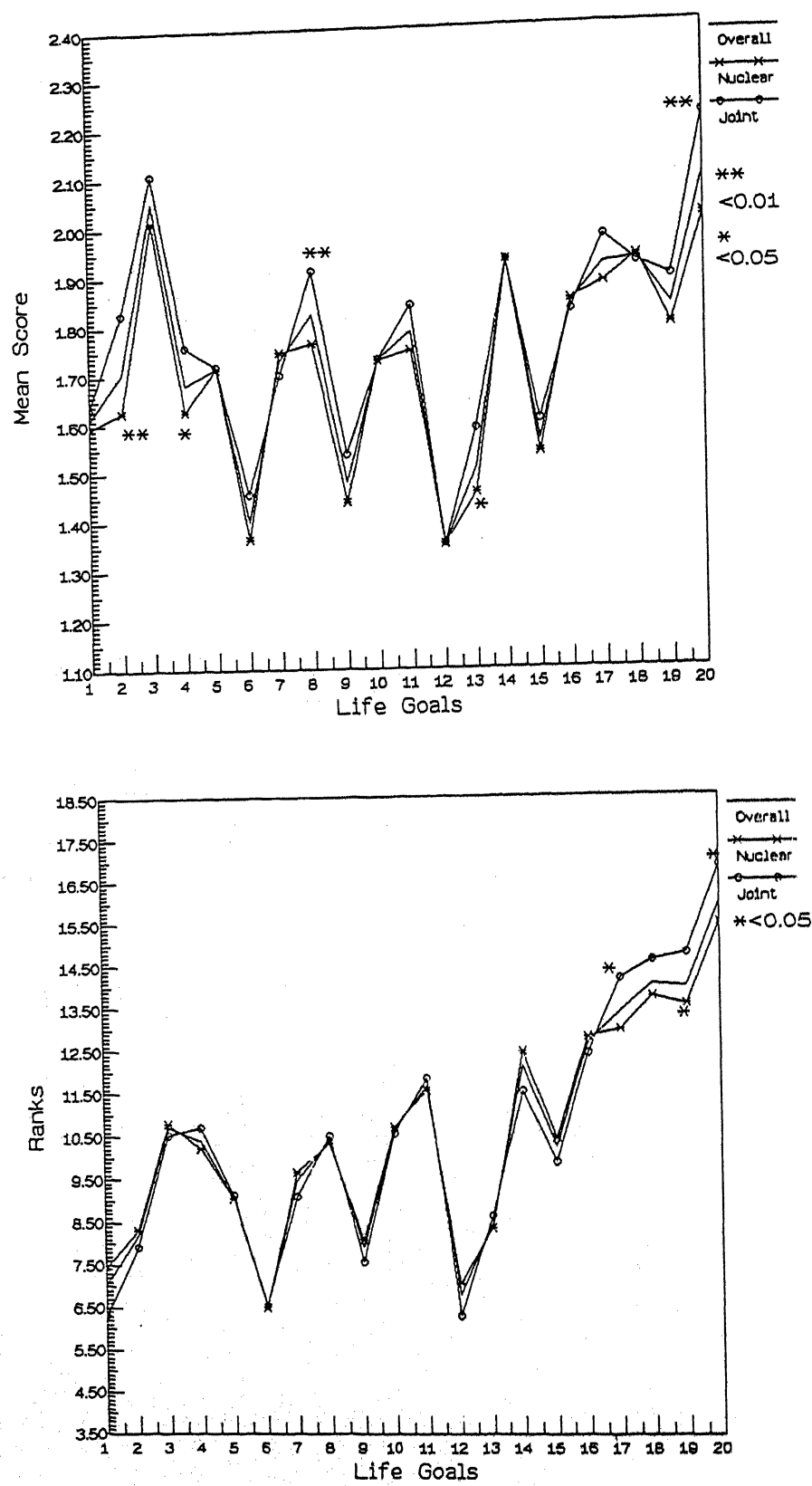


Figure C.3: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Family Type.

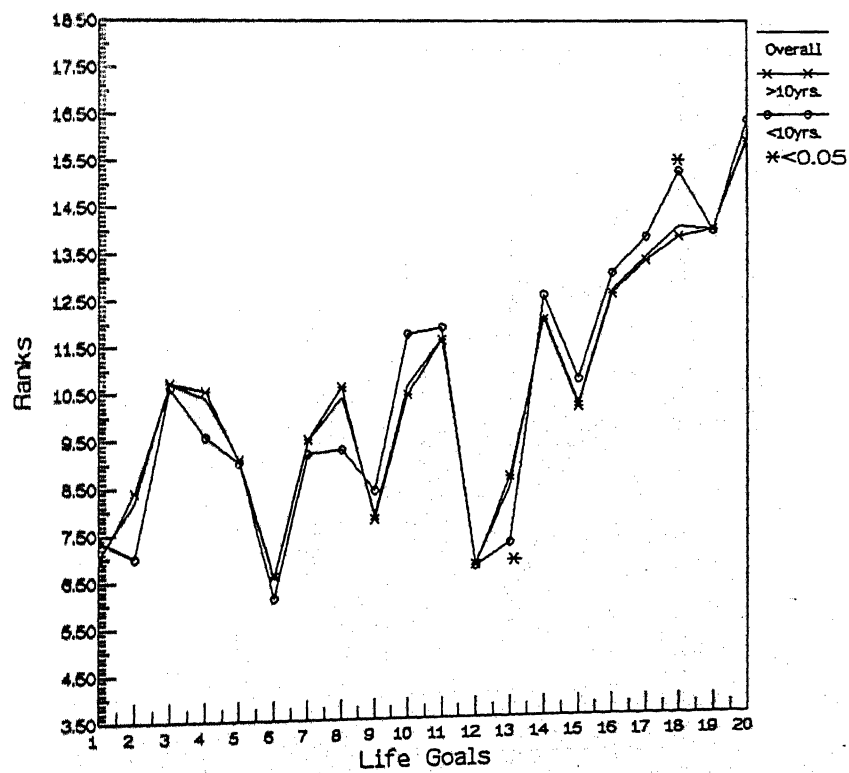
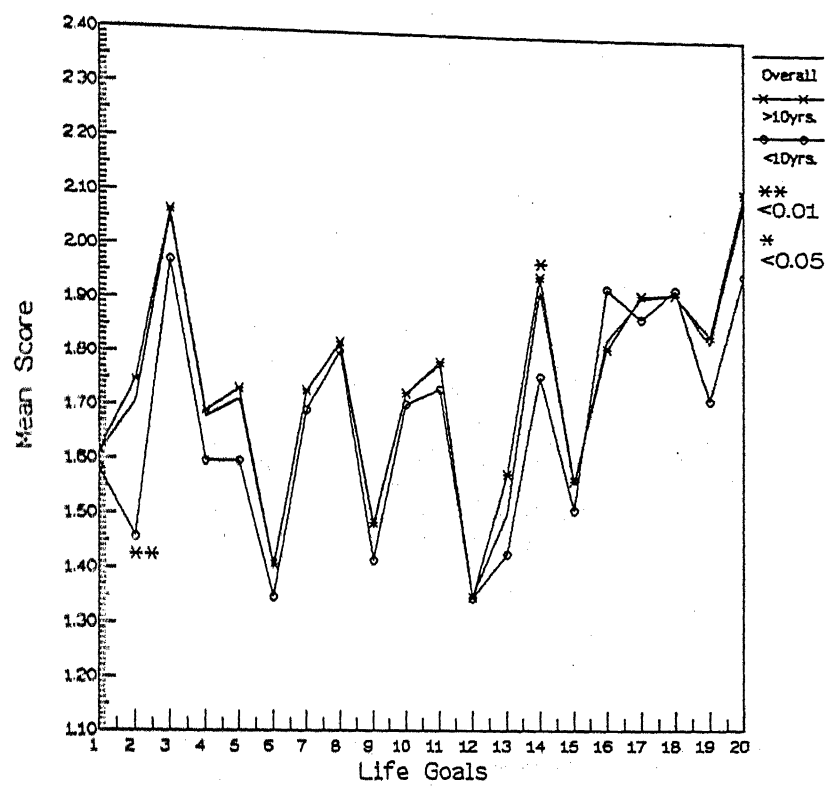


Figure C.4: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Duration Spent.

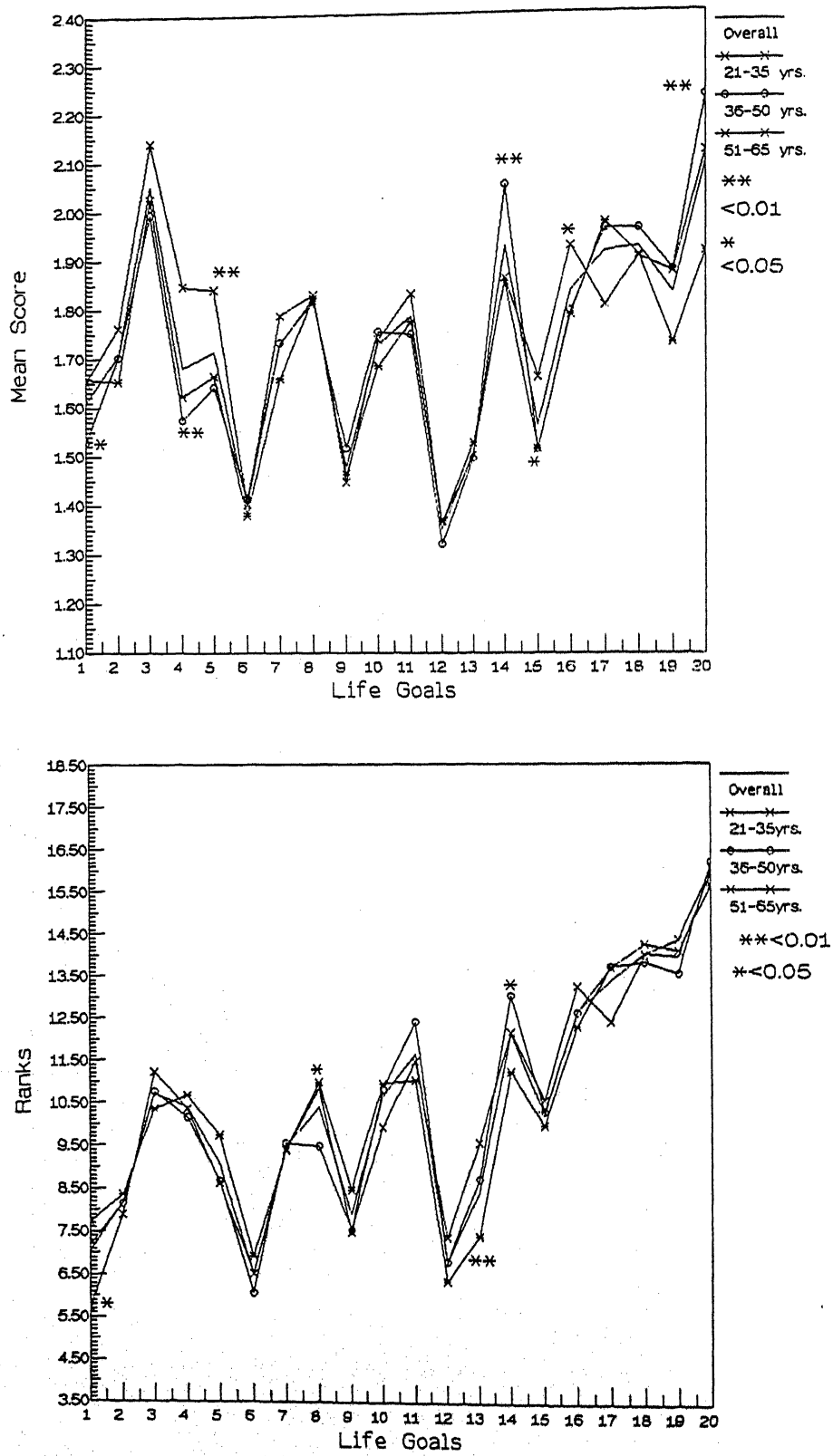


Figure C.5: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Age.

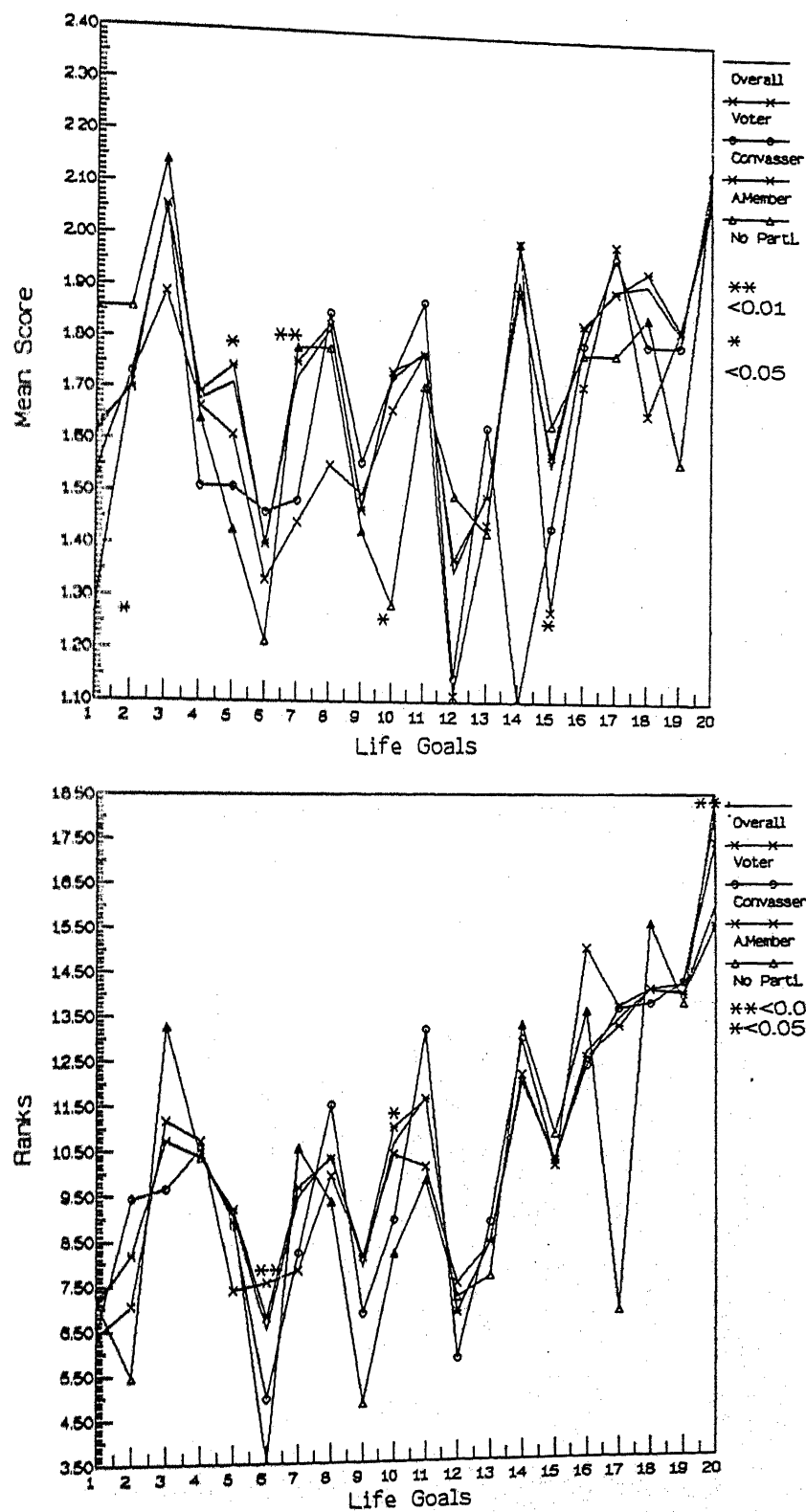


Figure C.6: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Political Participation.

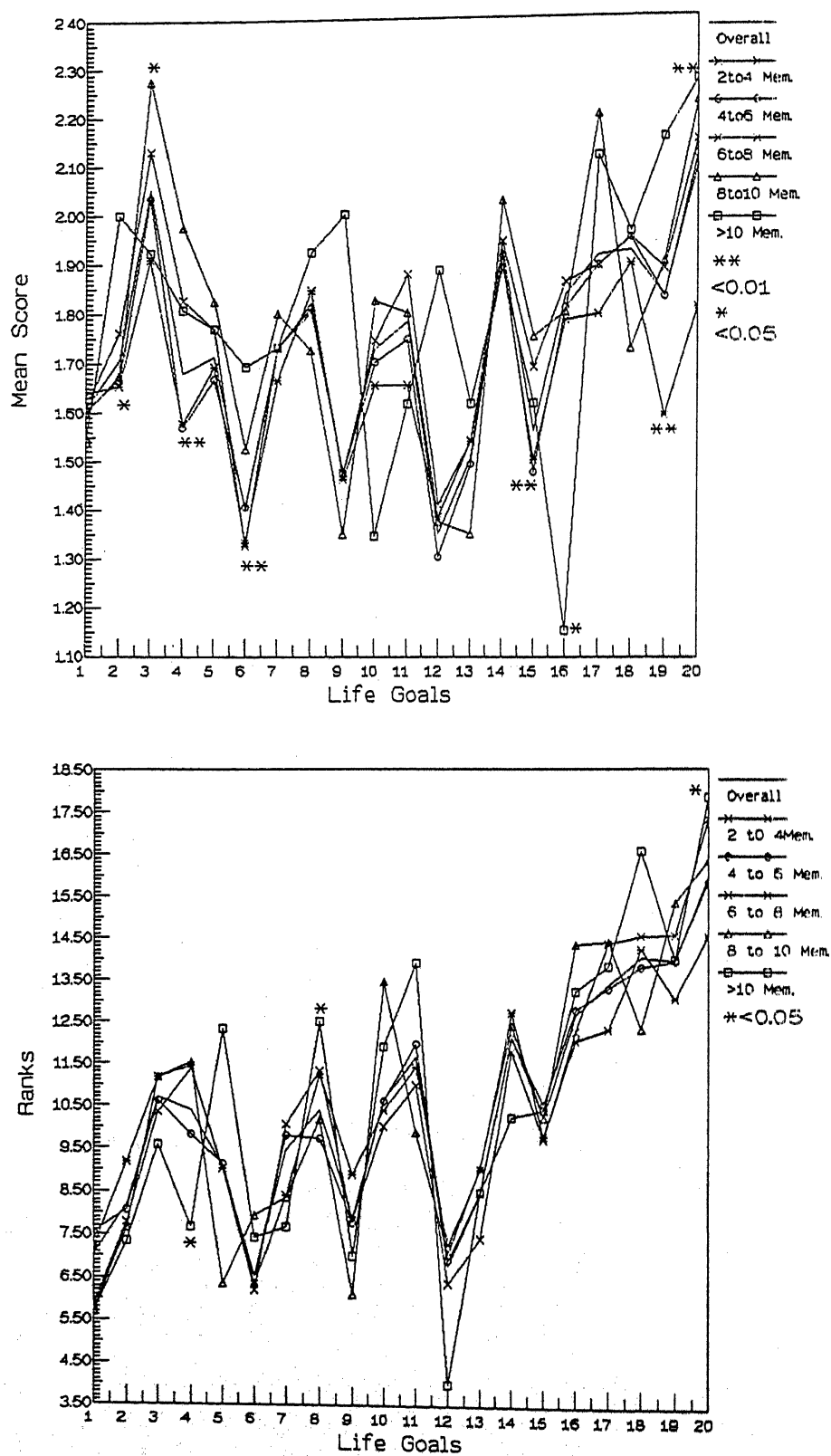


Figure C.7: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Family Size.

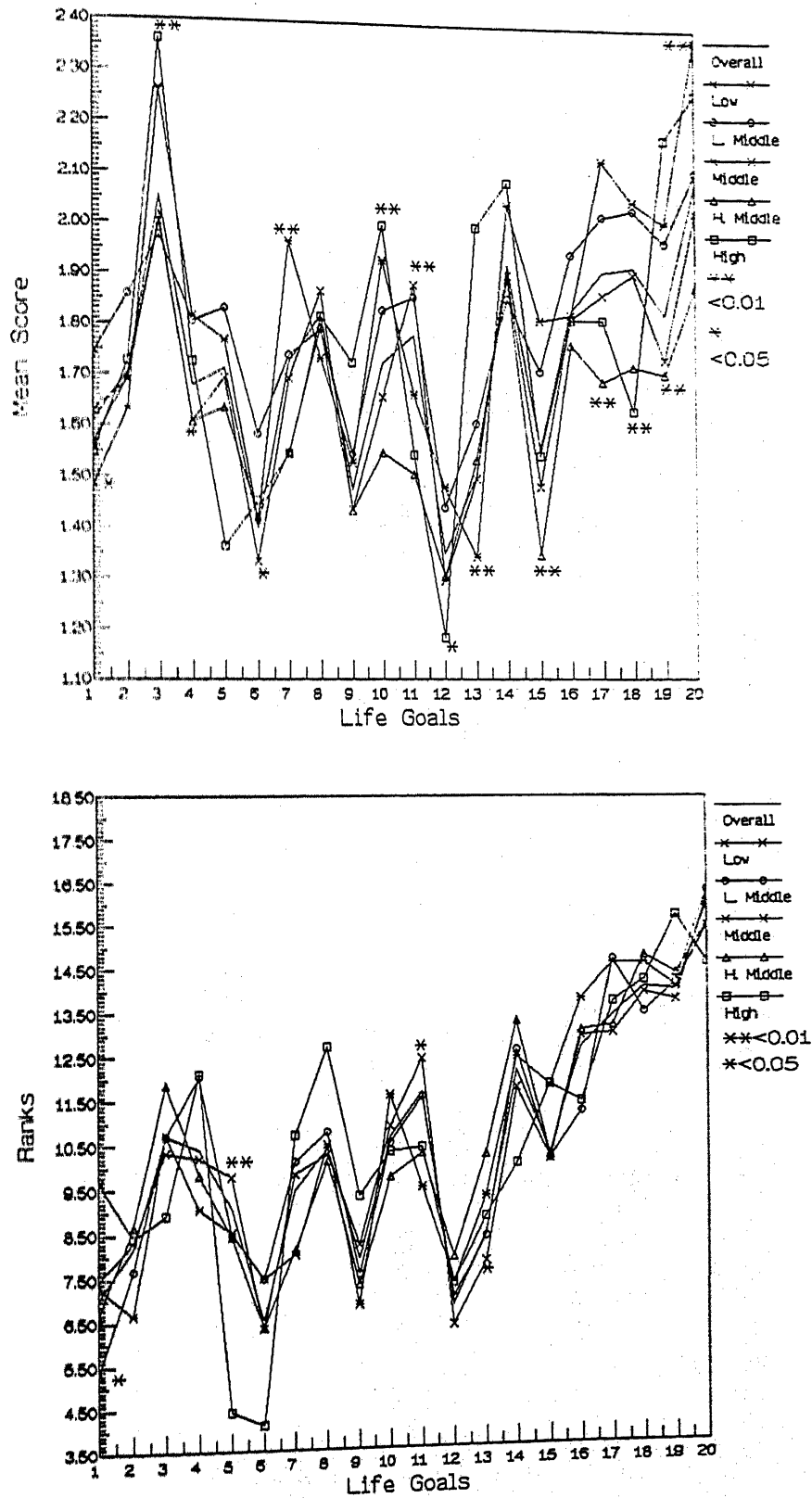


Figure C.8: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Perceived Social Status.

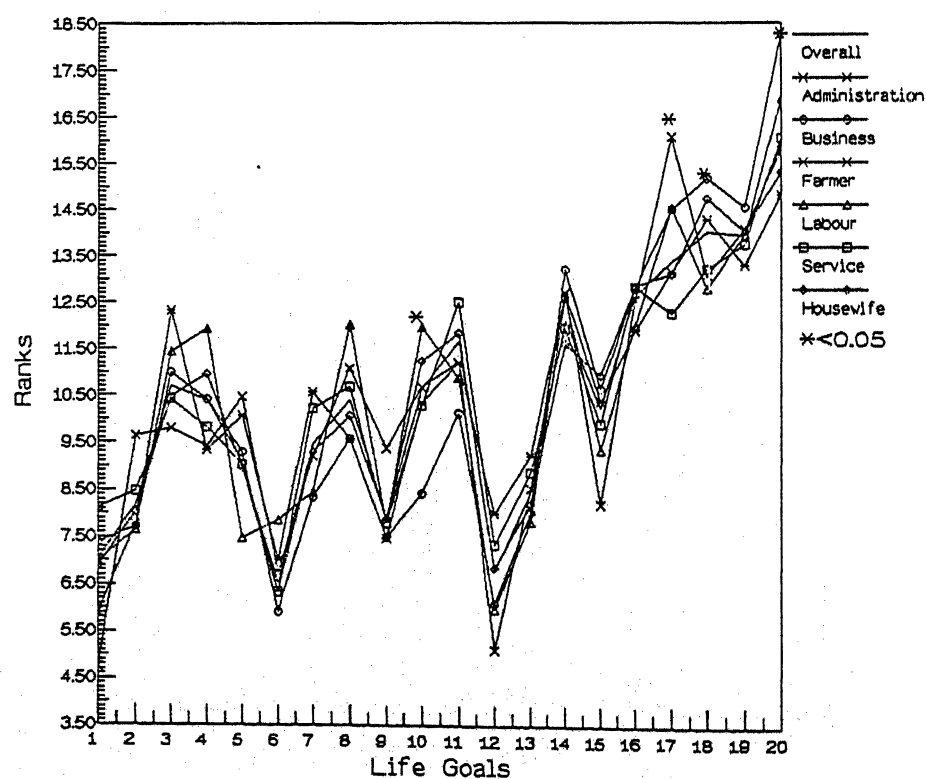
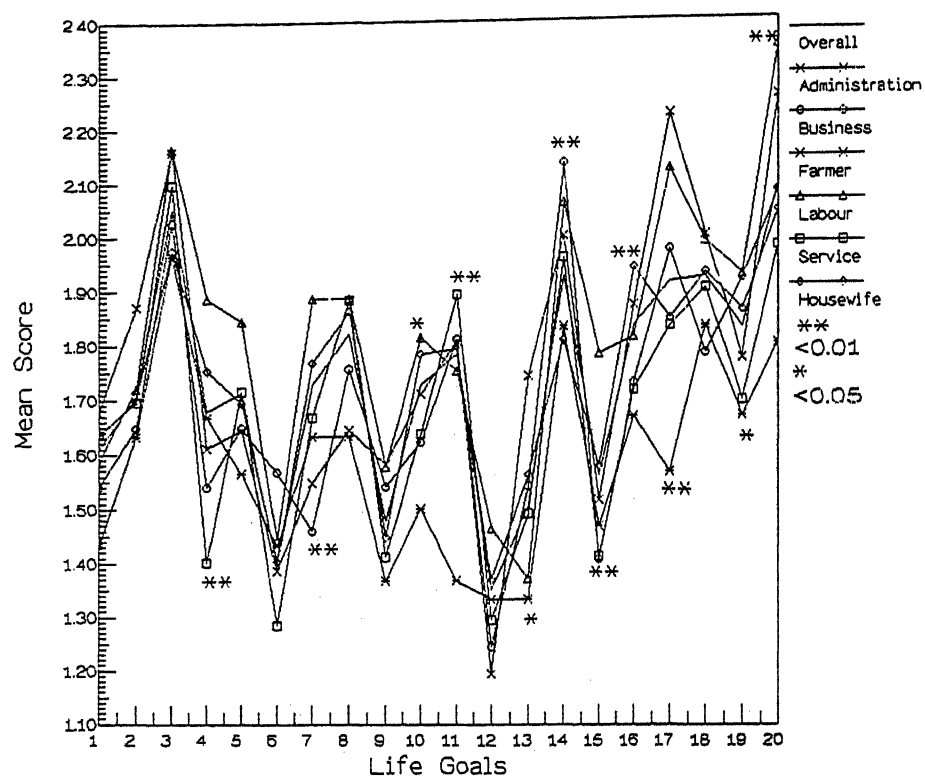


Figure C.9: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Occupation.

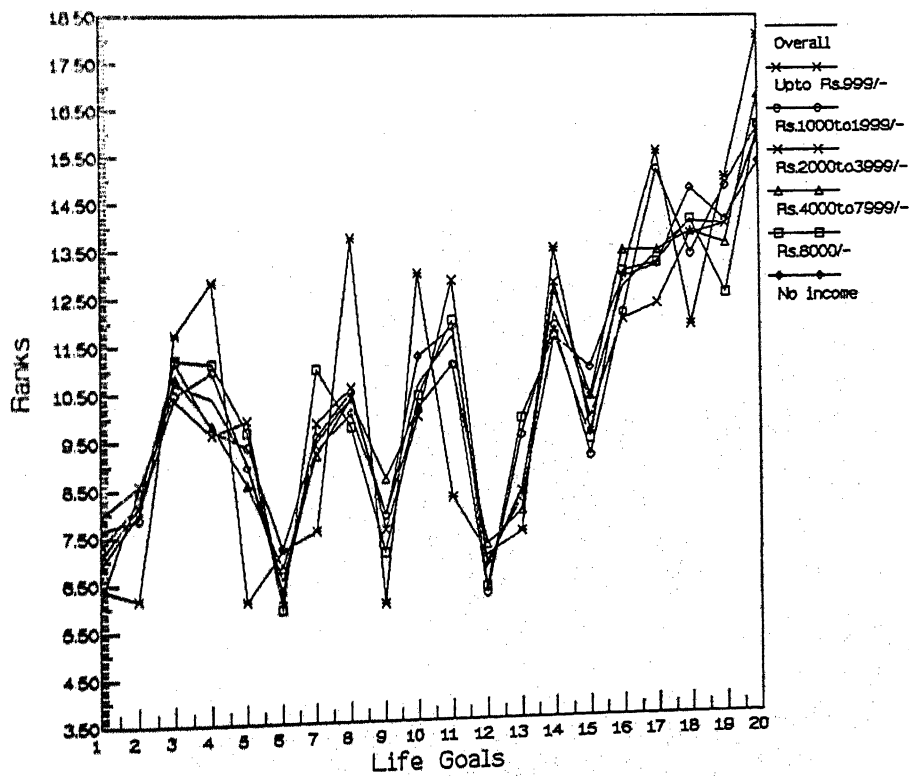
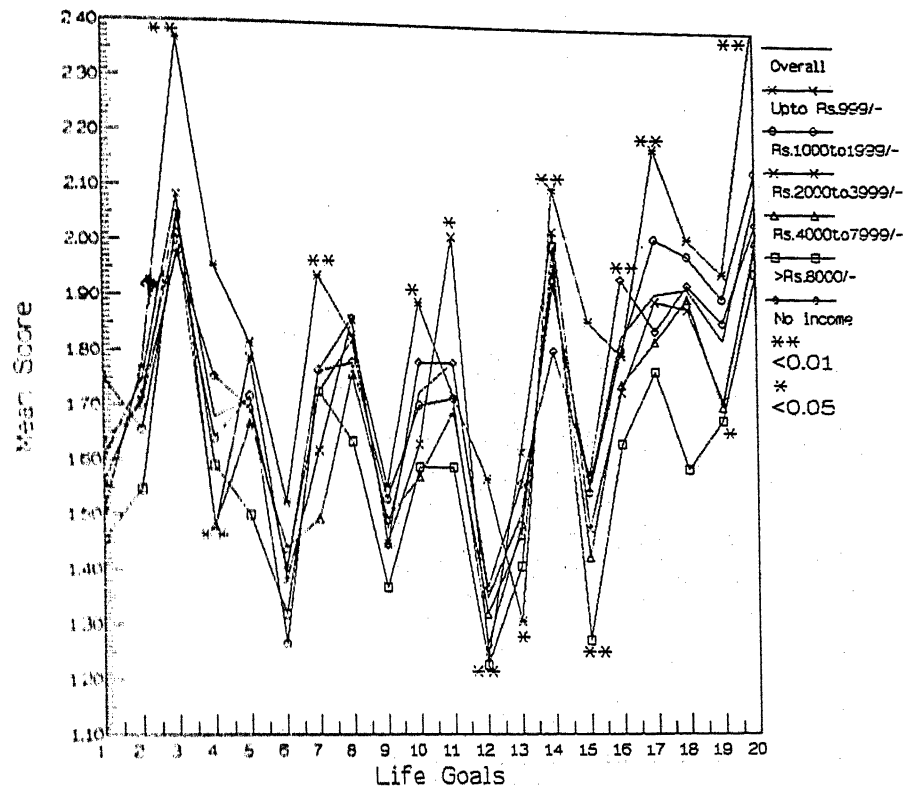


Figure C.10: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Income.

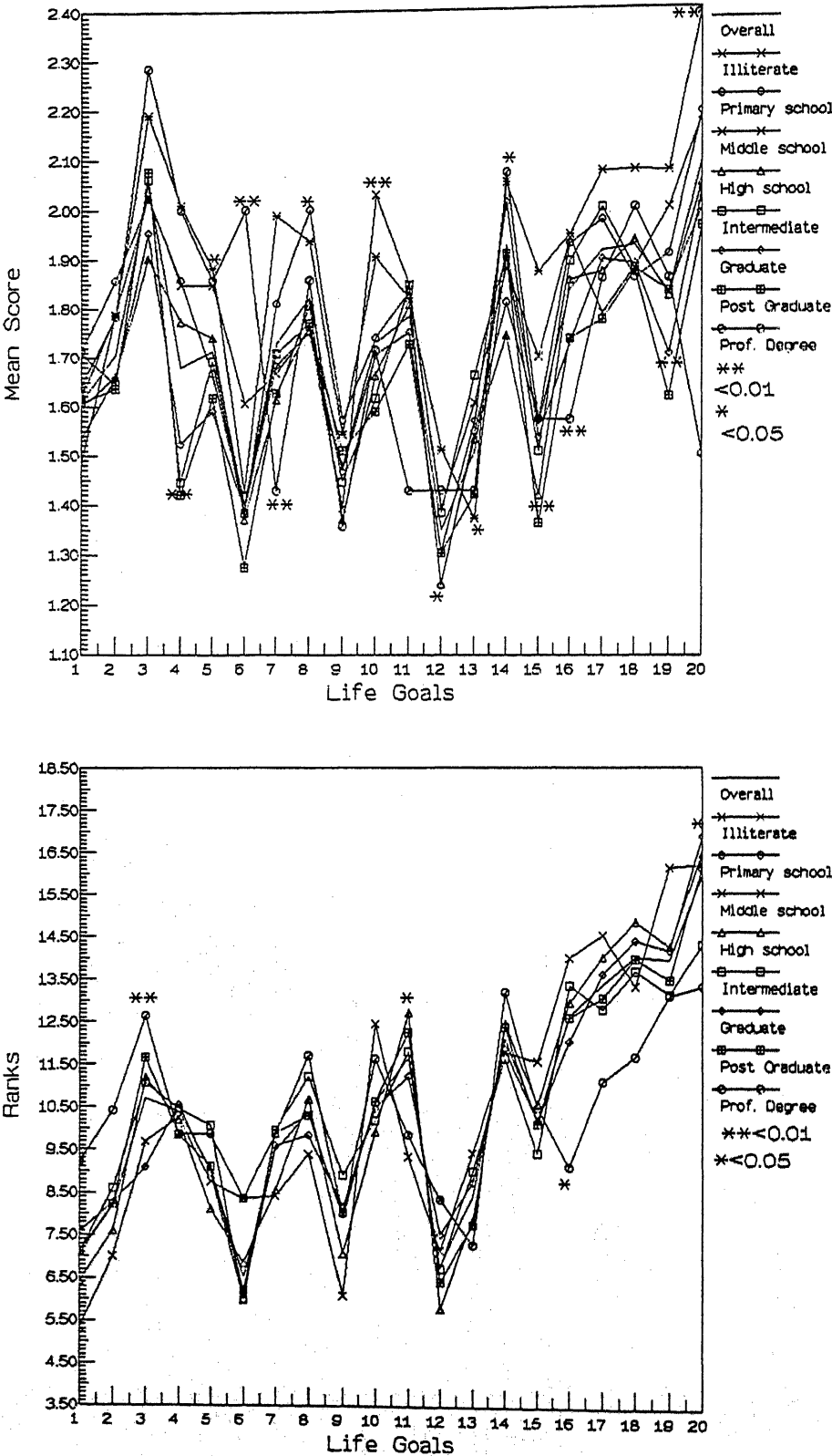


Figure C.11: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Education.

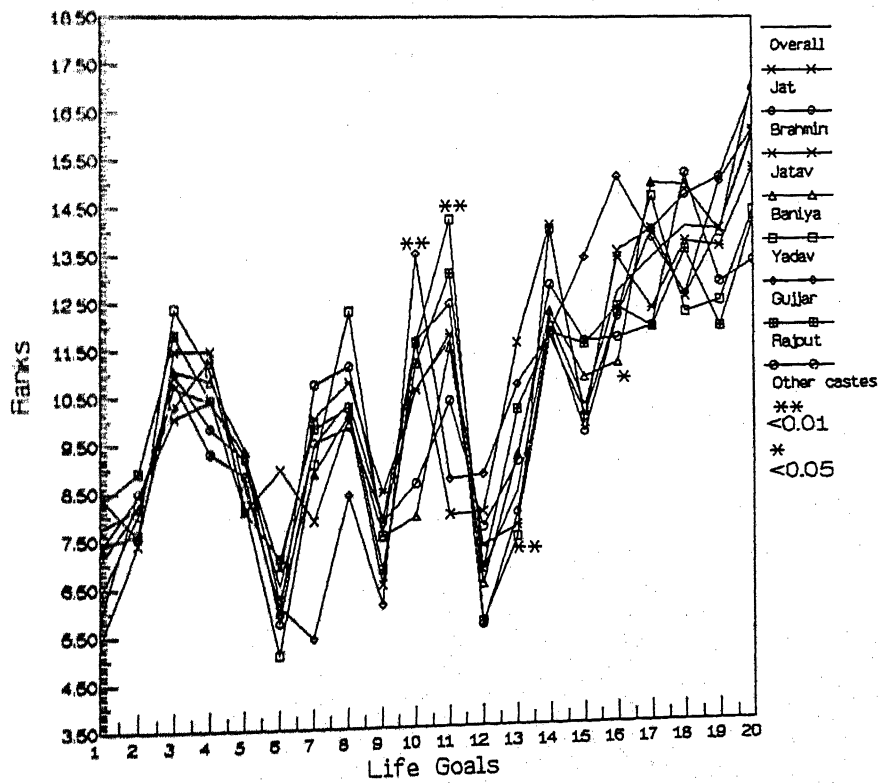
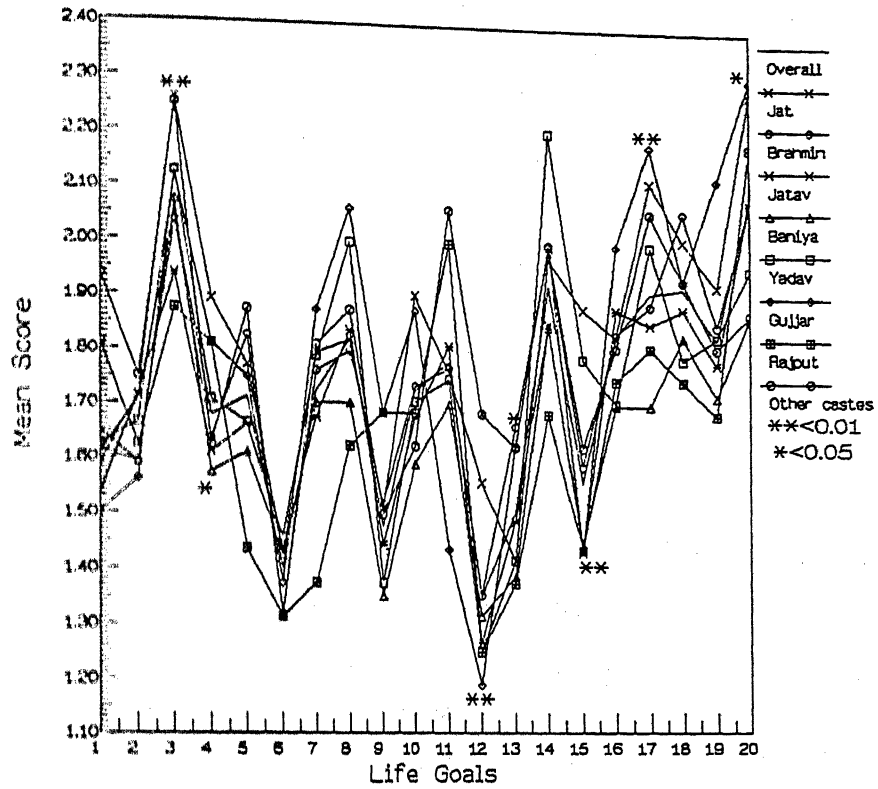


Figure C.12: Mean Scores and Ranks of Life Goals by Caste.

Appendix D

ANOVA Tables

This appendix carries ANOVA Tables referred to in chapter 5, in section 5.3 and section 5.4. Tables D.1 to D.9 refer to ANOVA for Human Needs. Among these, Tables D.1 to D.3 refer to present, desired and their difference levels of needs. Tables D.4 to D.6 are for factors of present level of needs, whereas, Tables D.7 to D.9 for factors of desired level of needs.

Tables D.10 to D.24 refer to ANOVA for Personal Qualities. Among these, Tables D.10 to D.12 refer to thought, practice and their difference level of personal qualities. Tables D.13 to D.17 are for factors of thought level of personal qualities, while, Tables D.18 to D.24 for factors of practice level of personal qualities.

Table D.1: ANOVA for Present level of Necessities of Life.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.209	1	0.209	0.531
Gender	0.003	1	0.003	0.008
Family Type	0.027	1	0.027	0.069
Age	2.893	2	1.446	3.681*
Political Participation	1.158	3	0.386	0.982
Perceived Social Status	20.881	4	5.220	13.285†
Occupation	0.601	5	0.120	0.306
Education	17.828	7	2.547	6.481†
Caste	2.086	7	0.298	0.758
Explained	156.645	31	5.053	12.853
Residual	183.904	468	0.393	
Total	340.549	499	0.682	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.2: ANOVA for Desired level of Necessities of Life.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.056	1	0.056	0.118
Gender	4.065	1	4.065	8.597*
Family Type	0.508	1	0.508	1.074
Age	3.211	2	1.606	3.396*
Political Participation	2.414	3	0.805	1.702
Perceived Social Status	24.476	4	6.119	12.942†
Occupation	4.909	5	0.982	2.077
Education	18.605	7	2.658	5.622†
Caste	3.890	7	0.556	1.175
Explained	242.076	31	7.809	16.517
Residual	221.265	468	0.473	
Total	463.341	499	0.929	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.3: ANOVA for difference in Present and Desired level of Necessities of Life.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.481	1	0.481	0.991
Gender	3.843	1	3.843	7.924 [†]
Family Type	0.300	1	0.300	0.619
Age	3.293	2	1.647	7.396
Political Participation	2.356	3	0.785	1.619
Perceived Social Status	4.311	4	1.078	2.222
Occupation	7.000	5	1.400	2.887*
Education	5.706	7	0.815	1.681
Caste	3.249	7	0.464	0.957
Explained	46.029	31	1.485	3.062
Residual	226.951	468	0.485	
Total	272.980	499	0.547	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.4: ANOVA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Survival".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.078	1	0.078	0.106
Gender	0.921	1	0.921	1.244
Family Type	0.620	1	0.620	0.838
Age	1.643	2	0.821	1.110
Political Participation	5.611	3	1.870	2.528
Perceived Social Status	28.153	4	7.038	9.512 [†]
Occupation	4.474	5	0.895	1.209
Education	8.411	7	1.202	1.624
Caste	6.831	7	0.976	1.319
Explained	152.695	31	4.926	6.657
Residual	346.305	468	0.740	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.5: ANOVA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Social".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	1.124	1	1.124	1.275
Gender	1.863	1	1.863	2.112
Family Type	4.234	1	4.234	4.801*
Age	1.626	2	0.813	0.922
Political Participation	3.856	3	1.285	1.457
Perceived Social Status	13.586	4	3.396	3.851†
Occupation	1.687	5	0.337	0.383
Education	12.848	7	1.835	2.081*
Caste	4.649	7	0.664	0.753
Explained	86.197	31	2.781	3.152
Residual	412.803	468	0.882	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.6: ANOVA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Modernity".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.784	1	0.784	0.892
Gender	0.009	1	0.009	0.010
Family Type	0.649	1	0.649	0.739
Age	2.171	2	1.086	1.236
Political Participation	1.492	3	0.497	0.566
Perceived Social Status	16.175	4	4.044	4.603†
Occupation	6.141	5	1.228	1.398
Education	18.315	7	2.616	2.978†
Caste	10.578	7	1.511	1.720
Explained	87.812	31	2.833	3.224
Residual	411.188	468	0.879	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.7: ANOVA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Progress".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	2.788	1	2.788	3.946
Gender	0.909	1	0.909	1.286
Family Type	0.000	1	0.000	0.001
Age	4.195	2	2.097	2.969
Political Participation	3.040	3	1.013	1.434
Perceived Social Status	25.469	4	6.367	9.012 [†]
Occupation	4.827	5	0.965	1.366
Education	17.322	7	2.475	3.503 [†]
Caste	8.805	7	1.258	1.780
Explained	168.362	31	5.431	7.687
Residual	330.638	468	0.706	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.8: ANOVA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Security".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.195	1	0.195	0.235
Gender	2.477	1	2.477	2.988
Family Type	0.808	1	0.808	0.975
Age	0.826	2	0.413	0.498
Political Participation	1.785	3	0.595	0.718
Perceived Social Status	27.673	4	6.918	8.346 [†]
Occupation	2.423	5	0.485	0.585
Education	8.016	7	1.145	1.381
Caste	7.652	7	1.093	1.319
Explained	111.049	31	3.582	4.321
Residual	387.951	468	0.829	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.9: ANOVA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Comfort".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	2.896	1	2.896	3.747
Gender	2.426	1	2.426	3.138
Family Type	0.947	1	0.947	1.224
Age	10.411	2	5.205	6.733 [†]
Political Participation	1.764	3	0.588	0.760
Perceived Social Status	6.621	4	1.655	2.141
Occupation	19.248	5	3.850	4.980 [†]
Education	16.676	7	2.382	3.082 [†]
Caste	14.519	7	2.074	2.683 [*]
Explained	137.208	31	4.426	5.725
Residual	361.792	468	0.773	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.10: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	1.950	1	1.950	12.356 [†]
Gender	0.000	1	0.000	0.000
Family Type	0.160	1	0.160	1.013
Age	1.263	2	0.632	4.003 [*]
Political Participation	0.718	3	0.239	1.516
Perceived Social Status	0.729	4	0.182	1.115
Occupation	0.576	5	0.115	0.730
Education	4.269	7	0.610	3.865 [†]
Caste	1.072	7	0.153	0.970
Explained	25.954	31	0.837	5.305
Residual	73.853	468	0.158	
Total	99.805	499	0.200	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.11: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.029	1	0.029	0.079
Gender	0.597	1	0.597	1.629
Family Type	0.501	1	0.501	1.366
Age	0.108	2	0.054	0.147
Political Participation	1.614	3	0.538	1.467
Perceived Social Status	7.459	4	1.865	5.084†
Occupation	1.039	5	0.208	0.567
Education	1.903	7	0.272	0.741
Caste	2.925	7	0.418	1.139
Explained	32.109	31	1.036	2.824
Residual	171.651	468	0.367	
Total	203.760	499	0.408	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.12: ANOVA for difference in Thought and Practice levels of Personal Qualities.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	2.454	1	2.454	6.191*
Gender	0.592	1	0.592	1.493
Family Type	1.227	1	1.227	3.097
Age	0.692	2	0.346	0.873
Political Participation	3.481	3	1.160	2.928*
Perceived Social Status	5.071	4	1.268	3.199*
Occupation	1.637	5	0.327	0.826
Education	4.858	7	0.694	1.751
Caste	5.740	7	0.820	2.069*
Explained	32.572	31	1.051	2.651
Residual	185.464	468	0.396	
Total	218.036	499	0.437	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.13: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Productive".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	3.656	1	3.656	4.353*
Gender	0.120	1	0.120	0.143
Family Type	0.183	1	0.183	0.218
Age	0.640	2	0.302	0.360
Political Participation	0.810	3	0.270	0.322
Perceived Social Status	20.584	4	5.146	6.127†
Occupation	4.673	5	0.935	1.113
Education	9.924	8	1.418	1.688
Caste	14.995	7	2.142	2.550*
Explained	105.918	31	3.417	4.068
Residual	393.082	468	0.840	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.14: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Balance".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	5.710	1	5.710	6.516*
Gender	0.401	1	0.401	0.457
Family Type	0.013	1	0.013	0.015
Age	5.627	2	2.813	3.210*
Political Participation	6.134	3	2.045	2.333
Perceived Social Status	8.563	4	2.141	2.443*
Occupation	8.531	5	1.706	1.947
Education	22.647	7	3.235	3.692†
Caste	12.497	7	1.850	2.111*
Explained	88.887	31	2.867	3.272
Residual	410.113	468	0.876	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.15: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Universalism".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	2.984	1	2.984	3.985*
Gender	0.140	1	0.140	0.187
Family Type	0.902	1	0.902	1.204
Age	3.844	2	1.922	2.567
Political Participation	3.915	3	1.305	1.743
Perceived Social Status	9.349	4	2.337	3.121*
Occupation	16.084	5	3.217	4.295†
Education	30.847	7	4.407	5.884†
Caste	25.931	7	3.704	4.947†
Explained	148.518	31	4.791	6.397
Residual	350.482	468	0.749	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.16: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Progressive".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	17.316	1	17.316	19.521†
Gender	1.335	1	1.335	1.505
Family Type	0.842	1	0.842	0.949
Age	2.581	2	1.291	1.455
Political Participation	3.036	3	1.012	1.141
Perceived Social Status	2.980	4	0.745	0.840
Occupation	20.506	5	4.101	4.623†
Education	8.509	7	0.216	1.370
Caste	5.664	7	0.809	0.912
Explained	83.860	31	2.705	3.050
Residual	415.140	468	0.887	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.17: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Altruism".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.083	1	0.083	0.089
Gender	1.168	1	1.168	1.261
Family Type	0.486	1	0.486	0.525
Age	1.145	2	0.573	0.618
Political Participation	5.747	3	1.916	2.068
Perceived Social Status	6.235	4	1.559	1.683
Occupation	11.798	5	2.360	2.548*
Education	4.590	7	0.656	0.708
Caste	10.356	7	1.479	1.597
Explained	65.555	31	2.115	2.283
Residual	433.445	468	0.926	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.18: ANOVA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Affection".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	4.529	1	4.529	4.815*
Gender	0.321	1	0.321	0.341
Family Type	2.896	1	2.896	3.080
Age	1.368	2	0.684	0.727
Political Participation	4.309	3	1.436	1.527
Perceived Social Status	4.373	4	1.093	1.162
Occupation	4.286	5	0.857	0.911
Education	22.368	7	3.195	3.398†
Caste	10.288	7	1.470	1.563
Explained	55.845	31	1.898	2.018
Residual	440.155	468	0.941	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.19: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for “Moral”.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	5.340	1	5.340	7.026†
Gender	1.877	1	1.877	2.470
Family Type	1.420	1	1.420	1.869
Age	2.605	2	1.302	1.714
Political Participation	3.122	3	1.041	1.369
Perceived Social Status	11.539	4	2.885	3.795†
Occupation	26.628	5	5.326	7.007†
Education	15.844	7	2.263	2.978†
Caste	13.298	7	1.900	2.499*
Explained	143.281	31	4.622	6.081
Residual	355.719	468	0.760	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.20: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for “Constructive”.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.343	1	0.343	0.374
Gender	3.840	1	3.840	4.185*
Family Type	0.084	1	0.084	0.092
Age	7.064	2	3.532	3.850*
Political Participation	6.048	3	2.016	2.197
Perceived Social Status	8.319	4	2.080	2.267
Occupation	18.231	5	3.646	3.974†
Education	11.596	7	1.657	1.805
Caste	9.073	7	1.296	1.413
Explained	69.610	31	2.245	2.447
Residual	429.390	468	0.918	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.21: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Responsible".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	3.232	1	3.232	3.372
Gender	1.953	1	1.953	2.038
Family Type	3.817	1	3.817	3.982*
Age	1.701	2	0.850	0.887
Political Participation	5.870	3	1.957	2.041
Perceived Social Status	4.867	4	1.217	1.269
Occupation	3.314	5	0.663	0.691
Education	9.166	7	1.309	1.366
Caste	6.546	7	0.935	0.975
Explained	50.376	31	1.625	1.695
Residual	448.624	468	0.959	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.22: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Achievement".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	15.046	1	15.046	18.895†
Gender	0.184	1	0.184	0.231
Family Type	0.065	1	0.065	0.082
Age	2.283	2	1.141	1.433
Political Participation	4.887	3	1.629	2.042
Perceived Social Status	18.324	4	4.581	5.753†
Occupation	18.850	5	3.770	4.734†
Education	13.608	7	1.944	2.441*
Caste	8.076	7	1.154	1.449
Explained	126.329	31	4.075	5.118
Residual	372.671	468	0.796	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.23: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Dynamic".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	0.745	1	0.745	0.815
Gender	0.861	1	0.861	0.942
Family Type	0.413	1	0.413	0.452
Age	1.354	2	0.677	0.741
Political Participation	5.239	3	1.746	1.911
Perceived Social Status	7.279	4	1.820	1.991
Occupation	17.719	5	3.544	3.878 [†]
Education	16.190	7	2.313	2.531*
Caste	9.747	7	1.392	1.524
Explained	71.331	31	2.301	2.518
Residual	427.669	468	0.914	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Table D.24: ANOVA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Stimulation".

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Value	F-value
Residence	1.016	1	1.016	1.028
Gender	0.925	1	0.925	0.936
Family Type	0.015	1	0.015	0.015
Age	2.822	2	1.411	1.428
Political Participation	0.049	3	0.016	0.017
Perceived Social Status	7.714	4	1.928	1.951
Occupation	1.330	5	0.266	0.269
Education	10.265	7	1.466	1.484
Caste	1.672	7	0.239	0.242
Explained	36.471	31	1.176	1.190
Residual	462.529	468	0.988	
Total	499.000	499	1.000	

* - Significant at 5 percent level.

† - Significant at 1 percent level.

Appendix E

MCA Tables

This appendix carries MCA Tables referred to in chapter 5, in section 5.3 and section 5.4. Tables E.1 to E.9 refer to MCA for Human Needs. Among these, Tables E.1 to E.3 refer to present, desired and their difference levels of needs. Tables E.4 to E.6 are for factors of present level of needs, whereas, Tables E.7 to E.9 for factors of desired level of needs.

Tables E.10 to E.24 refer to MCA for Personal Qualities. Among these, Tables E.10 to E.12 refer to thought, practice and their difference level of personal qualities. Tables E.13 to E.17 are for factors of thought level of personal qualities, while, Tables E.18 to E.24 for factors of practice level of personal qualities.

Table E.1: MCA for Present level of Necessities of Life.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.21	0.03
Urban	300	0.14	0.02		
Rural	200	-0.21	-0.03		
GENDER	500			0.12	0.01
Male	250	0.10	0.01		
Female	250	-0.10	-0.01		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.09	0.01
Nuclear	298	0.06	0.01		
Joint	202	-0.09	-0.01		
AGE	500			0.17	0.10
21 - 35 years	158	0.21	0.09		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.11	-0.11		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.08	0.03		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.15	0.06
As a voter	427	-0.05	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.31	-0.01		
Active member	18	0.16	-0.16		
No participation	14	0.41	0.25		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.58	0.36
Low	87	-0.97	-0.59		
Lower middle	77	-0.06	-0.02		
Middle	256	0.22	0.13		
Higher middle	69	0.52	0.35		
High	11	-0.20	-0.37		
OCCUPATION	500			0.46	0.05
Administration	30	0.61	0.13		
Business	37	0.31	0.02		
Farming	31	0.07	-0.10		
Labour	97	-0.70	-0.02		
Service	102	0.32	0.03		
Housewife	203	0.02	-0.01		
EDUCATION	500			0.59	0.35
Illiterate	94	-0.88	-0.48		
Primary School	42	0.14	0.13		
Middle School	33	-0.56	-0.43		
High School	62	0.03	-0.06		
Intermediate	65	0.24	0.17		
Graduate	88	0.35	0.26		
Post Graduate	102	0.38	0.20		
Professional Degree	14	0.62	0.26		
CASTE	500			0.44	0.08
Jat	180	0.15	0.03		
Brahmin	110	0.20	-0.02		
Jatav	84	-0.76	-0.07		
Baniya	54	0.33	0.02		
Yadav	24	-0.22	0.17		
Gujjar	16	-0.09	0.12		
Rajput	16	0.21	0.00		
Other castes	16	-0.05	-0.22		

Grand Mean = 2.35

 $R^2 = 0.46$

Table E.2: MCA for Desired level of Necessities of Life.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.10	0.01
Urban	300	0.08	-0.01		
Rural	200	-0.12	0.02		
GENDER	500			0.16	0.19
Male	250	0.16	0.18		
Female	250	-0.16	-0.18		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.07	0.04
Nuclear	298	0.06	0.03		
Joint	202	-0.08	-0.05		
AGE	500			0.22	0.10
21 - 35 years	158	0.29	0.13		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.05	-0.03		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.22	-0.10		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.21	0.08
As a voter	427	-0.08	-0.01		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.43	-0.06		
Active member	18	0.63	0.22		
No participation	14	0.44	0.34		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.61	0.34
Low	87	-1.22	0.66		
Lower middle	77	-0.08	-0.08		
Middle	256	0.36	0.22		
Higher middle	69	0.30	0.16		
High	11	-0.08	-0.34		
OCCUPATION	500			0.53	0.16
Administration	30	0.30	-0.28		
Business	37	0.49	0.03		
Farming	31	0.54	0.07		
Labour	97	-0.98	-0.24		
Service	102	0.38	0.01		
Housewife	203	0.06	0.14		
EDUCATION	500			0.61	0.01
Illiterate	94	-1.16	-0.52		
Primary School	42	0.25	0.28		
Middle School	33	-0.34	-0.14		
High School	62	0.13	0.03		
Intermediate	65	0.43	0.26		
Graduate	88	0.35	0.12		
Post Graduate	102	0.35	0.08		
Professional Degree	14	0.56	0.29		
CASTE	500			0.51	0.10
Jat	180	0.31	0.06		
Brahmin	110	0.16	-0.09		
Jatav	84	-1.03	-0.12		
Baniya	54	0.26	0.06		
Yadav	24	-0.39	0.04		
Gujjar	16	-0.11	0.02		
Rajput	16	0.51	0.33		
Other castes	16	0.14	-0.05		

Grand Mean = 3.13

 $R^2 = 0.52$

Table E.3: MCA for difference in Present and desired levels of Necessities of Life.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.11	0.05
Urban	300	-0.06	-0.03		
Rural	200	0.10	0.05		
GENDER	500			0.08	0.24
Male	250	0.06	0.18		
Female	250	-0.06	-0.18		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.01	0.04
Nuclear	298	0.00	0.02		
Joint	202	0.00	-0.03		
AGE	500			0.14	0.12
21 - 35 years	158	0.09	0.04		
36 - 50 years	178	0.06	0.08		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.14	-0.13		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.14	0.10
As a voter	427	-0.03	-0.01		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.13	-0.05		
Active member	18	0.47	0.38		
No participation	14	0.02	0.08		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.23	0.14
Low	87	-0.25	-0.07		
Lower middle	77	-0.02	-0.06		
Middle	256	0.14	0.09		
Higher middle	69	-0.22	-0.19		
High	11	0.13	0.03		
OCCUPATION	500			0.27	0.24
Administration	30	-0.31	-0.41		
Business	37	0.18	0.01		
Farming	31	0.47	0.17		
Labour	97	-0.28	-0.23		
Service	102	0.07	-0.02		
Housewife	203	0.04	0.15		
EDUCATION	500			0.22	0.17
Illiterate	94	-0.28	-0.04		
Primary School	42	0.11	0.15		
Middle School	33	0.21	0.29		
High School	62	0.10	0.09		
Intermediate	65	0.20	0.09		
Graduate	88	0.00	-0.14		
Post Graduate	102	-0.03	-0.12		
Professional Degree	14	-0.06	0.03		
CASTE	500			0.22	0.12
Jat	180	0.15	0.03		
Brahmin	110	-0.04	-0.06		
Jatav	84	-0.27	-0.05		
Baniya	54	-0.07	0.04		
Yadav	24	-0.17	-0.12		
Gujjar	16	-0.02	-0.10		
Rajput	16	0.29	0.33		
Other castes	16	0.19	0.17		

Grand Mean = 0.78

 $R^2 = 0.17$

Table E.4: MCA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Survival".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.10	0.02
Urban	300	0.08	0.01		
Rural	200	-0.13	-0.02		
GENDER	500			0.06	0.09
Male	250	0.06	-0.09		
Female	250	-0.06	0.09		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.01	0.04
Nuclear	298	0.01	-0.03		
Joint	202	-0.02	0.05		
AGE	500			0.12	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	0.17	0.04		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.10	-0.08		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.05	0.05		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.14	0.11
As a voter	427	-0.05	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.14	-0.20		
Active member	18	0.25	0.08		
No participation	14	0.72	0.56		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.48	0.33
Low	87	-0.98	-0.64		
Lower middle	77	0.09	0.11		
Middle	256	0.23	0.15		
Higher middle	69	0.38	0.24		
High	11	-0.66	-0.77		
OCCUPATION	500			0.37	0.16
Administration	30	0.42	0.10		
Business	37	0.13	0.07		
Farming	31	0.51	0.40		
Labour	97	-0.71	0.01		
Service	102	0.25	0.13		
Housewife	203	0.05	-0.16		
EDUCATION	500			0.43	0.19
Illiterate	94	-0.82	-0.36		
Primary School	42	0.19	0.13		
Middle School	33	-0.33	-0.16		
High School	62	0.29	0.14		
Intermediate	65	0.14	0.04		
Graduate	88	0.19	0.05		
Post Graduate	102	0.29	0.12		
Professional Degree	14	0.51	0.36		
CASTE	500			0.40	0.14
Jat	180	0.20	0.07		
Brahmin	110	0.24	0.04		
Jatav	84	-0.84	-0.25		
Baniya	54	0.23	0.04		
Yadav	24	-0.07	0.30		
Gujjar	16	-0.32	-0.14		
Rajput	16	0.20	0.00		
Other castes	16	0.00	-0.20		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.31$

Table E.5: MCA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Social".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.15	0.06
Urban	300	0.12	0.05		
Rural	200	-0.18	-0.07		
GENDER	500			0.11	0.12
Male	250	0.11	-0.12		
Female	250	-0.11	-0.12		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.14	0.11
Nuclear	298	0.12	0.09		
Joint	202	-0.17	-0.13		
AGE	500			0.07	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	0.10	0.04		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.05	-0.08		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.04	0.05		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.09	0.10
As a voter	427	-0.01	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.26	0.03		
Active member	18	-0.29	-0.51		
No participation	14	0.06	-0.06		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.28	0.22
Low	87	-0.50	-0.31		
Lower middle	77	0.24	-0.27		
Middle	256	0.20	0.18		
Higher middle	69	0.19	0.07		
High	11	-0.32	0.27		
OCCUPATION	500			0.25	0.09
Administration	30	0.44	-0.03		
Business	37	0.19	0.00		
Farming	31	-0.23	-0.24		
Labour	97	-0.37	-0.09		
Service	102	0.29	-0.02		
Housewife	203	-0.03	-0.09		
EDUCATION	500			0.32	0.21
Illiterate	94	-0.49	-0.29		
Primary School	42	0.03	0.13		
Middle School	33	-0.32	-0.18		
High School	62	-0.27	-0.26		
Intermediate	65	0.22	0.21		
Graduate	88	0.25	0.20		
Post Graduate	102	0.29	0.12		
Professional Degree	14	0.43	0.12		
CASTE	500			0.18	0.11
Jat	180	0.03	-0.08		
Brahmin	110	0.14	0.02		
Jatav	84	-0.28	0.19		
Baniya	54	0.27	0.08		
Yadav	24	-0.32	-0.16		
Gujjar	16	-0.20	-0.08		
Rajput	16	-0.13	-0.24		
Other castes	16	0.10	0.04		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.17$

Table E.6: MCA for Present level of Necessities of Life for "Modernity".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.09	0.05
Urban	300	0.07	-0.04		
Rural	200	-0.11	0.06		
GENDER	500			0.05	0.01
Male	250	0.05	-0.01		
Female	250	-0.05	0.01		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.01	0.04
Nuclear	298	-0.01	-0.03		
Joint	202	0.01	0.05		
AGE	500			0.12	0.07
21 - 35 years	158	0.17	0.11		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.09	-0.07		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.07	-0.03		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.12	0.06
As a voter	427	-0.05	-0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.29	0.20		
Active member	18	0.40	0.06		
No participation	14	0.02	0.00		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.31	0.22
Low	87	-0.53	-0.28		
Lower middle	77	-0.01	0.08		
Middle	256	0.01	-0.07		
Higher middle	69	0.52	0.46		
High	11	0.72	0.42		
OCCUPATION	500			0.22	0.14
Administration	30	0.42	0.18		
Business	37	0.36	-0.04		
Farming	31	-0.19	-0.46		
Labour	97	-0.36	0.05		
Service	102	0.10	-0.08		
Housewife	203	0.02	0.07		
EDUCATION	500			0.31	0.27
Illiterate	94	-0.49	-0.35		
Primary School	42	0.03	-0.04		
Middle School	33	-0.55	-0.60		
High School	62	0.02	-0.03		
Intermediate	65	0.12	0.11		
Graduate	88	0.30	0.32		
Post Graduate	102	0.21	0.19		
Professional Degree	14	0.38	0.08		
CASTE	500			0.22	0.15
Jat	180	0.09	0.06		
Brahmin	110	0.02	-0.13		
Jatav	84	-0.41	-0.05		
Baniya	54	0.20	-0.08		
Yadav	24	-0.16	0.14		
Gujjar	16	0.43	0.57		
Rajput	16	0.38	0.26		
Other castes	16	-0.24	0.34		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.17$

Table E.7: MCA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Progress".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.03	0.10
Urban	300	-0.03	-0.08		
Rural	200	0.04	0.12		
GENDER	500			0.12	0.09
Male	250	0.12	0.09		
Female	250	-0.12	-0.09		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.01	0.00
Nuclear	298	0.01	0.00		
Joint	202	-0.01	0.00		
AGE	500			0.20	0.10
21 - 35 years	158	0.29	0.15		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.10	-0.09		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.17	-0.05		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.16	0.08
As a voter	427	-0.06	-0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.34	-0.03		
Active member	18	0.47	0.30		
No participation	14	0.35	0.34		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.46	0.32
Low	87	-0.93	-0.63		
Lower middle	77	0.01	-0.02		
Middle	256	0.28	0.18		
Higher middle	69	0.25	0.26		
High	11	-0.69	-0.64		
OCCUPATION	500			0.36	0.12
Administration	30	0.09	-0.38		
Business	37	0.17	-0.12		
Farming	31	0.73	0.27		
Labour	97	-0.65	0.04		
Service	102	0.26	-0.03		
Housewife	203	0.03	0.03		
EDUCATION	500			0.44	0.24
Illiterate	94	-0.81	-0.37		
Primary School	42	0.25	0.23		
Middle School	33	-0.42	-0.24		
High School	62	0.06	-0.11		
Intermediate	65	0.52	0.32		
Graduate	88	0.10	-0.04		
Post Graduate	102	0.28	0.18		
Professional Degree	14	0.36	0.33		
CASTE	500			0.40	0.15
Jat	180	0.29	0.09		
Brahmin	110	0.17	-0.02		
Jatav	84	-0.78	-0.21		
Baniya	54	-0.05	-0.06		
Yadav	24	-0.13	0.29		
Gujjar	16	-0.56	-0.41		
Rajput	16	0.38	0.24		
Other castes	16	0.26	0.15		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.34$

Table E.8: MCA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Security".

Variable and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Independents		
RESIDENCE	500			0.05	0.03
Urban	300	0.04	0.02		
Rural	200	-0.06	-0.03		
GENDER	500			0.12	0.14
Male	250	0.12	0.14		
Female	250	-0.12	-0.14		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.05
Nuclear	298	0.03	0.04		
Joint	202	-0.04	-0.06		
AGE	500			0.03	0.05
21 - 35 years	158	0.00	-0.04		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.04	-0.02		
51 - 65 years	164	0.04	-0.07		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.08	0.07
As a voter	427	-0.03	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.22	-0.13		
Active member	18	0.12	-0.26		
No participation	14	0.24	0.17		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.40	0.33
Low	87	-0.80	-0.63		
Lower middle	77	-0.08	-0.09		
Middle	256	0.30	0.27		
Higher middle	69	-0.04	-0.12		
High	11	0.13	0.01		
OCCUPATION	500			0.31	0.10
Administration	30	0.23	0.03		
Business	37	0.26	0.14		
Farming	31	0.37	0.17		
Labour	97	-0.57	-0.16		
Service	102	0.27	0.09		
Housewife	203	0.00	-0.02		
EDUCATION	500			0.32	0.15
Illiterate	94	-0.62	-0.16		
Primary School	42	0.29	0.32		
Middle School	33	-0.11	0.15		
High School	62	0.11	0.13		
Intermediate	65	0.06	0.02		
Graduate	88	0.25	0.05		
Post Graduate	102	0.17	-0.13		
Professional Degree	14	-0.01	-0.28		
CASTE	500			0.31	0.13
Jat	180	0.13	-0.03		
Brahmin	110	0.07	-0.06		
Jatav	84	-0.56	0.01		
Baniya	54	0.34	0.20		
Yadav	24	-0.40	-0.12		
Gujjar	16	0.11	0.06		
Rajput	16	0.63	0.49		
Other castes	16	-0.23	-0.32		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.22$

Table E.9: MCA for Desired level of Necessities of Life for "Comfort".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.23	0.10
Urban	300	0.18	0.08		
Rural	200	-0.28	-0.12		
GENDER	500			0.03	0.14
Male	250	0.03	0.14		
Female	250	-0.03	-0.14		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.13	0.05
Nuclear	298	0.10	0.04		
Joint	202	-0.15	-0.06		
AGE	500			0.21	0.16
21 - 35 years	158	0.19	0.10		
36 - 50 years	178	0.11	0.12		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.30	-0.23		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.14	0.07
As a voter	427	-0.05	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.23	0.08		
Active member	18	0.61	0.33		
No participation	14	0.16	0.03		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.26	0.15
Low	87	-0.38	0.26		
Lower middle	77	-0.16	-0.09		
Middle	256	0.05	-0.09		
Higher middle	69	0.33	0.06		
High	11	0.99	0.39		
OCCUPATION	500			0.35	0.34
Administration	30	0.31	-0.07		
Business	37	0.60	0.10		
Farming	31	-0.45	-0.58		
Labour	97	-0.57	-0.50		
Service	102	0.18	-0.02		
Housewife	203	0.10	0.33		
EDUCATION	500			0.38	0.26
Illiterate	94	-0.68	-0.45		
Primary School	42	-0.22	-0.14		
Middle School	33	0.05	-0.09		
High School	62	0.08	0.13		
Intermediate	65	0.06	0.04		
Graduate	88	0.41	0.33		
Post Graduate	102	0.14	0.03		
Professional Degree	14	0.84	0.55		
CASTE	500			0.27	0.18
Jat	180	0.10	0.02		
Brahmin	110	-0.02	-0.13		
Jatav	84	-0.44	0.10		
Baniya	54	0.35	0.04		
Yadav	24	-0.31	-0.34		
Gujjar	16	0.68	0.78		
Rajput	16	-0.23	-0.24		
Other castes	16	0.13	-0.05		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.27$

Table E.10: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.24	0.18
Urban	300	-0.09	-0.07		
Rural	200	0.13	0.10		
GENDER	500			0.13	0.00
Male	250	-0.06	0.00		
Female	250	0.06	0.00		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.08	0.05
Nuclear	298	-0.03	-0.02		
Joint	202	0.04	0.03		
AGE	500			0.21	0.13
21 - 35 years	158	-0.13	-0.08		
36 - 50 years	178	0.04	0.03		
51 - 65 years	164	0.09	0.04		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.19	0.10
As a voter	427	0.03	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.15	-0.08		
Active member	18	-0.28	-0.14		
No participation	14	-0.21	-0.12		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.28	0.12
Low	87	0.27	0.09		
Lower middle	77	0.02	0.03		
Middle	256	-0.07	-0.05		
Higher middle	69	-0.07	0.01		
High	11	-0.15	0.04		
OCCUPATION	500			0.28	0.10
Administration	30	-0.04	0.09		
Business	37	-0.19	-0.02		
Farming	31	-0.07	-0.09		
Labour	97	0.21	0.00		
Service	102	-0.14	-0.05		
Housewife	203	0.02	0.03		
EDUCATION	500			0.44	0.30
Illiterate	94	0.37	0.25		
Primary School	42	0.02	-0.03		
Middle School	33	0.10	0.05		
High School	62	-0.05	-0.05		
Intermediate	65	-0.12	-0.11		
Graduate	88	-0.18	-0.10		
Post Graduate	102	-0.13	-0.07		
Professional Degree	14	0.06	0.17		
CASTE	500			0.27	0.12
Jat	180	-0.01	0.04		
Brahmin	110	-0.06	0.01		
Jatav	84	0.24	-0.04		
Baniya	54	-0.18	-0.07		
Yadav	24	-0.04	-0.06		
Gujjar	16	-0.08	-0.15		
Rajput	16	0.10	0.13		
Other castes	16	-0.09	0.03		

Grand Mean = 1.78

 $R^2 = 0.26$

Table E.11: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.02	0.02
Urban	300	-0.01	0.01		
Rural	200	0.01	-0.01		
GENDER	500			0.14	0.11
Male	250	-0.09	-0.07		
Female	250	0.09	0.07		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.06
Nuclear	298	0.01	0.03		
Joint	202	-0.02	-0.04		
AGE	500			0.04	0.03
21 - 35 years	158	-0.04	-0.02		
36 - 50 years	178	0.02	0.00		
51 - 65 years	164	0.02	0.02		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.08	0.10
As a voter	427	0.02	-0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.06	0.20		
Active member	18	-0.24	-0.04		
No participation	14	0.01	0.04		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.32	0.23
Low	87	0.31	0.16		
Lower middle	77	0.22	0.19		
Middle	256	-0.12	-0.09		
Higher middle	69	-0.22	-0.15		
High	11	0.33	0.44		
OCCUPATION	500			0.27	0.11
Administration	30	-0.28	-0.11		
Business	37	-0.24	-0.16		
Farming	31	-0.14	0.02		
Labour	97	0.27	0.08		
Service	102	-0.13	-0.06		
Housewife	203	0.04	0.03		
EDUCATION	500			0.25	0.11
Illiterate	94	0.28	0.09		
Primary School	42	-0.02	-0.07		
Middle School	33	0.13	0.01		
High School	62	-0.11	-0.14		
Intermediate	65	-0.02	0.03		
Graduate	88	-0.04	0.01		
Post Graduate	102	-0.13	0.02		
Professional Degree	14	-0.36	-0.13		
CASTE	500			0.25	0.13
Jat	180	-0.14	-0.08		
Brahmin	110	0.00	0.06		
Jatav	84	0.26	0.06		
Baniya	54	-0.09	-0.02		
Yadav	24	0.20	0.10		
Gujjar	16	0.14	0.10		
Rajput	16	-0.23	-0.18		
Other castes	16	0.22	0.21		

Grand Mean = 3.17

 $R^2 = 0.16$

Table E.12: MCA for difference in Thought and Practice levels of Personal Qualities.

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.15	0.14
Urban	300	0.08	0.07		
Rural	200	-0.12	-0.11		
GENDER	500			0.05	0.11
Male	250	-0.03	-0.07		
Female	250	0.03	0.07		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.06	0.09
Nuclear	298	-0.09	0.12		
Joint	202	0.09	-0.12		
AGE	500			0.10	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	0.09	0.06		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.02	-0.03		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.06	-0.02		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.07	0.14
As a voter	427	-0.02	-0.04		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.09	0.28		
Active member	18	0.04	0.10		
No participation	14	0.22	0.16		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.19	0.17
Low	87	0.04	0.07		
Lower middle	77	0.20	0.16		
Middle	256	-0.05	-0.05		
Higher middle	69	-0.15	-0.16		
High	11	0.47	0.40		
OCCUPATION	500			0.11	0.12
Administration	30	-0.24	-0.20		
Business	37	-0.05	-0.14		
Farming	31	-0.07	0.11		
Labour	97	0.06	0.08		
Service	102	0.01	-0.01		
Housewife	203	0.02	0.00		
EDUCATION	500			0.16	0.19
Illiterate	94	-0.09	-0.16		
Primary School	42	-0.04	-0.03		
Middle School	33	0.03	-0.05		
High School	62	-0.06	-0.09		
Intermediate	65	0.10	0.14		
Graduate	88	0.14	0.11		
Post Graduate	102	0.00	0.08		
Professional Degree	14	-0.41	-0.29		
CASTE	500			0.21	0.18
Jat	180	-0.13	-0.12		
Brahmin	110	0.06	0.04		
Jatav	84	0.03	0.10		
Baniya	54	0.09	0.05		
Yadav	24	0.24	0.15		
Gujjar	16	0.22	0.25		
Rajput	16	-0.33	-0.30		
Other castes	16	0.31	0.17		

Grand Mean = 1.37

 $R^2 = 0.14$

Table E.13: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Productive".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.11
Urban	300	0.02	0.09		
Rural	200	-0.03	-0.14		
GENDER	500			0.04	0.03
Male	250	-0.04	0.03		
Female	250	0.04	-0.03		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.02	0.02
Nuclear	298	-0.02	-0.02		
Joint	202	0.03	0.03		
AGE	500			0.07	0.04
21 - 35 years	158	-0.10	-0.05		
36 - 50 years	178	0.03	0.04		
51 - 65 years	164	0.06	0.01		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.08	0.04
As a voter	427	0.03	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.16	0.06		
Active member	18	-0.17	0.05		
No participation	14	-0.27	-0.23		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.38	0.30
Low	87	0.79	0.65		
Lower middle	77	-0.02	-0.07		
Middle	256	-0.25	-0.18		
Higher middle	69	-0.03	-0.08		
High	11	-0.04	-0.02		
OCCUPATION	500			0.28	0.13
Administration	30	0.00	0.03		
Business	37	-0.21	-0.24		
Farming	31	-0.06	0.22		
Labour	97	0.53	-0.05		
Service	102	-0.32	-0.15		
Housewife	203	-0.05	0.10		
EDUCATION	500			0.30	0.15
Illiterate	94	0.47	0.04		
Primary School	42	-0.24	-0.23		
Middle School	33	0.42	0.29		
High School	62	0.01	0.10		
Intermediate	65	-0.14	-0.03		
Graduate	88	-0.15	-0.02		
Post Graduate	102	-0.32	-0.12		
Professional Degree	14	0.40	0.52		
CASTE	500			0.33	0.20
Jat	180	-0.18	-0.08		
Brahmin	110	-0.09	0.04		
Jatav	84	0.67	0.32		
Baniya	54	-0.05	0.01		
Yadav	24	0.04	-0.30		
Gujjar	16	0.01	0.01		
Rajput	16	-0.77	-0.67		
Other castes	16	-0.03	-0.01		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.21$

Table E.14: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Balance".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.07	0.14
Urban	300	-0.05	-0.11		
Rural	200	0.08	0.17		
GENDER	500			0.15	0.06
Male	250	-0.15	-0.06		
Female	250	0.15	0.06		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.01
Nuclear	298	0.02	0.00		
Joint	202	-0.04	-0.01		
AGE	500			0.16	0.12
21 - 35 years	158	-0.23	-0.15		
36 - 50 years	178	0.15	0.13		
51 - 65 years	164	0.06	0.01		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.16	0.12
As a voter	427	0.06	0.04		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.49	-0.39		
Active member	18	-0.32	-0.13		
No participation	14	0.15	0.21		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.16	0.14
Low	87	0.21	0.10		
Lower middle	77	-0.09	-0.03		
Middle	256	-0.11	-0.11		
Higher middle	69	0.26	0.31		
High	11	-0.17	-0.03		
OCCUPATION	500			0.19	0.15
Administration	30	0.16	0.21		
Business	37	-0.05	0.23		
Farming	31	-0.52	-0.49		
Labour	97	0.10	-0.02		
Service	102	-0.22	-0.08		
Housewife	203	0.13	0.05		
EDUCATION	500			0.26	0.28
Illiterate	94	0.49	0.53		
Primary School	42	-0.20	-0.25		
Middle School	33	-0.04	-0.13		
High School	62	0.06	-0.03		
Intermediate	65	-0.23	-0.26		
Graduate	88	-0.18	-0.10		
Post Graduate	102	-0.13	-0.13		
Professional Degree	14	0.33	0.38		
CASTE	500			0.08	0.22
Jat	180	0.07	0.17		
Brahmin	110	-0.05	0.06		
Jatav	84	0.00	-0.45		
Baniya	54	-0.03	0.06		
Yadav	24	0.05	0.00		
Gujjar	16	-0.24	-0.22		
Rajput	16	-0.24	-0.16		
Other castes	16	-0.03	0.15		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.18$

Table E.15: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Universalism" .

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.26	0.10
Urban	300	-0.22	-0.08		
Rural	200	0.32	0.12		
GENDER	500			0.02	0.03
Male	250	0.02	0.03		
Female	250	-0.02	-0.03		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.15	0.05
Nuclear	298	-0.12	-0.04		
Joint	202	0.18	0.06		
AGE	500			0.19	0.10
21 - 35 years	158	-0.20	-0.08		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.06	-0.06		
51 - 65 years	164	0.26	0.14		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.11	0.10
As a voter	427	0.01	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.14	-0.02		
Active member	18	-0.52	-0.52		
No participation	14	-0.16	0.04		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.15	0.19
Low	87	-0.01	-0.36		
Lower middle	77	0.07	0.04		
Middle	256	0.08	0.14		
Higher middle	69	-0.29	-0.10		
High	11	-0.49	-0.01		
OCCUPATION	500			0.28	0.23
Administration	30	-0.29	-0.13		
Business	37	-0.37	-0.01		
Farming	31	0.96	0.82		
Labour	97	0.11	0.10		
Service	102	-0.10	0.00		
Housewife	203	-0.04	-0.15		
EDUCATION	500			0.32	0.35
Illiterate	94	0.37	0.50		
Primary School	42	0.70	0.57		
Middle School	33	-0.08	0.12		
High School	62	-0.05	-0.09		
Intermediate	65	-0.20	-0.26		
Graduate	88	-0.37	-0.42		
Post Graduate	102	-0.12	-0.16		
Professional Degree	14	-0.09	0.01		
CASTE	500			0.29	0.24
Jat	180	0.11	0.10		
Brahmin	110	-0.11	-0.04		
Jatav	84	0.10	-0.15		
Baniya	54	-0.34	-0.08		
Yadav	24	-0.30	-0.16		
Gujjar	16	-0.36	-0.52		
Rajput	16	1.26	1.13		
Other castes	16	-0.42	-0.14		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.29$

Table E.16: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Progressive".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.23	0.24
Urban	300	-0.18	-0.20		
Rural	200	0.28	0.29		
GENDER	500			0.14	0.11
Male	250	-0.14	0.11		
Female	250	0.14	-0.11		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.05
Nuclear	298	0.02	0.04		
Joint	202	-0.03	-0.06		
AGE	500			0.09	0.08
21 - 35 years	158	-0.13	-0.12		
36 - 50 years	178	0.08	0.06		
51 - 65 years	164	0.03	0.05		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.12	0.08
As a voter	427	0.03	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.00	0.16		
Active member	18	-0.35	0.03		
No participation	14	-0.55	-0.42		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.14	0.09
Low	87	0.03	-0.01		
Lower middle	77	0.09	0.14		
Middle	256	0.06	0.01		
Higher middle	69	-0.29	-0.16		
High	11	-0.41	-0.21		
OCCUPATION	500			0.20	0.32
Administration	30	-0.15	0.05		
Business	37	-0.28	-0.08		
Farming	31	-0.46	-0.88		
Labour	97	-0.01	-0.19		
Service	102	-0.10	-0.17		
Housewife	203	0.20	0.32		
EDUCATION	500			0.22	0.17
Illiterate	94	0.32	0.28		
Primary School	42	-0.06	-0.16		
Middle School	33	0.43	0.29		
High School	62	-0.12	-0.19		
Intermediate	65	-0.01	-0.06		
Graduate	88	-0.21	-0.07		
Post Graduate	102	-0.09	-0.04		
Professional Degree	14	-0.37	-0.22		
CASTE	500			0.16	0.12
Jat	180	0.14	0.10		
Brahmin	110	-0.05	0.01		
Jatav	84	0.05	-0.14		
Baniya	54	-0.30	-0.10		
Yadav	24	-0.29	-0.15		
Gujjar	16	-0.14	-0.30		
Rajput	16	0.23	0.35		
Other castes	16	-0.11	0.02		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.17$

Table E.17: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Altruism".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.08	0.02
Urban	300	-0.07	-0.01		
Rural	200	0.10	0.02		
GENDER	500			0.06	0.10
Male	250	-0.06	-0.10		
Female	250	0.06	0.10		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.06	0.04
Nuclear	298	-0.05	-0.03		
Joint	202	0.07	0.04		
AGE	500			0.06	0.05
21 - 35 years	158	0.08	0.08		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.06	-0.03		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.01	-0.04		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.12	0.12
As a voter	427	0.03	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.08	0.09		
Active member	18	0.04	0.25		
No participation	14	-0.71	-0.61		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.19	0.12
Low	87	0.26	-0.14		
Lower middle	77	0.18	0.16		
Middle	256	-0.07	0.01		
Higher middle	69	-0.32	-0.11		
High	11	0.34	0.51		
OCCUPATION	500			0.23	0.19
Administration	30	-0.38	0.04		
Business	37	-0.21	-0.16		
Farming	31	-0.45	-0.45		
Labour	97	0.39	0.20		
Service	102	0.00	0.22		
Housewife	203	-0.02	-0.12		
EDUCATION	500			0.20	0.12
Illiterate	94	0.33	0.07		
Primary School	42	0.04	0.11		
Middle School	33	0.10	0.01		
High School	62	-0.05	0.06		
Intermediate	65	0.04	0.09		
Graduate	88	-0.03	0.04		
Post Graduate	102	-0.30	-0.23		
Professional Degree	14	-0.16	-0.50		
CASTE	500			0.26	0.20
Jat	180	-0.11	-0.08		
Brahmin	110	-0.06	-0.03		
Jatav	84	0.48	0.35		
Baniya	54	-0.39	-0.33		
Yadav	24	0.16	0.14		
Gujjar	16	0.42	0.26		
Rajput	16	-0.18	-0.09		
Other castes	16	0.00	-0.02		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.13$

Table E.18: MCA for Thought level of Personal Qualities for "Affection".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.01	0.12
Urban	300	0.00	-0.10		
Rural	200	-0.01	0.15		
GENDER	500			0.09	0.05
Male	250	0.09	-0.05		
Female	250	-0.09	0.05		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.04	0.09
Nuclear	298	-0.03	-0.07		
Joint	202	0.05	0.11		
AGE	500			0.02	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	-0.04	-0.08		
36 - 50 years	178	0.02	0.01		
51 - 65 years	164	0.01	0.07		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.07	0.11
As a voter	427	0.02	0.04		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.21	-0.27		
Active member	18	-0.09	-0.35		
No participation	14	0.13	0.08		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.10	0.11
Low	87	0.03	0.12		
Lower middle	77	-0.03	0.04		
Middle	256	-0.07	-0.10		
Higher middle	69	0.21	0.15		
High	11	0.25	0.19		
OCCUPATION	500			0.17	0.12
Administration	30	0.42	0.37		
Business	37	0.11	0.14		
Farming	31	-0.23	-0.22		
Labour	97	0.01	0.02		
Service	102	0.16	0.03		
Housewife	203	-0.13	-0.07		
EDUCATION	500			0.23	0.31
Illiterate	94	-0.06	-0.30		
Primary School	42	-0.20	-0.28		
Middle School	33	-0.36	-0.43		
High School	62	-0.26	-0.24		
Intermediate	65	0.03	0.09		
Graduate	88	0.02	0.17		
Post Graduate	102	0.40	0.48		
Professional Degree	14	-0.13	-0.04		
CASTE	500			0.15	0.15
Jat	180	-0.15	-0.10		
Brahmin	110	0.10	0.03		
Jatav	84	-0.04	0.00		
Baniya	54	-0.01	-0.16		
Yadav	24	0.26	0.46		
Gujjar	16	0.15	0.18		
Rajput	16	0.37	0.27		
Other castes	16	0.28	0.31		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.12$

Table E.19: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Moral".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.06	0.13
Urban	300	-0.05	-0.11		
Rural	200	0.07	0.16		
GENDER	500			0.14	0.13
Male	250	-0.14	-0.13		
Female	250	0.14	0.13		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.06
Nuclear	298	0.02	0.05		
Joint	202	-0.03	-0.08		
AGE	500			0.06	0.08
21 - 35 years	158	-0.06	-0.06		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.02	-0.05		
51 - 65 years	164	0.08	0.12		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.11	0.09
As a voter	427	-0.04	-0.03		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.19	0.29		
Active member	18	-0.47	-0.03		
No participation	14	-0.10	0.02		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.35	0.21
Low	87	0.65	0.33		
Lower middle	77	0.26	0.24		
Middle	256	-0.22	-0.15		
Higher middle	69	-0.30	-0.18		
High	11	0.14	0.20		
OCCUPATION	500			0.42	0.31
Administration	30	-0.38	-0.13		
Business	37	-0.19	-0.06		
Farming	31	-0.96	-0.85		
Labour	97	0.70	0.44		
Service	102	-0.27	-0.22		
Housewife	203	0.04	0.06		
EDUCATION	500			0.32	0.21
Illiterate	94	0.52	-0.15		
Primary School	42	-0.50	-0.51		
Middle School	33	0.38	0.10		
High School	62	0.03	0.04		
Intermediate	65	-0.15	0.02		
Graduate	88	-0.08	0.16		
Post Graduate	102	-0.17	0.19		
Professional Degree	14	-0.60	-0.15		
CASTE	500			0.36	0.18
Jat	180	-0.26	-0.13		
Brahmin	110	-0.05	0.06		
Jatav	84	0.63	0.17		
Baniya	54	0.08	0.20		
Yadav	24	0.21	0.10		
Gujjar	16	0.20	0.11		
Rajput	16	-0.97	-0.68		
Other castes	16	0.05	-0.03		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.29$

Table E.20: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Constructive".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.07	0.03
Urban	300	0.06	-0.03		
Rural	200	-0.08	0.04		
GENDER	500			0.02	0.18
Male	250	-0.02	0.18		
Female	250	0.02	-0.18		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.11	0.06
Nuclear	298	0.03	-0.01		
Joint	202	-0.05	0.02		
AGE	500			0.16	0.13
21 - 35 years	158	0.12	0.03		
36 - 50 years	178	0.11	0.13		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.23	-0.18		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.10	0.12
As a voter	427	-0.04	-0.05		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.14	0.23		
Active member	18	0.15	0.28		
No participation	14	0.50	0.44		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.16	0.14
Low	87	-0.27	-0.06		
Lower middle	77	0.19	0.24		
Middle	256	0.00	-0.09		
Higher middle	69	0.03	0.04		
High	11	0.60	0.48		
OCCUPATION	500			0.18	0.35
Administration	30	0.05	-0.22		
Business	37	-0.01	-0.43		
Farming	31	-0.43	-0.74		
Labour	97	-0.26	-0.21		
Service	102	0.09	-0.12		
Housewife	203	0.14	0.39		
EDUCATION	500			0.19	0.17
Illiterate	94	-0.27	-0.06		
Primary School	42	0.03	-0.03		
Middle School	33	0.05	-0.07		
High School	62	-0.24	-0.36		
Intermediate	65	0.19	0.17		
Graduate	88	0.19	0.17		
Post Graduate	102	0.05	0.02		
Professional Degree	14	0.23	0.31		
CASTE	500			0.19	0.14
Jat	180	-0.02	-0.06		
Brahmin	110	0.16	0.10		
Jatav	84	-0.35	-0.15		
Baniya	54	0.05	0.00		
Yadav	24	0.35	0.45		
Gujjar	16	0.25	0.27		
Rajput	16	-0.18	-0.17		
Other castes	16	0.13	-0.02		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.14$

Table E.21: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Responsible".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.11	0.10
Urban	300	0.09	0.08		
Rural	200	-0.14	-0.13		
GENDER	500			0.08	0.13
Male	250	-0.08	-0.13		
Female	250	0.08	0.13		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.13	0.10
Nuclear	298	0.11	0.08		
Joint	202	-0.16	-0.12		
AGE	500			0.08	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	-0.06	-0.01		
36 - 50 years	178	0.11	0.08		
51 - 65 years	164	-0.07	-0.08		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.10	0.12
As a voter	427	0.01	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.20	-0.09		
Active member	18	0.33	0.55		
No participation	14	-0.29	-0.30		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.13	0.11
Low	87	0.03	0.01		
Lower middle	77	0.18	0.19		
Middle	256	-0.12	-0.09		
Higher middle	69	0.19	0.11		
High	11	0.07	0.08		
OCCUPATION	500			0.05	0.11
Administration	30	0.11	0.08		
Business	37	-0.12	-0.08		
Farming	31	-0.10	0.20		
Labour	97	-0.01	-0.13		
Service	102	-0.02	0.15		
Housewife	203	-0.03	-0.04		
EDUCATION	500			0.14	0.16
Illiterate	94	0.18	0.28		
Primary School	42	-0.20	-0.10		
Middle School	33	-0.22	-0.23		
High School	62	0.01	-0.01		
Intermediate	65	-0.10	-0.11		
Graduate	88	0.02	-0.01		
Post Graduate	102	-0.03	-0.12		
Professional Degree	14	0.44	0.36		
CASTE	500			0.14	0.12
Jat	180	-0.10	-0.08		
Brahmin	110	0.09	0.09		
Jatav	84	0.13	0.10		
Baniya	54	-0.07	-0.09		
Yadav	24	-0.09	-0.18		
Gujjar	16	-0.34	-0.20		
Rajput	16	0.22	0.17		
Other castes	16	0.33	0.34		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.10$

Table E.22: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Achievement".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.03	0.22
Urban	300	0.03	0.18		
Rural	200	-0.04	-0.27		
GENDER	500			0.01	0.04
Male	250	-0.01	-0.04		
Female	250	0.01	0.04		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.01
Nuclear	298	-0.03	0.01		
Joint	202	0.04	-0.02		
AGE	500			0.16	0.08
21 - 35 years	158	-0.19	-0.05		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.02	-0.06		
51 - 65 years	164	0.20	0.11		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.05	0.11
As a voter	427	0.01	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.03	0.23		
Active member	18	-0.25	-0.43		
No participation	14	-0.05	-0.02		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.37	0.24
Low	87	0.79	0.44		
Lower middle	77	-0.18	-0.23		
Middle	256	-0.18	-0.07		
Higher middle	69	-0.19	-0.14		
High	11	0.47	0.69		
OCCUPATION	500			0.30	0.24
Administration	30	-0.35	-0.15		
Business	37	-0.07	0.11		
Farming	31	0.34	0.88		
Labour	97	0.54	0.04		
Service	102	-0.25	-0.09		
Housewife	203	-0.12	-0.11		
EDUCATION	500			0.34	0.24
Illiterate	94	0.67	0.44		
Primary School	42	-0.11	-0.09		
Middle School	33	0.19	0.21		
High School	62	-0.21	-0.16		
Intermediate	65	-0.08	-0.03		
Graduate	88	-0.25	-0.23		
Post Graduate	102	-0.18	-0.06		
Professional Degree	14	-0.45	-0.44		
CASTE	500			0.31	0.14
Jat	180	-0.12	0.01		
Brahmin	110	-0.14	0.04		
Jatav	84	0.64	0.18		
Baniya	54	-0.36	-0.31		
Yadav	24	0.22	-0.19		
Gujjar	16	-0.08	-0.08		
Rajput	16	-0.14	-0.16		
Other castes	16	0.09	0.24		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.25$

Table E.23: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Dynamic".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.12	0.05
Urban	300	-0.10	-0.04		
Rural	200	0.14	0.06		
GENDER	500			0.01	0.08
Male	250	0.01	-0.08		
Female	250	-0.01	0.08		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.10	0.03
Nuclear	298	-0.08	-0.03		
Joint	202	0.12	0.04		
AGE	500			0.06	0.06
21 - 35 years	158	0.04	0.07		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.08	-0.07		
51 - 65 years	164	0.05	0.00		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.10	0.11
As a voter	427	0.01	0.02		
Voter and canvasser	41	0.12	0.07		
Active member	18	-0.46	-0.58		
No participation	14	-0.08	-0.04		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.14	0.15
Low	87	-0.13	-0.27		
Lower middle	77	0.19	0.10		
Middle	256	0.05	0.07		
Higher middle	69	-0.25	-0.11		
High	11	0.20	0.44		
OCCUPATION	500			0.22	0.26
Administration	30	-0.25	-0.07		
Business	37	-0.23	-0.03		
Farming	31	0.79	0.85		
Labour	97	-0.03	0.15		
Service	102	-0.02	0.05		
Housewife	203	-0.02	-0.21		
EDUCATION	500			0.22	0.20
Illiterate	94	-0.06	0.06		
Primary School	42	0.70	0.59		
Middle School	33	-0.05	0.02		
High School	62	-0.07	-0.13		
Intermediate	65	-0.13	-0.16		
Graduate	88	-0.03	-0.12		
Post Graduate	102	-0.03	0.01		
Professional Degree	14	-0.28	-0.17		
CASTE	500			0.15	0.15
Jat	180	-0.03	-0.06		
Brahmin	110	-0.06	-0.07		
Jatav	84	-0.15	-0.16		
Baniya	54	0.10	0.20		
Yadav	24	0.14	0.26		
Gujjar	16	0.32	0.16		
Rajput	16	0.58	0.47		
Other castes	16	0.07	0.21		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.14$

Table E.24: MCA for Practice level of Personal Qualities for "Stimulation".

Variables and Categories	Number	Deviation		Eta	Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted		
RESIDENCE	500			0.11	0.06
Urban	300	-0.09	-0.05		
Rural	200	0.14	0.07		
GENDER	500			0.07	0.09
Male	250	-0.07	-0.09		
Female	250	0.07	0.09		
FAMILY TYPE	500			0.03	0.01
Nuclear	298	-0.02	-0.01		
Joint	202	0.03	0.01		
AGE	500			0.06	0.09
21 - 35 years	158	-0.01	-0.07		
36 - 50 years	178	-0.06	-0.05		
51 - 65 years	164	0.08	0.12		
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	500			0.06	0.01
As a voter	427	0.02	0.00		
Voter and canvasser	41	-0.14	-0.02		
Active member	18	-0.23	-0.05		
No participation	14	0.03	0.00		
PERCEIVED SOCIAL STATUS	500			0.17	0.15
Low	87	0.01	0.11		
Lower middle	77	0.17	0.15		
Middle	256	0.06	0.02		
Higher middle	69	-0.38	-0.34		
High	11	-0.33	-0.24		
OCCUPATION	500			0.14	0.07
Administration	30	-0.28	0.12		
Business	37	-0.37	-0.10		
Farming	31	0.18	0.08		
Labour	97	0.00	-0.03		
Service	102	-0.01	0.09		
Housewife	203	0.09	-0.04		
EDUCATION	500			0.19	0.17
Illiterate	94	-0.05	-0.23		
Primary School	42	0.24	0.15		
Middle School	33	0.11	-0.01		
High School	62	0.08	0.08		
Intermediate	65	0.22	0.25		
Graduate	88	-0.05	0.03		
Post Graduate	102	-0.13	-0.01		
Professional Degree	14	-0.80	-0.52		
CASTE	500			0.10	0.06
Jat	180	0.07	0.04		
Brahmin	110	-0.02	-0.03		
Jatav	84	0.00	0.04		
Baniya	54	-0.19	-0.11		
Yadav	24	-0.12	-0.10		
Gujjar	16	0.21	0.11		
Rajput	16	-0.17	-0.12		
Other castes	16	-0.18	0.09		

Grand Mean = 0.00

 $R^2 = 0.07$